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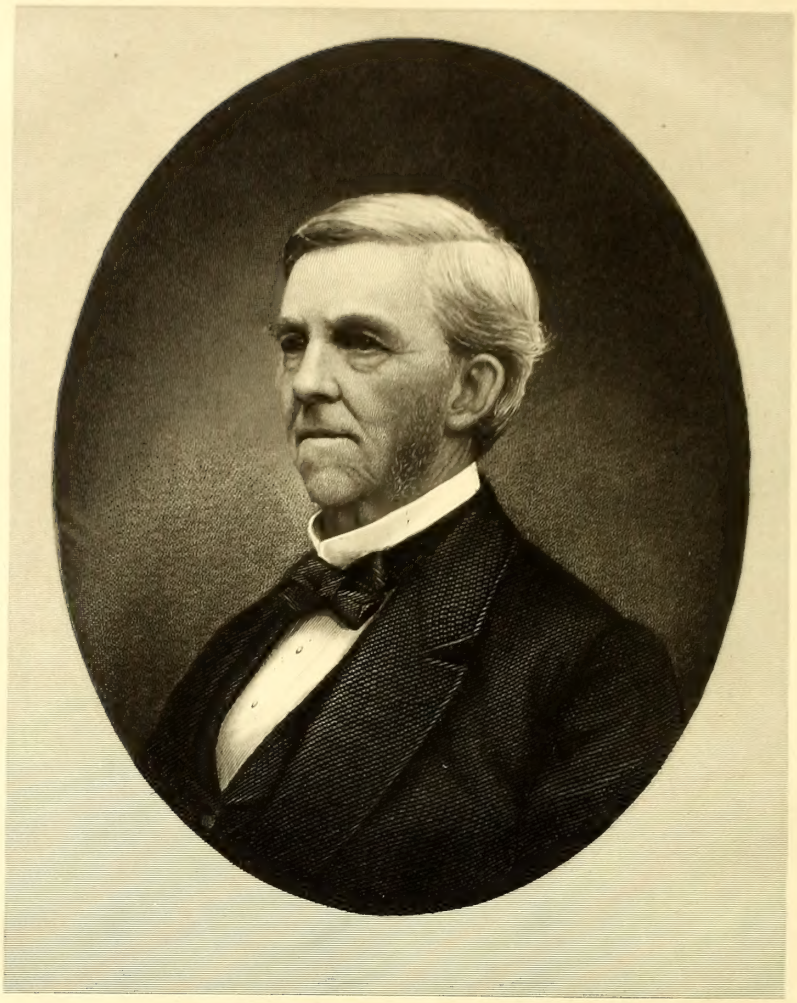

Oliver Wendell Holmes

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# MEMORIAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

of the

# State of Massachusetts

Under the Editorial Supervision of


WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER, A.M.

Librarian Emeritus of Woburn Public Library; Historian of New England Historic-Genealogical Society; Author of "History of Arlington," "Bibliography of Woburn," etc., etc.


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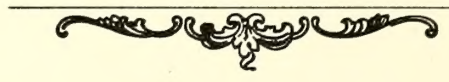
1918

Both justice and decency require that we should bestow on our forefathers an honorable remembrance.—*Thucydides.*



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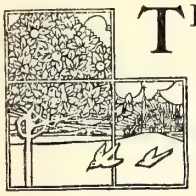
# Foreword



THE historic spirit faithful to the record, the discerning judgment, unmoved by prejudice and uncolored by undue enthusiasm, are as essential in giving the life of the individual person as in writing the history of a people. The world today is what the leading men of the last generation have made it. From the past has come the legacy of the present. Art, science, statesmanship, government, as well as advanced industrial and commercial prosperity, are accumulations. They constitute an inheritance upon which the present generation has entered, and the advantages secured from so vast a bequeathment depend entirely upon the fidelity with which is conducted the study of the lives of those who have transmitted the legacy.

In every community there have been found men who were leaders in thought and action and who have marked the passing years with large and worthy achievement. They have left definite impress in public, professional, industrial, commercial, and other lines of endeavor that touch the general welfare. They have wrought well, and have left a valuable heritage to posterity.

The State of Massachusetts affords a peculiarly interesting field for such research. Her soil has been the scene of events of the utmost importance, and the home of many of the most illustrious men of the nation. Her sons have shed luster upon her name in every profession, and wherever they have dispersed they have been a power for ideal citizenship and good government. The present "Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Massachusetts" presents, from the foundation of the State to the immediate past, a large amount and variety of information of her representative people whose character and standing in their various stations have molded the State and added to its importance. It is confidently believed that this work will prove a real addition to the mass of annals concerning important people of Massachusetts; and that, without it, much valuable information would be inaccessible to the general reader, or irretrievably lost, owing to the passing away of custodians of family records, and the consequent disappearance of material in their possession.

—The American Historical Society.

# James Russell Lowell

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, one of America's most distinguished authors, and who has left an enduring mark upon American literature and thought, and who also proved himself an accomplished diplomatist, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819.

He came of an excellent ancestry, descended from Percival Lowell, who came from Bristol, England, in 1639, and settled in Newbury. His father, Rev. Charles Lowell, was born in Boston, August 15, 1782, son of Judge John and Rebecca (Russell) (Tyng) Lowell, and grandson of Rev. John and Sarah (Champney) Lowell and of Judge James and Katherine (Graves) Russell, these generations numbering many distinguised clergymen, lawyers and jurists. Rev. Charles Lowell was graduated from Harvard College, Bachelor of Arts, 1800, Master of Arts, 1803; studied theology in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1802-04; was made a fellow of Harvard, 1818; and received from the same institution the degree of S. T. D. in 1823. He was installed pastor of the West Congregational Church, Boston, January 1, 1806, and served fifty-five years. His health failing in 1837, Dr. Lowell traveled for three years in Europe and the Holy Land. He was married, October 2, 1806, to Harriet Bracket, daughter of Keith and Mary (Traill) Spence, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and sister of Captain Robert Traill Spence, United States Navy. The Rev. Dr. Charles Lowell died in Cambridge, January 20, 1861.

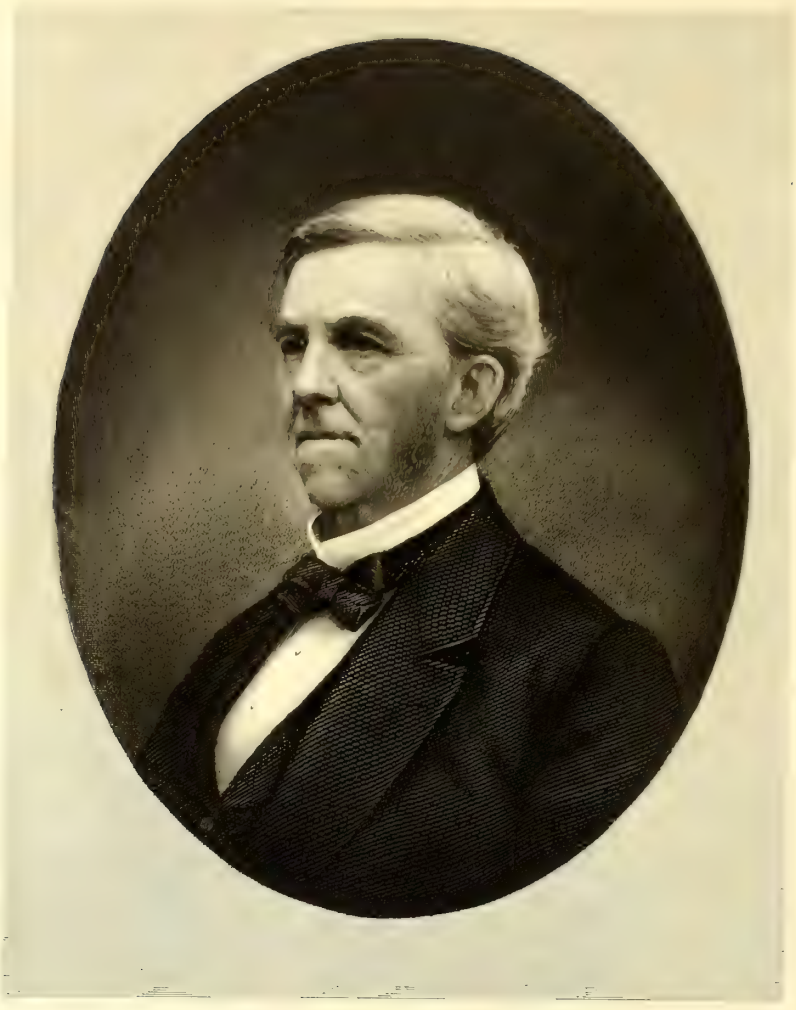
James Russell Lowell prepared for college at the boarding school of William Wells, Cambridge, and graduated from Harvard College, Bachelor of Arts, 1838, Bachelor of Laws, 1840, and Master of Arts, 1841. He received later in life the following honorary degrees: From Oxford University, Doctor of Civil Law, 1873; from the University of Cambridge, Doctor of Laws, 1874; and the latter degree also from St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Harvard, 1884; and Bologna, 1888. On January 2, 1884, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1887-91; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Philosophical Society and the Royal Academy of Spain; and a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Royal Society of Literature of London. In all these bodies he enjoyed a unique distinction, and in Europe his talents commanded the highest admiration.

Mr. Lowell was devoted to letters from the first, and while in college edited "Harvardiana." After his admission to the bar, he opened a law office in Boston. However, he had no inclination for the legal profession, and gave his time to literature, writing numerous pieces of verse which were published in

magazines, and 1841 were put into book form, his first published volume. In 1842 he brought out the "Pioneer" magazine, which was short-lived. A pronounced Abolitionist, he was a regular contributor to the "Liberty Bell," and afterward became corresponding editor of the "Anti-Slavery Standard." In 1846 his "Bigelow Papers" became famous, and exerted a powerful influence upon the political thought of the day. These were satirical poems in the Yankee dialect, and were eagerly read, not only for their peculiarity of expression, but for their underlying philosophy. He had now become a somewhat prolific writer, principally upon political topics, and through the columns of "The Dial," the "Democratic Review," and the "Massachusetts Quarterly." He spent about a year in Europe in 1851-52. In 1855 he succeeded Henry W. Longfellow as Smith Professor of French and Spanish Languages, Literature and Belles Lettres, at Harvard University, serving until 1886, and was university lecturer, 1863-64. He was editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" from 1857 to 1862, and joint editor with Charles Eliot Norton of the "North American Review," 1863-72.

He was active in the organization of the Republican party in 1856. In 1876 he was a presidential elector from Massachusetts. In 1877 he was appointed Minister to Spain by President Rutherford B. Hayes, and in 1880 was made Minister to the Court of St. James, England, serving until 1885. During his residence in England he was highly honored, delivering many addresses, and being orator at the unveiling of the bust of Coleridge in Westminster Abbey in May, 1885. In these efforts he displayed a breadth of scholarship, originality of thought, elegance of expression and depth of feeling, which proved a revelation to Old World litterateurs. He was a devoted student during all his absences from this country, and in 1887 delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston, a course of lectures on the English dramatists. On his return he retired to his country seat, "Elmwood," Cambridge, and devoted himself to study and literature, continuing his lectures at Harvard University. He edited the poetical works of Marvell, Donne, Keats, Wordsworth and Shelley, for the "Collection of British Poets," by Professor Francis J. Childs, of Harvard. His published works were numerous. At the time of his death he was engaged on a "Life of Hawthorne." His last published poem, "My Book," appeared in the "New York Ledger," in December, 1890.

He was married, in 1844, to Maria White, of Watertown, Massachusetts, who died in 1853. In 1857 he was married to Frances Dunlap, a niece of Governor Robert P. Dunlap, of Maine. He died at Cambridge, August 12, 1891. His life work was commemorated in "James Russell Lowell: a Biography," by Horace E. Scudder, two volumes, 1901. In 1898 a part of his estate, "Elmwood," was purchased by the Lowell Memorial Park Fund, nearly forty thousand dollars of the purchase price being obtained by popular subscription.



Oliver Wendell Holmes

# Oliver Wendell Holmes

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, one of America's favorite authors, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809, son of the Rev. Abiel and Sarah (Wendell) Holmes; grandson of Dr. David and Temperance (Bishop) Holmes, and of Oliver and Mary (Jackson) Wendell; and a descendant of John Holmes, who settled at Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1686, and of Evert Jansen Wendell, who emigrated from Holland and settled in Albany, New York, about 1640. His paternal grandfather was a captain in the British colonial army in the French and Indian War, and later served as surgeon in the Revolutionary army. His father, a graduate in theology from Yale and an earnest Calvinist, was pastor for forty years over the First Church, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The early religious training of Oliver Wendell Holmes made a deep impression upon his sensitive and poetic nature, and from early manhood he was an aggressive Unitarian, in direct opposition to the Calvinism of his father. He first attended a "dame school" kept by Mrs. Prentiss, and from his tenth to his fifteenth year continued his education at a school in Cambridgeport, under Winslow Bigelow, where he had as classmates Richard Henry Dana, Margaret Fuller, and Alfred Lee, afterward Bishop of Delaware. From Cambridge he was sent to Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, with the hope that he might incline to the ministry, and there he made his first attempt at rhyme in the translation of the first book of Virgil's "Æneid." He was graduated from Harvard College in 1829, with William H. Channing, Professor Benjamin Pierce, James Freeman Clarke, the Rev. S. F. Smith, and Benjamin R. Curtis. He roomed in Stoughton Hall; was a frequent contributor to college publications; wrote and delivered the poem at commencement, and was one of sixteen of that class whose scholarship admitted them to the Phi Beta Kappa society. His cousin, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, and John Lothrop Motley, were in attendance at Harvard, although not his classmates. He attended the Dane Law School in 1829, remaining one year, and in that year devoted more time to verse writing than he did to Blackstone. In 1830, on reading a newspaper paragraph to the effect that the frigate "Constitution" was condemned by the Navy Department to be destroyed, he wrote on the impulse of the moment, "Old Ironsides," which appeared first in the "Boston Daily Advertiser," and quickly traveled through the newspapers of the United States, saving the vessel from destruction and bringing fame to the author. The following year he studied medicine at a private school under Dr. James Jackson, and in 1833 studied in the hospitals of Paris and London, spending his vacations in travel. He returned to Cambridge in December,

1835, received the Doctor of Medicine degree from Harvard in 1836, and at once commenced his professional career. The same year he published his first volume of poems, which contained forty-five pieces, among them "The Last Leaf," of which the great Lincoln said, "for pure pathos, in my judgment, there is nothing finer in the English language" than the following stanza:

"The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has pressed
In their bloom;
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On their tomb."

He received three of the Boylston prizes for medical dissertations, and the three essays were published in 1838. He was Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College, 1838-40.

In 1843 Dr. Holmes published an essay on the "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever," and on this rests his honor of having made an original and valuable discovery for medical science, and which called forth at the time a most hostile argument from the two leading American professors of obstetrics, Professors H. L. Hodge and C. D. Meigs, of Philadelphia. He was appointed Parkham Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Harvard University Medical School in 1847, and occasionally overstepped the strict boundaries of these departments to give instruction in microscopy, psychology and kindred subjects He relinquished his medical practice, and was dean of the Medical School, 1847-53. In 1849 he built a house in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, upon the old family place on the road to Lenox, in a township that had belonged to one of his Dutch ancestors in 1735, and there spent his summers until 1856, having as neighbors and associates Nathaniel Hawthorne, G. P. R. James, Herman Melville, Miss Sedgwick, and Fanny Kemble.

In 1852 he delivered in several cities a course of lectures on the "English Poets of the Nineteenth Century," twelve of which were given before the Lowell Institute. Dr. Holmes was a favorite with lecture bureaus, and had no lack of engagements; and in his medical lectures at Harvard the last period was assigned to him, because he alone could hold the attention of his exhausted audience, listening to the fifth consecutive lecture. As a lecturer he was interesting, stimulating and original. He was wont to speak of occupying not a "chair," but a "settee" of medicine. He invented the arrangement of the stereoscope, afterward universally used, but obtained no patent for an article from which he might have made a fortune, "not caring," as he expressed it, "to be known as the patentee of a pill or a peeping contrivance." He was one of the founders of the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1857, and gave the magazine its name, contributing to it a series of conversational papers entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" (1858), and which contained some of his best poems.

This was followed by a second series, "The Professor at the Breakfast Table" (1859), and after a long interval appeared "The Poet at the Breakfast Table" (1872). He contributed to "The Atlantic" the serial novels: "Elsie Venner" (1861); "The Guardian Angel" (1867); "A Mortal Antipathy" (1885); "Our Hundred Days in Europe" (1887); "Over the Teacups" (1890). He was identified with "The Atlantic" magazine more closely than any other person, and for a longer period. On December 3, 1879, the editors gave a breakfast in his honor, he having passed his seventieth birthday, and Dr. Holmes read "The Iron Gate," which he wrote for the occasion. He removed from Montgomery Place to a house on Charles street, on the riverside, in 1867, and in 1870 to Beacon street, where he lived the remainder of his days, making Beverly Farms his summer home. He resigned his professorship at Harvard in 1882, and was immediately made Professor Emeritus, a rare distinction for Harvard to confer.

From that time he lived a retired life in Boston, but continued his writings, "full of the same shrewd sense, wise comment and tender thought" that characterized them from the outset. He made a second visit to Europe with his daughter in 1886, and was everywhere warmly welcomed. He spent most of the time in England and Scotland, and received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from Oxford University, and that of Doctor of Laws from Edinburgh. He was often called "Our Poet of Occasion," because always ready when called upon to contribute a poem or an essay giving the best his genius afforded. His writing never wholly weaned him from the medical profession, which he loved strongly because he loved human nature. Besides the works already mentioned, he prepared, with Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Marshall Hall's "Theory and Practice of Medicine" (1839); and was the author of "Lectures on Homœopathy and its Kindred Delusions" (1842); "Report on Medical Literature" (1848); "Currents and Counter-currents in Medical Science" (1861); "Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science" (1862); "Soundings from the Atlantic" (1864); "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals" (1871); "Memoir of John Lothrop Motley" (1879); "Memoir of Ralph Waldo Emerson" (1884); "Before the Curfew" (1888); poetry: "Urania" (1846); "Astrea" (1850); "Songs in Many Keys" (1861); "Songs of Many Seasons" (1875); "The Iron Gate and Other Poems" (1880). His poems were subsequently collected into three volumes under the title: "The Complete Poetical Works of Oliver Wendell Holmes." See "Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes," by John Torrey Morse, Jr. (1896), and "Life of Holmes," by Emma E. Brown (rev. ed., 1895).

On June 15, 1840, he was married to Amelia Lee, third daughter of Charles Jackson, of Boston, Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. They settled in Boston, Massachusetts, where Dr. Holmes engaged in general practice. He bought a house in Montgomery Place, which afterward became Bosworth street, and there his three children were born: Oliver Wendell,

March 8, 1841; Amelia Lee, who died in 1889; and Edward Jackson, who died in 1884. His wife died at their Beacon street home in 1888.

Dr. Holmes died at 296 Beacon street, Boston, Massachusetts, October 7, 1894. The burial service, held at King's Chapel, was conducted by the Rev. Everett E. Hale, and he was buried at Mount Auburn.

# William Wetmore Story

WILLIAM WETMORE STORY, author and sculptor, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, February 12, 1819, son of Joseph and Sarah Waldo (Wetmore) Story, grandson of Elisha and Mehitable (Pedrick) Story, and the great-grandson of William Story.

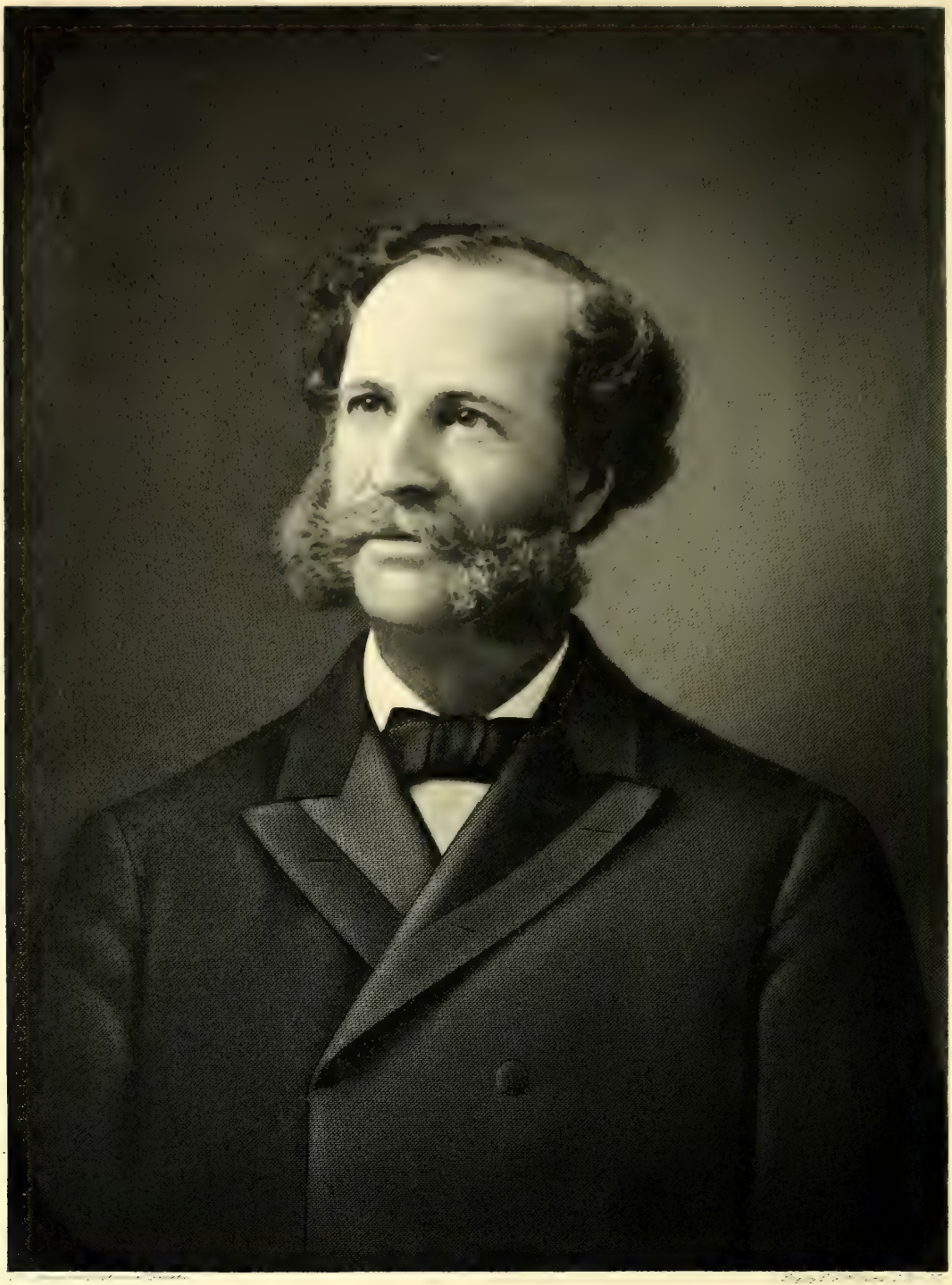
After graduating from Harvard College in 1838, where he was the poet of the class, and from the Law Department in 1840, he studied under his father and in due time was admitted to the bar. His first work was the preparation of the "Report of Cases argued and determined in the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit," which was published in three volumes in Boston in 1842. He also prepared a "Treatise on the Law of Contracts not under Seal" (1844), and in 1847 issued a Treatise on the Law of Sales of Personal Property." He developed a great love for literature, and during this time contributed various articles in prose and verse to the "Boston Miscellany" and other periodicals. In 1844 he was called upon for the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard, and delivered a remarkable poem entitled "Nature and Art," which was a revelation of the artistic ideals of his soul. In 1847 he collected his poems into a bound volume, which met with appreciative consideration.

His artistic taste led him to efforts in modeling, and finally drew him to Italy in 1848, where he spent the remainder of his life devoting his genius to literature and sculpture. Upon the dedication of the statue of Beethoven at the Boston Music Hall in 1856, Mr. Story delivered a poem of great artistic merit. He produced some exquisite pieces of statuary, and it is difficult to decide in which branch of art he excelled. He was also an accomplished musician. He modeled a statue of his father for the chapel of Mount Vernon cemetery; also a statue of Edward Everett for the Boston public garden, and busts of James Russell Lowell, Theodore Parker and Joseph Quincey, which are examples of the delicacy and correctness of his chisel. The bronze statue of George Peabody, erected in London in 1869, was modeled by him, a replica of which Robert Garrett presented in 1888 to the city of Baltimore. He was appointed United States Commissioner of Fine Arts to the World's Fair in Paris in 1879, and was decorated by the governments of France and Italy. He was made a professor in the Academia d'egli Arcadi Sta. Celicia. Oxford University gave him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and the University of Bologna, on its eight hundredth anniversary, conferred upon him a degree. Among his famous pieces of statuary were: "Sappho," "Saul," "Delilah," "Helen," "Judith," "Sardanapalus." In 1887 he executed a monument to Francis Scott Key, which was placed in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco,

California, the gift of James Lick, who bequeathed $60,000 for this purpose. It is fifty-one feet high, and consists of a double arch, under which the figure of Key is seated. A figure of America with an unfolded flag surmounts the arch. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City owns his "Cleopatra" and "Semiramis," which are fine examples of his art.

His literary work was no less prolific and meritorious. In 1851 he published the "Life and Letters of Joseph Story"; a volume of "Poems" in 1856; "The American Question" in 1862; "Roba di Roma; or Walks and Talks about Rome," in 1862; "Proportions of the Human Figure, According to a New Canon, for Practical Use," in 1866; "Graffiti d'Italia," in 1869; "The Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem," in 1870; "Tragedy of Nero in 1876; "Castle St. Angelo," in 1877; "He and She; or a Poet's Portfolio," in 1883; "Fiammetta," in 1885; two volumes of poems in 1886; "Conversations in a Studio," in 1890; "A Poet's Portfolio—Second Readings," in 1893. Of the "Tragedy of Nero," the "Saturday Review" says, "there is little room for detailed criticism; there is only the general consciousness that this is the laudable work of a good, and even excellent, ability." The "Nation" thus characterizes the "Poems" published in 1886: "Restrained as it is, it is not less beautiful, not less impressive, because of its quiet tones."

Mr. Story was married in October, 1843, to Emeline Eldredge, of Boston. His son Julian, an artist of note, married the celebrated singer, Emma Eames. Another son, Waldo, became a well known sculptor. Mr. Story died in Rome, Italy, October 7, 1895.



Thos. L. Goodwin.

# Charles Clinton Goodwin

CHARLES CLINTON GOODWIN was in the broadest sense a man of affairs, and was for many years a well known business man of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, enjoying the respect and confidence of the community-at-large, and the friendship of all those whom he met socially. He made for himself an enviable reputation as a man of business, straightforward and reliable under all circumstances, courteous and affable to his patrons whom he always endeavored to please. He was extremely honest and sincere in all his transactions, always conducting his affairs along the strictest lines of commercial integrity. He was very temperate in his habits, believing in moderation in all things, and possessed much business tact as well as executive force and unfaltering enterprise. His own labors constituted the secure foundation upon which he built his success, making him one of the substantial manufacturers of the State of Massachusetts. That a man with the many-sided mental equipment which his record implies must needs bring to the discharge of his duties an exceptional measure of capacity and ability is a fact which he demonstrated. At the foundation of the prosperity of every great city lies the work of the manufacturer. He it is, who in seeking a market for his products, attracts commerce to his community, causes factories and business houses to arise, and gives employment to many. Few men have filled a larger place in the manufacturing world than did the late Charles Clinton Goodwin, whose death occurred at Lexington, Massachusetts, November 27, 1905, causing a deep sense of loss to be felt by all who had come in contact with him. The general feeling was that death had removed from their midst a man of fine natural endowments, and an influence of inestimable value.

Charles Clinton Goodwin was born in Methuen, Massachusetts, February 1, 1839, the son of George Clinton and Jane (Pearson) Goodwin. He inherited his sterling qualities from a long line of distinguished ancestors. The surname Goodwin was derived from the ancient personal name Godwin, meaning good friend, common in Northern Europe and in England, as early as the fifth century. Its use as a surname dates from the adoption of surnames in England. The Goodwin coat-of-arms is as follows: Or two lions passant guardant sable on a canton of the last three bezants. Crest: A demi-lion rampant guardant sable holding in the paws a bezant. A Robert Goodwin lived in Norwich in 1238.

Ozias Goodwin was the immigrant ancestor, and was born in England, in 1596, according to his deposition in Court in 1674, when he stated that his age was seventy-eight years. Elder William Goodwin, his brother, and he, came to this country about the same time, and both settled in Hartford, Connecticut.

Ozias Goodwin married Mary Woodward, a daughter of Robert Woodward, of Braintree, County Essex, England. Her father's will, dated May 27, 1640, mentions her as a legatee.

George Clinton Goodwin, father of Charles Clinton Goodwin, was a son of Anson Goodwin, and was born at Ashfield, Massachusetts, October 13, 1807, and died May 12, 1869. He was engaged in the wholesale drug business, which had been established by his father. The business was begun on the old Goodwin Homestead, in the manufacture of extracts and compounds, and grew eventually into the large wholesale drug business that became the house of George Clinton Goodwin & Company. This firm was well and favorably known in every part of the New England States, and even to the trade throughout the country. It was one of the largest concerns in this line of business in the United States. Mr. Goodwin was a prominent and generous member and supporter of the old First Baptist Church of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and was superintendent of the Sunday school of that church for twenty-three years, and also for a time of the Baptist church of Lexington, Massachusetts. His associates in business often mentioned his good penmanship, as well as his gift of expression. Much reading and deep thinking made him a man of unusual intellectual attainments, though he was modest and disliked publicity of every form. His wife, Jane (Pearson) Goodwin, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, died October 13, 1855, at Lexington. He married (second) July 15, 1857, Hannah Elizabeth Bradbury, principal of Charlestown Female Seminary at that time. She was born March 16, 1827, in Chesterville, Maine, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Davolle) Bradbury. She died in Boston, June 1, 1893.

Charles Clinton Goodwin inherited the fine superior qualities of his father. He attended the public schools of Charlestown, Massachusetts, whither his father had moved when he was very young, and later he received some of his education at Lexington, where he was graduated from the High School. He entered his father's employ at the age of eighteen years, immediately upon completing his education. He applied himself closely to the task of learning the business in every minute detail. He was admitted to partnership, and when his father died he became the head of the firm of George Clinton Goodwin & Company. Under his management the firm held its position of leadership in the trade, and grew to large proportions. The business was incorporated on January 1, 1900, at the time of consolidation with Cutler Brothers, and West & Jenney, two other prominent drug manufacturing concerns of Boston, under the name of The Eastern Drug Company. Mr. Goodwin became the president of this company, and Mr. Cutler the vice-president. After the death of Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Cutler became the head of the company.

Mr. Goodwin was prominently identified with a number of important interests into which he infused the wonderfully vitalizing force to which they mainly owe their flourishing condition and brilliant prospects. Among these should be mentioned that he was the vice-president of the National Wholesale

Druggists' Association, and was in theforemost rank of those of our citizens who have made the name of America a synonym for success. In his political belief, Mr. Goodwin was a Republican, and the interests of his own town and community received his earnest consideration, and he was ever ready and most willing to advance its welfare, but he did not wish to hold any public office. From the year 1864 until the time of his death, Mr. Goodwin's summer home was at Magnolia, formerly called "Kettle Cove," a fishing hamlet. He influenced others to select this place for their summer homes, and lived to see it become one of the most popular summer colonies on the coast.

The following tribute to his character is from his pastor, friend and neighbor, the Rev. Charles F. Carter, pastor of the Hancock Congregational Church of Lexington, Massachusetts:

Charles Clinton Goodwin had characteristics and traits that were few, simple and sincere. The one most marked was his spirit of good cheer, and his kindly feeling towards all. He never meant to strike the depressing note. He liked the life in the major key, and he wanted plenty of good voices in the chorus, each one bearing a part, and also each one enjoying it. Thus he spread the spirit of good comradeship, and men were glad of his presence. If a merry heart doeth good, his was not lacking in tonic, quality, and worth. Nor was this merely a superficial trait. There was real heart back of it, and the vigor of his hand grasp that lasted to the very end was a symbol of the human kindliness that was genuine wherever it found expression. He loved his Church, in which he so regularly worshipped, the people, the building, and the deep purpose for which it stands. He was active in raising the funds when the Church was finished in 1893. Earnestly devoted to the cause of its music, he served on that committee, and he gave himself in the one distinctive form of service that was so native and congenial to him, with a loyalty, devotion and faithfulness. From the age of eighteen years, he began to sing in the old First Baptist Church at Charlestown, of which his father had been such a zealous member, and in 1886, when the Hancock Church was organized, he began his long years of service with the society in the choir. Seldom missing a service, and a long and notable record of forty-seven years as a tenor without compensation shows with what devotion his refined nature was made to shed its rays. He belonged to the famous Boylston Club, Arion Quartette, and others. He was especially fond of the orchestra and was himself a devotee of the clarionet. Many hours of enjoyment were his with this instrument. What his fidelity meant, only those can appreciate who knew how steadfast and unflagging it was, and often it has held things together when otherwise they might have fallen apart. Without reference to this trait his life would not be rightly estimated. If his place was there at a given hour, there at that given time he was to be found. The responsibilities he accepted and the engagements that he made were kept with religious fidelity. This was the reason why men could rely not only on the sincerity of his purpose, but also on the precision with which it could be carried out. He had a few old-fashioned virtues, and this was one of them, that has helped to make his name honored for his fair dealing and reliability. He was not for success at any price. He valued the human relation too much for that, while the success he had never in the least estranged him from his fellowmen, but all of every rank recognized in him the spirit of a true friend. He loved his fireside, his home and all the environments, and he took especial pride in "Sunny Slope," his home for many years, into which he established himself in 1883, and where he passed his last hours, among those who loved him best. He was a patriot in the sense that he felt honored in having his home on the site where those two leading patriots stood on that memorable dawn, when Adams exclaimed to Hancock, upon

hearing the first firing of the British, "What a glorious morning for America." On a small eminence near his portal is the tablet commemorating this historic event, that the world has sung in praises.

On October 15, 1862, Charles Clinton Goodwin was united in marriage with Alice Dodge Phelps, who was born October 18, 1838, a daughter of Captain William Dane and Lusanna Tucker (Bryant) Phelps, of Lexington, Massachusetts. Her father, Captain William Dane Phelps, was a native of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and was a noted sea captain. He had sailed the coast of California for several years before the discovery of gold in that country, and he was the first man to carry the American Flag up the Sacramento river. The ship "Alert," famous in song and story, immortalized in the book written by Richard H. Dana, Jr., entitled, "Two Years Before the Mast," was commanded on its return voyage to California by Captain William Dane Phelps. Richard H. Dana, Jr., returned from the coast aboard the "Alert" and his adventures are recorded in his most interesting sea tale. The "Alert" subsequently became a prize of the Confederate steamer, "Alabama." Captain Phelps also brought to Boston the first California gold, after its discovery in 1849, and was the author of a book, which related his many exciting and dangerous experiences, entitled, "Fore and Aft," which he wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Webfoot." When a boy, on a voyage in the South Seas, he and seven others were left by their captain on Prince Edward Island, in one of the South Sea groups, to collect oil. The captain promised to return for them in nine months. The captain, however, did not return, and for twenty-eight months young Phelps and the small party lived a Robinson Crusoe life on the desert island, until they were finally rescued. In 1835, Captain Phelps was shipwrecked in Plymouth Harbor, Massachusetts, and he was one of only three or four of the crew who were saved. After he retired, he decided to take one more voyage, and this time took a trip around the world. He passed the remainder of his life in his pleasant Lexington home, among his old friends and neighbors. He was well known for his wit and dry humor, and his family and closest friends spent many happy hours listening as he related his many strange experiences in all the corners of the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clinton Goodwin were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. George Clinton, born November 24, 1863; unmarried; he is connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Tacoma, Washington. 2. Grace Elise, born September 21, 1870, who became the wife of Edward Porter Merriam, the son of Matthew Henry and Jane Merriam, of Lexington; they are the parents of two children, Robert Clinton and Gordon Phelps. 3. Alice Phelps, born October 20, 1875; she is a graduate of Smith College, and studied at the University of Berlin, Germany; she is a graduate nurse of the Boston Homeopathic Hospital, and took an allopathic course at the Boston Floating Hospital, where she served as superintendent of Nurses for two seasons; she also served as superintendent of Nurses at the Medical Mission on

Hull street, Boston; on September 24, 1908, she became the wife of Dr. J. Walter Schirmer, of Needham, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of two children, Louise and John.

Mr. Goodwin was made a Mason in 1871, in the Simon W. Robinson Lodge, of Lexington, Massachusetts, and was afterward a member of Hiram Lodge. He was exalted in Menotomy Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Arlington, Massachusetts, March 30, 1876. He enjoyed to intermingle with his fellow-men, and was a member of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, of Boston. He joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1869, and was a member of the Lexington Historical Society.

# Francis Frederick Brown, M.D.

THERE is no profession which makes greater demand upon those who follow it through life than that of medicine, especially as it was practiced in the past generation, before the days of high specialization, when the good physician went abroad is response to all calls, whether they came by day or night, from nearby or the next county. In those days the mere choice of this profession by a man indicated either the most complete absorption in his subject or an unusually developed affection for his fellow humans, while to live up with any degree of success to the ideals thereof was indeed a distinction. The life of Dr. Francis Frederick Brown, which terminated on January 13, 1890, in Reading, Massachusetts, exemplified in the highest degree the sterling virtues which it is necessary to possess in order to fully live up to the demand of this great profession and so highly were these virtues regarded by the community in which he dwelt and practiced that his death was felt by all his fellow-men as the loss of something like a personal friend. The profession of medicine is one which, if it be conscientiously followed, involves an enormous amount of self-sacrifice, and is a source of the greatest blessing to others. So heavily should these considerations weigh that it would be difficult to imagine a return that the community might make to its physicians which could balance the debt it owes them for all the good received. Hard work, loss of sleep, lonely trips in inclement weather at untimely hours, and a constant demand upon one's powers of sympathy—these are the physician's offerings to humankind. These are the things that a true and worthy physician brings with him, a true and worthy physician such as the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this tribute, and whose death left a vacant place in so many hearts.

The birth of Francis Frederick Brown occurred in South Sudbury, Massachusetts, August 12, 1834, the son of Edward Brown, of that town. The town of Sudbury, Massachusetts, was settled in 1638, and received its name in 1639. It was the nineteenth town in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Up to the year 1637 there was no white man's trail through the length and breadth of this tract of land. The smoke of no settler's cabin curled upward through the tree tops of its far-reaching forests, and it was only the home of the Indians and the haunt of wild beasts and birds. The town was settled by Englishmen, who fitly represented the noble element that came to the New England shores at that period. They were Puritans both in theory and practice, and afar from the conveniences and luxuries of their native land sought in a new country a home remote from political strife. They embarked for America at a time when England was in an unsettled condition, when ship

after ship was bringing to these shores some of her purest and staunchest citizens. The settlers of Sudbury were young men, or in the prime of stirring manhood, and were not patriarchs near the close of their pilgrimage. The first minister of Sudbury was the Rev. Edmund Brown, who was ordained in August, 1640, and was in about the prime of life when he came to this country. The town being laid out, and the necessary means for securing a livelihood provided, the people turned their attention to ecclesiastical matters. The church was of paramount importance to the early New England inhabitants. For its privileges they had in part embarked for these far-off shores. In 1640 a church was organized which was Congregational, and this church called to its pastorate the Rev. Edmund Brown, and elected Mr. William Brown, deacon. The town in selecting Rev. Brown for its minister secured the services of an energetic and devoted man, and it is said that he was among the good men and very prudent. He came from England in 1637, and was ordained and in actual service in that country before he came to America. He was admitted a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, May 13, 1640. He was a large land owner, his real estate amounting to over three hundred acres. He hunted and fished, and it is said was a good angler. He played on several musical instruments, and was a noted musician. He was much interested in educating and christianizing the Indians, and at one time had some of them under his special care. His library was, for those times, quite valuable, containing about one hundred and eighty volumes. At his death, which occurred January 22, 1678, he left one hundred pounds to Harvard College. Edmund and William Brown were relatives, if not brothers, and arrived in Sudbury at or about the same time. William Brown was admitted a freeman in 1641, and became a prominent man at the plantation, and at one time was captain of the militia. The Brown family has been numerous in Sudburry, Massachusetts, living for the most part on the west side of the river. In the old homestead located there the brothers, John, Israel, How and Edward, were born, and on the ancestral estate Everett and Hubbard. Hubbard is the only one now living. Edward Brown was also the father of Dr. Francis Frederick Brown, in whose memory we are writing.

Dr. Brown obtained his early educational training in the public schools of his native town of Sudbury, Massachusetts, and while still a young lad began his preparation for Amherst College, from which he graduated with high honors. In the meantime he had determined to take up the profession of medicine as his career in life. At the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services to the Union Army, becoming assistant surgeon with the rank of lieutenant. He saw much active service, and at the close of that terrible conflict returned to Reading, Massachusetts, where he continued to practice medicine until the time of his death, at the age of fifty-six years. His term of practice in Reading extended over twenty-five years. He became one of the most prominent figures in the community and exercised there from first to last a potent influence for good. His practice was large and brought him into intimate per-

sonal relations with a very great number of his fellow-men, and everywhere he went he brought with him good cheer and hopeful optimism. He was a courteous, kindly man, a well beloved and honored physician, a devoted and loving husband and a citizen of high repute and worth. He has gone to his reward, that is true, but his splendid spirit and influence remain. In his religious belief, Dr. Brown was a member of the Congregational church, and sang tenor in the church choir. He was very fond of music, perhaps inheriting this trait from his illustrious ancestor, the Rev. Edmund Brown, who was a noted musician of his time. He always kept alive the many pleasant associations which he formed during his service in the Civil War.

On June 7, 1865, Dr. Francis Frederick Brown was united in marriage with Emma M. Clapp, a daughter of Lemuel Dexter and Abigail H. (Eaton) Clapp. Lemuel Dexter Clapp was a well known figure in Dorchester, Massachusetts, being a tanner by trade. The Eaton family were residents of Framingham, Massachusetts, the Eaton farm having been in the name for five generations. The union of Dr. and Mrs. Brown was blessed with six children, as follows: 1. Mabel, who is now Mrs. Mabel Parks. 2. Edward Dexter, died in the camp, at Washington, D. C., during the Spanish-American War, at the age of thirty years. 3. Wilfred Roger, died in his fifth year. 4. Clarence, is associated with the long distance telephone company, and is located at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; he was united in marriage with Mabel Robertson, and they are the parents of three children, Edward Dexter, Roger Clapp and Jean Robertson. 5. Bertha, librarian at Reading, Massachusetts, and resides at home with her mother. 6. Helen Alice, also makes her home with her mother. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Unitarian church, and since the death of her husband sold their residence on Main street, and removed to No. 15 Lowell street, Reading.

There is something admirable in the profession of medicine that seems to surround all those who practice it. Something that is concerned with the prime object, the alleviation of human suffering, something about the self-sacrifice that it must necessarily involve, that makes us regard, and rightly so, all those who choose to follow its difficult way and devote themselves to its great aims, with a large amount of reverence and respect. We turn to seek the hope of the great profession in the future, to the men who, forgetful of personal considerations, lose themselves either in the intense interest of the great questions with which they have concerned themselves or in the joy of rendering a deep service to their fellow-men. A man of this type was Dr. Brown, who lived a useful life, and was a good man, while his death was a serious loss to the community in which he had lived and practiced for over twenty-five years.

# Professor Francis Bowne, LL.D.

NOWHERE have there been a greater number of gifted men than in the New England States, and there are few places within the length and breadth of Massachusetts that have more reason than Cambridge for pride in the men, who from its earliest beginnings have been identified with its literary life. The death of Professor Francis Bowne, which occurred in Cambridge, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, January 21, 1890, deprived that vicinity of a man of fine, natural endowments, and an influence of inestimable value.

Francis Bowne was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, September 8, 1811. One of his grandfathers was a farmer in Connecticut, and the other a farmer in New Hampshire. He was of a large family, and from an early age was obliged to depend, to at least a considerable degree, on himself for support. After receiving his early education at the Mayhew Grammar School of Boston, he was a junior clerk in a publishing house of that city for several years. In January, 1829, he became a pupil in Phillips Exeter Academy, and so well improved had been his time that only a few months of additional study were needed to fit him for the freshman year of the college course. In August, 1830, he was admitted to the sophomore class of Harvard College, and during the winter of 1829 and 1830 he taught school at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, and during the three following winters taught successively at Lexington, Northborough and Concord, Massachusetts. After graduating from Harvard College in 1833, with the first honors, in a class containing Henry Warren Torrey, Joseph Lovering and Jeffries Wyman, he returned to Phillips Exeter Academy, and for two years was instructor in mathematics in the Academy. In the middle of the year 1835 he came back to the college, and after serving as a tutor in Greek for one year was appointed instructor of the senior class in mental philosophy and political economy. This office he held for three years, being much occupied with literary pursuits, as literary work had begun to engage his thoughts. In 1837 he contributed to Sparks' "Library of American Biography" a life of Sir William Phipps, and later furnished for the same work the lives of James Otis, of Baron Steuben, and of Benjamin Lincoln. He was also a frequent contributor to the literary periodicals of that day. In August, 1839, resigning his office in the college, he went to Europe, where he spent a year in study and travel.

On his return he established his residence in Cambridge, and for twelve years devoted himself to literature as a profession. The Transcendental school was at the height of its prosperity. Emerson was publishing his essays, Hawthorne had printed two or three volumes, and in Concord's solitude he was

fitting himself for the writing of his longer romances. Prescott had been recognized as the leading American historian, and at that time still further established his place in literature by the publication of his "Mexico," and "Peru." George Ticknor was elaborating with patient industry his "History of Spanish Literature," which was issued in 1849. In the midst of these influences, in a decade than which none has ever been more favorable to the pursuit of literature as a vocation, Mr. Bowne settled down to literary work. In 1842 appeared an edition of Virgil, with English notes and a considerable amount of illustrations and critical matter. At that time comparatively few American editions of the classics had appeared, and this work, though never revised or expunged of numerous errors and defects, has been kept in the market by successive issues from the same stereotype plates and is in considerable use. In the same year he published a volume of essays entitled, "Critical Essays on Speculative Philosophy," devoted chiefly to the systems of Kant, Fichte, Cousin, and to the evidences of Christianity, as affected by the developments of metaphysical doctrines. The following year he became the proprietor of the "North American Review," which he owned and edited for more than a decade. During six of those years he also edited and published "The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge." During the winters of 1848 and 1849 he delivered before the Lowell Institute two courses of lectures on Metaphysics and Ethics, which have since been published in two editions.

In 1850 Mr. Bowne returned to the College under an appointment to the McLean Professorship of History, but held this office only six months. Three years later he was nominated and confirmed Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity. The duties of the professorship did not, however, prevent him from accomplishing a vast deal of literary work. He published the following: "Behr's Translation of Weber's Outlines of Universal History," revised and corrected, with the addition of a "History of the United States," 1853; "Documents of the Constitution of England and America, from Magna Charta to the Federal Constitution of 1789," compiled and edited, with notes; 1854; "Dugald Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind," revised and abridged, with critical and explanatory notes, 1854; "The Principles of Metaphysical and Ethical Science Applied to the Evidences of Religion," 1855; "The Principles of Political Economy Applied to the Condition and Institutions of the American People," 1856; "The Metaphysics of Sir William Hamilton," collected, arranged and abridged, 1862; "De Tocqueville's Democracy in America," edited, with notes, 1862; "A Treatise on Logic, or the Laws of Pure Thought, Comprising both the Aristotelic and the Hamiltonian Analysis of Logical Forms," 1864; "American Political Economy," 1870; "Modern Philosophy from Descartes to Schopenhauer and Hartmann," 1877; "Gleanings from a Literary Life," 1880.

The mere titles of these works suggest the extent and variety of the literary attainments of Professor Bowne. His work in each of the fields of history, of political economy, and of philosophy, were more than sufficient to merit

a lasting reputation. But the breadth and diversity of his views are perhaps more fully exhibited in his contributions to the "North American Review." These papers number more than a hundred, and treat of most, if not all, of the leading questions which in the course of a decade engaged the thoughts of men. They are written with a thoroughness now somewhat unusual in magazine articles and in a style remarkable for clearness and force. During the years of his editorship the "North American Review" was the mirror of Professor Bowne's opinions, and was the best Review on this side of the Atlantic.

To most graduates of the College, however, Professor Bowne was best known not as an author, but as a teacher of philosophy. His method of instruction was expository, and his purpose was not to force his own ideas and theories into acceptance, but to explain the principal systems of metaphysics. In exposition his chief characteristic was clearness, united with enthusiasm. The lectures of Professor Bowne were written and delivered with an enthusiasm more frequent in the pleading of an advocate at the bar than in the cool analysis of philosophy. To his methods of teaching metaphysics are due the popularity of the department of philosophy in the College, a department which in many colleges is regarded with small favor by the students. But although Professor Bowne was an expounder of philosophy, he was also a critic, and in his criticisms appear his own philosophical system. He was a believer in the truths of Christianity, and his influence in the recitation-room, though not theological, was strongly in favor of the Christian religion, and of a type which would satisfy many orthodox believers. Professor Bowne served on the United States Silver Commission in 1876, his colleagues including several senators and representatives. He resigned his Professorship in Harvard University in 1889, and was made Professor Emeritus.

On November 1, 1848, Professor Bowne was united in marriage with Arabella Stuart, of Lancaster, New Hampshire, a daughter of Charles and Eliza Stuart. Professor and Mrs. Bowne were the parents of three children: Charles Stuart, the only son, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 18, 1850, and graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1871; Maria, who resides in the Bowne homestead; Helen Elizabeth, who died in 1902.

Happily gifted in manner, disposition, and taste, enterprising and original in ideas, personally liked most by those who knew him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he was in maintaining them, Professor Bowne's career was rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion was worth having. He was devoted to the ties of family and friendship, ever regarding them as a sacred obligation. Such a man leaves a memory that is cherished for many years after he has passed from earth.

# Alfred Dwight Gleason

AMONG the business men of the State of Massachusetts, there are not many who fill the space in the community and command the attention of the chronicler of passing events as did the late Alfred Dwight Gleason, a man of more than ordinary merit, and one who possessed in a special manner the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men. High up on the honor roll his name will always stand. For many years Mr. Gleason was closely identified with the leading manufacturing interests of Gleasondale, Massachusetts, and represented the highest ideals of citizenship. Commercial integrity meant a great deal to him, and his influence for good was felt either directly or indirectly by all his fellow-men, while his life has left a lasting impress upon the town of his adoption. It is a known fact that at the foundation of the prosperity of every locality is found the work of the manufacturer, for it is he who in seeking a market for his products attracts commerce to his community, causes factories and business houses to arise, and gives employment to many. Every town or city owes much to its business men, especially to those whose sound judgment and far-sighted sagacity control the future in dealing with the present and who, perceiving in advance the approach of emergencies, are never found unprepared to meet them. In this class of men belonged Mr. Gleason, whose death occurred at his home in Gleasondale, Massachusetts, December 26, 1914, and closed a career of great usefulness to mankind. He left the imprint of his fine and winning personality upon the most varied departments of the life of the community in which he had lived for so many years. His passing away was a profound loss to the whole of that region, with the affairs of which he was so closely and progressively identified. The town, almost as a single man, expressed its regret and the respect it felt for the distinguished member who had departed.

The birth of Alfred Dwight Gleason occurred at North Andover, Massachusetts, February 7, 1846, the son of the Hon. Benjamin Whitney Gleason and Louisa (Fessenden) Gleason. Thomas Gleason, the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the family, settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1652. He is thought to have been the son of Richard or Joseph Gleason, who was a proprietor of Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1640. The name is variously spelled in early records, Gleason, Gleison, Glezen and Glesing. In 1662 Thomas Gleason was in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and in possession of Squaw-Sachem's lands.

Joseph Gleason, the sixth in descent from Thomas Gleason, the progenitor of the family, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, in 1781, and died there in 1808, at the age of twenty-seven years. He was buried in Peter-

A. B. Hudson

sham, and his burial place is marked by a headstone. He was a farmer by occupation.

Benjamin Whitney Gleason, the son of Joseph Gleason, and the seventh descendant of Thomas Gleason, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, October 12, 1806, and died in Gleasondale, Massachusetts, January 19, 1884. He was educated in the public schools, leaving at the age of fourteen years to begin his apprenticeship to learn the trade of a cabinet maker. After he came of age he followed this trade at Grafton, Massachusetts, in the wood-working department of the cotton mill there. In 1833 he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, and during the following four years was a journeyman in a machine shop. He left Worcester and entered the employ of Gilbert & Richardson, of North Andover, Massachusetts, manufacturers of cotton and woolen machinery. This firm was dissolved in 1842, and George H. Gilbert removed to Ware and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. On July 13, 1842, Mr. Gleason formed a co-partnership with George L. Davis, who had been a fellow workman with him in the employ of Gilbert & Richardson, under the name of Gleason & Davis, and began manufacturing machinery at North Andover, Massachusetts. In 1848 Charles Furber, an old employee, was admitted to partnership and the name was changed to that of Gleason, Davis & Furber. Mr. Gleason retired from the firm in 1849. During that same year the creditors of the Rock Bottom Company, which had failed, prevailed upon Mr. Gleason to reorganize that company and take charge of the business. Mr. Gleason then moved to Rock Bottom and took into partnership Mr. Samuel J. Dale. In 1875, Mr. Gleason suffered a slight stroke of paralysis, but he recovered and continued in active business until 1880, when he practically retired. He was a leader in his line of business, successful, upright and enterprising. He was a Republican in politics, and in 1859 and 1872 represented his district in the General Court, and in 1860 and 1861 was State Senator. Mr. Gleason was a very influential man in this and other sections of New England, having interests at various places, and most completely established his claim to an honorable place among the textile manufacturers of the United States. He was united in marriage, August 31, 1831, with Louisa Fessenden, of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, who was born in Rutland, Massachusetts, in 1809, and died in 1858. They were the parents of five children, namely: Ellen A., Benjamin F., Charles Whitney, Stillman A. and Alfred Dwight.

It was with deep regret that the people of Gleasondale, Massachusetts, learned of their loss, when its foremost citizen, Alfred Dwight Gleason, passed away, and his removal from earthly environment was also keenly felt in the towns of Stow and Hudson, Massachusetts, where he was very prominent and influential. He was the youngest son of Benjamin Whitney Gleason, and when three years of age removed with his parents to Rock Bottom, which is now Gleasondale, Massachusetts, in the town of Stow. He attended the various private schools, the Concord Academy, and the Highland Military Academy, at Worcester, Massachusetts. When eighteen years old, Mr. Glea-

son was filled with the same high ideals which he carried all through life. In response to the call for volunteers from President Lincoln, he enlisted as first sergeant in Company 1, Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, July 15, 1864. The regiment was ordered south and assigned to garrison duty when Mr. Gleason became ill and was sent home. He was honorably discharged at the termination of his period of enlistment, and upon his return to Gleasondale took charge of the store and conducted it for a number of years. He then became a clerk in the counting room of his father's large and well established mill, and on June 1, 1872, he and his two brothers were taken into partnership by their father, under the firm name of B. W. Gleason & Sons. The three brothers, Stillman Augustus, Charles Whitney and Alfred Dwight Gleason, continued the business under the same name after the father's death in 1884, until November, 1887, when Stillman Augustus Gleason retired from the firm. The name then became C. W. and A. D. Gleason and continued thus until July, 1899, when Alfred Dwight Gleason bought out his brother, Charles W. Gleason, who was obliged to retire on account of ill health. From that time on Alfred Dwight Gleason remained the sole proprietor of this extensive business, making additions in 1901 and 1902 by which the capacity of the mill was greatly increased. Under his ownership, the mills at Gleasondale had a larger product than ever before, the business flourished, and the reputation of the concern became widely extended. Mr. Gleason ranked high among the successful manufacturers of the State of Massachusetts. He always managed to keep his employees at work when other mills lay idle for want of orders. He and his brothers fittingly sustained the business established by their father. In addition to his own business, Mr. Gleason, in 1902, formed a partnership with M. T. Stevens Company of New York and Boston, commission merchants, under the firm name of J. P. Stevens Company, which to-day ranks as one of the foremost commission houses in the country.

Mr. Gleason was also prominent in financial circles of that section of the country. He had been a director of the Hudson National Bank since its organization, having been one of the committee of nine chosen in 1881 to procure the charter. He became the vice-president, July 13, 1897, and president, October 23, 1906, a position he held until the time of his death. He was also a trustee of the Hudson Savings Bank, and a director in Stevens Linen Works at Webster, Massachusetts.

Mr. Gleason was active in public affairs, and contributed most freely of his time and money to further every movement tending to the welfare of the town of Stow and the village of Gleasondale. He was selectman for two years and chairman of the board. He served on the building committee of the public library and was one of the trustees. In his political thought he became a member of the Republican party, and his services were always sought by his fellow-townsmen for the various funds entrusted to their care. Mr. Gleason was well known in Masonic circles, being a member of Doric Lodge of Free Masons; Houghton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Trinity Commandery,

No. 32, Knights Templar. He was a member of Reno Post, No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a man of unimpeachable character, and many a recipient of his generosity and kindness will testify to the noble qualities of his heart. With his brother, Charles W. Gleason, in 1898, Mr. Gleason presented to the village of Gleasondale the handsome church as a memorial to their father, Benjamin Whitney Gleason. Alfred Dwight Gleason was a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was deeply interested in that institution.

On May 12, 1871, Alfred Dwight Gleason was united in marriage with Blanche A. Pratt, a native of Sterling, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Horace V. and Relief E. (Holman) Pratt, of Boston. Horace V. Pratt was a native of Burham, Vermont, and was a manufacturer of chairs. His wife was born in Princeton, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason became the parents of one child, Alfreda B., who is the wife of Clifford Justus Fuller, who is now in the service of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are the parents of two children, Jean Justus and Alfred Dwight Gleason Fuller. Mrs. Alfred Dwight Gleason is an attendant of the Methodist church in Gleasondale, Massachusetts.

The funeral services of Mr. Gleason were held from the Methodist church in Gleasondale, which was crowded with the people who had learned to love, honor and respect this good man. The services were conducted by the Rev. Frank W. Collier, of Washington, D. C., assisted by the Rev. Albert L. Olson. The organist was Mr. Nash, of Boston, while the Pilgrim Quartette of Boston rendered many beautiful selections. During the services a member of the Quartette sang a solo, entitled, "The Bright Beyond," a song composed for and dedicated to Mr. Gleason some forty-five years prior to his death by his music teacher, Professor Thomas A. Howe, of Boston, who sought to show his appreciation of the fine character of his pupil. The floral contributions were profuse, special designs being sent by the employees of Gleason Woolen Mills, from the various lodges with which Mr. Gleason was affiliated and from his many friends. The flag which draped his casket was from his comrades of Reno Post, No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic. To such a noble specimen of manhood should go forth our sincerest praise.

# Henry Cutler Baldwin, M.D.

THE career of the late Dr. Henry Cutler Baldwin illustrates the possibilities of the typical sturdy New England character. He possessed the inheritance of generations of right living, and besides inherited that which cannot be expressed in definite terms of value, because it is beyond value. It is unnecessary to add that as a physician Dr. Baldwin was held in the highest estimation by his fellow-men. A man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, and noble impulses, he commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Perhaps as a man few knew him intimately, but those who did found in him much to respect and admire. He rose to a proud eminence in his profession, and was deservedly crowned with its choicest rewards. To attain the success which he reached he never resorted to extraneous means or influence, nor any of the arts by which popularity is sometimes purchased at the expense of science and truth. The term friendship was to him no mere idle word, but was a recognition of the good in companionship. The influence of a human life can never be properly and fully estimated, but such men as Dr. Baldwin create and maintain the honor of the profession of medicine. The death of Dr. Baldwin occurred in Boston, February 25, 1915, in his fifty-sixth year. Although he had been in failing health for some years, he had so successfully concealed this fact from his friends, and even from his immediate family, that his passing away was wholly unexpected, and therefore all the more of a shock. A man of rare personal qualities, exceptional professional ability, absolute common sense, forcefulness and tenacity of purpose, he leaves a place in the community which it will be difficult to adequately fill.

Dr. Henry Cutler Baldwin was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 27, 1859, of excellent Colonial ancestry. He was a descendant both on his paternal and maternal side from John Alden. Alice Southworth, who was the wife of ex-Governor Bradford, was one of his ancestors, as was also the Rev. John Wilson, who was the first pastor of the first church built in Boston. Dr. Baldwin was the son of Rollin Mallory and Maria Louise (Colton) Baldwin, who came to Massachusetts from Vermont. Their son obtained his early education in the public schools, graduating from the Somerville High School. He was graduated from Harvard College *cum laude* with the class of 1880, which numbered Theodore Roosevelt among its members, and was the youngest man in this class. He at once entered the Harvard Medical School, where he was also distinguished as a scholar, and from which he graduated with the degree of M.D., in 1884. Dr. Baldwin served as surgical house pupil at the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1883 and 1885, and later, for a time, was an assistant physician at the McLean Hospital, which position he held for nearly a

year. Before entering upon his service at the latter institution, he made a trip around the world, as a private physician for a prominent Boston banker, which was broadening in its influence and furnished many pleasant memories in after life. In college and in the professional school he took high rank and gave promise of the success he in later life attained. In his hospital work, both as a pupil and a physician, Dr. Baldwin was faithful, thorough, painstaking, and spared no time nor strength in doing his full duty.

After leaving the McLean Hospital, Dr. Baldwin went abroad and took a course at the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin, Ireland, and also made studies and observations in the Salpetriere in Paris, France, and elsewhere on the Continent. Returning to America, he taught for a period at the Harvard Medical School, and soon thereafter became associated with Dr. James J. Putnam, in the neurological department of the Massachusetts General Hospital. From his service in this hospital one might have predicted for him the career of a surgeon, and to this he was early inclined, but his experience at the McLean Hospital and his appointment as assistant in neurology in the out-patient department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, turned him to the field of neurology and psychiatry, in which his practice chiefly lay. He was exceedingly successful in the treatment of difficult cases of long duration that required infinite patience, persistence and ingenuity in a process of reëducation. He rose through the various ranks until he became one of the neurologists to the hospital, a position which he held at the time of his death.

For many years Dr. Baldwin was officially connected with the Free Hospital for Women, but finally resigned to devote all his energy to the work of the Massachusetts General Hospital clinic. Dr. Baldwin was a forceful, self-reliant man and had great executive ability, which enabled him to manage extremely difficult cases. He was firmly convinced that the physician should be in control and declined the care of those who would not follow directions. He gained the complete confidence of his patients by absolute devotion to them, never hesitating to do anything that promised for their advantage, even though the service might seem to be more within the province of the nurse than the physician. He was always ready by night and by day, and for a long time it seemed that he had the physique to meet all demands made upon him. As an expert witness, in which capacity he frequently served, Dr. Baldwin showed the same thorough and painstaking preparation that was manifested in all his work.

Apart from his hospital work, in which his enthusiasm never flagged, Dr. Baldwin was at one time a member of Mayor Quincy's advisory board of visitors to public institutions and chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Insane Hospital. These public functions he performed in addition to his active private practice, which concerned itself largely, but by no means exclusively, with disorders of the nervous system. He was a member of many medical societies, but took especial interest in the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology, of which he was secretary from 1898 to 1904, and president in 1909. At a recent anniversary dinner of this Society only a few weeks prior

to his death, Dr. Baldwin took charge of the music and sang with his accustomed vigor. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, of the American Medico-Psychological Association, of the American Neurological Association, of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and of the Boston Medical Library.

Besides his professional interests, which always occupied his chief attention, Dr. Baldwin took great pleasure in music and was himself the possessor of an excellent voice. He was a member of the Cecilia Society, which he joined in 1883, singing at the first concert of the Society in that same year. He was several times a director of the Society, and for the three years before his death had been very active in maintaining its integrity. He also belonged to the so-called "Doctors' Chorus" and the Harvard Alumni Chorus. Vocal music was his special delight and relaxation. A further characteristic interest was his love for animals. He always had dogs of recognized lineage, and was an enthusiastic horseback rider, being one of the few who refused to give up horses in favor of the automobile. Although in certain respects eminently social, he cared little for what is popularly known as society. His work and his home life remained throughout his chief interests.

Undoubtedly his relation to the Massachusetts General Hospital took first place of all his other activities. He was an extremely loyal friend to that institution and worked always for its best interests. He was never neglectful of what he considered as his duty, and up to a few days before his death was seeing patients and prescribing treatment as he had been doing for nearly three decades. He was a strict disciplinarian and felt very strongly that the welfare of the hospital depended upon the maintenance of this discipline. While he insisted that his subordinates should obey the rules strictly, he never shirked his own responsibility nor regarded himself as exempt from the regulations which he imposed upon others. The hospital indeed has lost in Dr. Henry Cutler Baldwin a loyal and devoted friend.

On September 29, 1894, Dr. Baldwin was united in marriage, in London, England, with Mrs. May (Hamelin) Widney, the widow of William Alexander Widney, and a daughter of John Lawrence and Theresa (Brown) Hamelin, late of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This union was blessed with happiness and congeniality.

Dr. Baldwin was not a voluminous writer, and he did not often take part in discussions at medical meetings, but his interest in the progress of medicine remained unabated. His strength lay in his power of organization and in his capacity to accomplish work which he set for himself. He was indefatigable in his treatment, especially by mechanical means, of certain stubborn nervous orders, and accomplished at times what seemed impossible to overcome. He was no less active during the final years of impaired health than he had been before, and bore his increasing ill health in a most courageous manner.

It is only fitting that we close this memoir to Dr. Henry Cutler Baldwin with the tribute paid him by Harriet Prescott Spoffard, which is as follows:

Those who have been privileged to receive the ministrations of Dr. Henry Cutler Baldwin feel that in his death they have suffered an irreparable loss. He was a wonderful physician. He had an insight that gave him, as it were, a power of divination; he brought to all his immense knowledge and skill, to his observation and experience an imagination that penetrated to the hidden all, controlled by a vigorous judgment. Some of the cures that he wrought were like miracles. His earnestness, his determination, his interest, his will that sometimes seemed as if it would dominate fate, were all factors in his success. Those who have seen him bring the all but dead to useful life, make the dumb speak, find the concealed malignity that no one else suspected, build up sick nerves, control the insane, keep mania in check, could only feel that he was incarnate wisdom. But his personal characteristics were as valuable as his medical knowledge and skill. His gentleness, his willingness, his benignity, his courage, his power of inspiring confidence, were like an atmosphere. When he came in he brought sunshine with him, and care and apprehension vanished. From his youth he was of stainless purity and of lofty ideals. In moments of relaxation there was a charming boyishness about him that was very engaging; he had a fine and delicate sense of humor; he enjoyed poetry and a good book; he was exceedingly fond of music, having a rich and pure tenor voice, and being one of the leading singers of the Cecilia Society. He had been round the world with a patient in the early years of his practice, and had visited Europe and the Pacific Coast many times afterwards. He had seen the best of art in Europe and Asia, and the Islands of the Seas, and was really a connoisseur, although without pretensions. He was very fond of animals, devoted to his dogs, and a daring horseman.

His home life was very beautiful, full of gentle courtesies and sweet appreciations, full of recognition of the cheer and comfort and sympathy he received. And for the rest, his charity was unbounded. There should be a host of grateful patients from whom he refused to take a penny to rise up and call him blessed. He died at far too early an age, a victim to his absorption in his work for his fellow-men, a martyr to his profession.

# George Herric Billings

IT is certain that when we can truthfully say of a man that he has been markedly successful in the affairs of the world to-day, we have paid him the implied compliment of an unusual degree of strength of character and alertness of intelligence. Such was strikingly true in the career of the late George Herric Billings, whose death at the age of sixty-eight years removed from the community one of its most enterprising and influential citizens.

*Billings Arms.*—Gules, a cross between four crosses crosslet, fitchee argent.
*Crest*—An arm embowed vested holding a covered cup.

There are some lives that, in their ceaseless, indefatigable energy, are the cause of wonder to their fellow-men, and might well serve as a model to all those who seek success in the business world of to-day. The men who are thus endowed undertake enterprises that would make the average man pause, apparently without fear of consequences, and seem immune from the sting of discouragement. To the business world at large Mr. Billings will be longest remembered as the man whose career begun when a boy in the rudimental operations, included many promotions, and terminated with him becoming the president and director of the Compressed Steel Shafting Company of Boston. A review of his life reveals him as a man of broad mind, a business man of great ability, and an inventor of no small merit. His citizenship was of the highest order, while his private life was beyond reproach. He was held in high honor by his business associates, and his kindly, lovable nature seemed to endear him to all, in the various walks of life. The death of Mr. Billings occurred at his home on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, December 31, 1913, and came as a personal bereavement to hundreds of people, as well as a shock to the community in which he resided. Actively and daily identified with the business life of that city, in many of its lines of advancement, he became known with an intimacy that few men can boast of, and all who came in contact with him learned to know his worth, to honor and respect him, and to prize his valued friendship.

George Herric Billings was born at East Taunton, Massachusetts, February 8, 1845, the son of Warren and Mary Frances (Caswell) Billings. His father, Warren Billings, was a prominent man in the steel industry. He was at one time identified with the Pittsburgh Steel Company, when that concern was in its infancy. Later he installed the mills for William E. Coffin, on the Cape, where George Herric Billings, then twenty-one years of age, worked under his father.

George Herrie Billings

The earliest American ancestor of this branch of the family was William White, the Pilgrim, a son of Bishop John White, of England. The paternal ancestor, Roger Billings, was born in 1620, and died in 1683. He settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, about the year 1638, and became prominent in town affairs. William Billings, a lineal descendant of Roger Billings, the emigrant ancestor, was the grandfather of George Herric Billings, and was united in marriage with Marcia Stone.

George Herric Billings, in whose memory we are writing, received his education in the public schools of his native town of East Taunton, Massachusetts, and in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, later attending the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. His father being so closely identified with the steel industry, it was only natural that the son should begin his business career in the same line of endeavor, and accordingly, upon completing his schooling, he entered the firm of Hailman, Raum & Company in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1859, where he learned a great deal pertaining to that business. Mr. Billings remained with that concern for about one year, and then became connected with the firm of Reese, Graff & Dull. In 1862 he entered the employ of Schoenberger & Company, of Pittsburgh, iron manufacturers, and from that time on his attention was given to the study and practice of iron metallurgy and its chemistry, as well as to various improvements in the manufacture of steel and the working of metals, especially in the processes of cold drawing and cold rolling. Mr. Billings had a wide experience in the steel manufacturing business. He began as a roll turner in the mills, and rose through the positions of chemist and mechanical engineer, later being made general manager.

In 1863, Mr. Billings removed to Boston, where he became connected with the Norway Steel and Iron Works, the firm being Naylor & Company, and there he remained for five years, meeting with success in all that he undertook. In 1868 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he entered the Globe Rolling Mills as mechanical engineer and remained there until 1872. Returning to the Norway Steel and Iron Works, Mr. Billings built and managed the compressed steel shafting department, and then assumed general management of these, which at that period were considered as very extensive iron works. It was only a short time before Mr. Billings became the proprietor of a factory in Boston, where he engaged in the manufacture of cold rolled and cold drawn steel and iron. He was the inventor of numerous machines used in the drawing of steel bars for shafting and finishing rods, besides having invented other improvements in machinery used in the manufacture of steel and iron. Mr. Billings was considered as an excellent authority in the manufacture of cold drawn steel, having embarked in that line of business in 1889. At the time of his death he was the president and director of the Compressed Steel Shafting Company of Boston.

The welfare of Mr. Billings' adopted city, where he became so influential a figure, was very dear to him, and he had never been a laggard when it was a

question of doing anything for the general advancement. He was justly regarded as one of the most public-spirited members of the community, for he was always ready to give his aid in any form to all movements for the public good. His personality had the effect of making all those with whom he came in contact feel instinctively the value of life. In the height of his prosperity he never forgot the difficulties of his own youth and was willing to hold out a helping hand to those under him. Extensive as were his business interests, Mr. Billings, unlike many of his successful friends, never allowed his commercial pursuits to warp his generous feelings or shake his charity and faith in life and the goodness of his fellow-men. His career was a busy and useful one, and all men, himself, as well as others, benefited by it. Nor were his virtues less apparent in his family life than in his relations with the outside world. His household was made happier by his presence and his own chief pleasure was found in the intercourse of his own home.

On April 24, 1879, George Herric Billings was united in marriage, in Hallowell, Maine, with Hattie Ann Goodwin, a daughter of Major Goodwin and Elizabeth (Hussey) Goodwin, the latter being a native of Maine. Major Goodwin was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and was a prominent cotton manufacturer. Mr. and Mrs. Billings were the parents of two children: 1. Kenneth Seyton, who at present is in the service of the United States Government, and located at Washington, D. C. He succeeded his father in the steel business, to which he will no doubt return at the close of the war. He was united in marriage with Marjorie Church Fish, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of two children, Marjorie Fish and Martha Brewster Billings. Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Seyton Billings have been making their home in Boston. 2. Edward Goodwin, who died aged one year. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. George Herric Billings has given up the residence at No. 293 Commonwealth avenue, where they resided for so many years, and now lives at No. 1035 Beacon street, in Brookline, Massachusetts.

Mr. Billings was connected with the Orpheus Musical Society, and as a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers wrote several valuable papers, the principal being, "The Properties of Iron Alloyed with Other Metals," which was written in 1877, and "The Preference of Tensile Resistance to Carbon as a Measure of Hardness," written in 1880, and in 1883 the following was written, "The Decrease of Ductility by Cold Rolling." Mr. Billings was also a contributor to several periodicals devoted to the manufacture of steel and iron, and was considered an expert in metallurgy. He was an extensive reader of scientific works, being a lover of all books of that nature. He was also a member of the Boston Athletic Association, the Old Colony Historical Society, and the Society of The Cincinnati, founded in 1783, and is composed of descendants of officers only of Revolutionary and Colonial wars.

The value of an honorable life to a community lies not in the magnitude of business transacted, but even by that test the life of George Herric Billings

could stand as an example well worthy of emulation. But his usefulness to his community far transcended the sordid affairs of life, and in social life, club life and philanthropy, his interest and sympathy were constantly in evidence. His genial, friendly nature attracted a very wide circle of friends, and his death in his sixty-ninth year was a very real loss to the community.

# Albert Millard Wiley

AMONG the business men of the city of Boston, there are not many who fill the space in the community and command the attention of the chronicler of passing events as did the late Albert Millard Wiley, a man of more than ordinary merit, and one who possessed in a special manner the confidence of his fellow-men. His large experience and great energy were signally displayed in the enterprise with which he was associated, and he was eminently a thoroughly practical and true type of the self-made man. A man whose natural abilities would secure him prominence in any community, Mr. Wiley was able to manage the affairs of the great establishment of which he was the head, and to successfully grapple with the vast difficulties which must arise from time to time. The title of an "upright merchant" is one of the most honorable that can be borne by any business man. It is a distinction won against temptations that exist only in a mercantile career. Not many come through a protracted course unscathed and untainted, and it is an occasion for congratulation that the commercial history of Boston shows a long list of merchants who have honored their occupations by pure lives and honest trading. Mr. Wiley was well known in the business annals of that city, and his name was written prominently among the best and most successful merchants of his day. Aggressive in his methods, yet cool and prudent, prompt to the moment in all his engagements, Mr. Wiley held a verbal promise as an absolute obligation, even in trifling matters, which probably accounted for his success in the business world. The city of Boston suffered deeply by Mr. Wiley's death, which occurred at the Huntington Hospital, in Boston, June 16, 1914. After an honorable life of sixty-two years he passed over the Great Divide into the beyond, a man honored in life, and blessed in memory. Courteous, friendly and the very soul of uprightness, he had many warm friends, whom he valued very highly.

The name by which Mr. Wiley became known to the world, however, was not the name he bore from birth. The place of his birth was Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he was born November 15, 1852, son of Phillip Calvin and Mariett (Alden) King. His father was born December 31, 1827, in Raynham, Massachusetts, and died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, March 11, 1854, leaving his wife a widow with two small sons, namely: Calvin Bradford and Albert Millard King, our subject. Phillip Calvin King was engaged in the shoe and boot business, in Boston, and after his death the widow married Jesse Higgins Wiley, a native of Wellfleet, Massachusetts. Albert Millard King then adopted the name of his stepfather, and was ever after that known as Albert Millard Wiley. On his maternal side he was the eighth gen-

eration of John and Priscilla Alden, the Mayflower Pilgrims. The story of Mr. Wiley's life illustrates that undaunted courage and close application to business won for him a high place in the commercial world.

Mr. Wiley received his early education in public schools, and this was supplemented by attendance at the English High School in Boston, from which he graduated in 1869. At the age of eighteen he engaged in the wholesale hardware business, beginning at the very bottom of the ladder, and continued his connection with the same firm through its various changes. He began his remarkable career as an errand boy, with what is now known as the firm of Frye, Phipps & Company. Rising steadily from that humble position until he became a partner, Mr. Wiley's experience and sound judgment were regarded as exceptionally valuable in giving advice to young men who were contemplating an entrance into business life. He had the distinction of being one of the youngest merchants at the head of one of the oldest wholesale firms in all of New England. For nearly thirty-six years Mr. Wiley had observed the many transformations that took place in the business, and felt assured from the signs of the times that they were entering an era of great prosperity. The firm of which Mr. Wiley was a partner had its origin over one hundred years ago, being established in 1817. Its home on Pearl street, in Boston, is a landmark in the business affairs of the district, and known throughout the country. Their trade covered all the New England States, and a large part of the country outside. Mr. Wiley possessed in full the make-up of a successful business man. In moments of relaxation he found ample time for further mental improvement, which he never neglected.

Upon reaching the years of maturity, the natural brightness and perseverance of Mr. Wiley at once made itself apparent, and at the age of forty years he was made a partner of the firm, with which he had become associated when but eighteen years old. Always industrious, always active, the record of his life story might well be held as an example to the ambitious who wish to achieve success in a strictly honest way. Mr. Wiley was justly honored for his sterling worth, high principle and unswerving integrity, and his career, from start to finish, was characterized by hard work and persistent expenditure of energy, so that the substantial position that he came to occupy was the obvious and appropriate reward of application and mental qualifications of a very high order. His integrity and honor were never questioned and this fact, combined with his genial manner, his courtesy and consideration of all men, made him an extremely popular figure, winning for him a great host of friends.

Mr. Wiley was a man of deep though liberal religious views and feelings, the strongest proof of his inherent Christianity was the faithful life that he led. For eleven years he was treasurer of All Saints Episcopal Parish Church, in Brookline, Massachusetts, and served as chairman of the Building Fund of the American Girls' College at Constantinople, Turkey. The funeral services of Mr. Wiley were held at All Saints Parish Church, and were largely attended.

Mr. Wiley was a leading member of the Brae-Burn Club. He was an enthusiastic golf-player, and it was said that there were only a few business men in Boston who were able to cope with him on the links, although he had no pretensions to professional ability. Mr. Wiley's other hobby was automobiling, and at every succeeding season he appeared with a new and improved machine. Mr. Wiley was also a member of the Masonic Order, being a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Knights Templar and Consistory. He was a prominent and active member of the New England Iron and Hardware Association.

Albert Millard Wiley married, October 29, 1890, Marion Pratt, a daughter of Albert Stevens and Julia (Dodd) Pratt, both of whom were highly respected natives of Boston. For many years Mr. Wiley and his wife passed the summer months at Bass Rock. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Wiley has continued to reside in Brookline, Massachusetts.

Everything in the direction of succcess depends wholly upon the man himself. Application to detail is what makes a successful merchant or business man, in general, and Mr. Wiley possessed this quality from early manhood. Thus did he round out his life, and to his splendid record of good citizenship and business success he added that highest praise of a true and worthy manhood. Men like Mr. Wiley have wrought well and have left a valuable heritage to posterity.

*Edwin Smith Farmer*

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# Edwin Smith Farmer

THE activities of the late Edwin Smith Farmer were always along those lines which resulted in progression and improvement, and at his death, which occurred at his home in Arlington, Massachusetts, November 12, 1912, his worth in the world was widely acknowledged by those among whom his active years were passed. Mr. Farmer was one of the best-balanced and most self-masterful of men, and so well acted his part in both industrial, financial and private life that Arlington, Massachusetts, was enriched by his example, his character and his untiring labor. It is an established fact that the invariable law of destiny accords to tireless energy, industry and ability, a successful career, and such was the outcome of Mr. Farmer's endeavor. He was the possessor of certain marked traits of character which justly entitle his name to a place in this memorial. He built up and sustained his business by unremitting personal attention, while his integrity equaled his diligence. Throughout his entire life he clung to sound principles of business, and refused to be drawn aside into any speculations, however dazzling, choosing rather to rely for success upon the old-fashioned virtues of prudence, economy and diligence. To a discriminating judgment, Mr. Farmer joined a sympathetic and generous disposition. To many of those with whom he was brought into business relations, he gave needed assistance at critical times, and his outside charities were numerous and unpretentious. The frequent tokens of appreciation and gratitude that came to him in his later years were but the legitimate results of his own acts. By nature he was kindly and considerate to all men. Only those who were permitted to see him in his home, and surrounded by those whom he loved, can imagine how sweet was his disposition, and how he brought happiness to those around him.

Edwin Smith Farmer was born in Arlington, Massachusetts, August 31, 1850, and lived his entire life and passed away in the same house in which he was born. He was the son of Elbridge and Dorcas W. (Smith) Farmer. His father, Elbridge Farmer, was a son of Kimball Farmer, who died July 9, 1841, at the age of fifty-one years. Elbridge Farmer was a native of Arlington, Massachusetts, and his wife, Dorcas W. (Smith) Farmer, was born in Lexington, Massachusetts. Elbridge Farmer was a farmer by occupation as well as by name. In 1892 he donated as an endowment to the Arlington Public Library the sum of fifty thousand dollars. His sister, Maria C. Farmer, who became the wife of Eli Robbins, donated one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to this same Library fund, during the year 1892. Eli Robbins was a native of West Cambridge, Massachusetts, having been born there September 22, 1821, and died in Brooklyn, New York, June 21, 1883. His wife, Maria

C. (Farmer) Robbins, was also a native of West Cambridge, born January 23, 1822, and passed away in Brooklyn, New York, March 10, 1892. The citizens of Arlington, Massachusetts, will be ever grateful to the Robbins family for their magnanimity and philanthropy. Coming generations will always point with pride to Arlington's beautiful Library and Town Hall. The Library Building was erected by Maria C. Robbins in memory of her husband, Eli Robbins, and the Town Hall was erected under the supervision of Ida, Eliza and Caira Robbins, in memory of their cousin, Winfield Robbins.

Edwin Smith Farmer attended the public schools of the place of his birth, and also the old Cotton High School there. When still a lad, he displayed an unusual amount of ambition by working for George Hill, for whom he drove market wagons. He, prior to that, spent his leisure hours in company with his father, who was the owner of a large farm. Thus his childhood was passed in the surroundings which have given to America its finest type of citizen and many of its greatest men. When not actually engaged at his studies in the common schools of Arlington, Mr. Farmer assisted his father in the work of the farm, which undoubtedly did much toward insuring him the splendid health which he enjoyed in later life and which was such a valuable asset to him. His schooling was slender, but his ambition as a child was great and he sought in independent reading and study the education which he wished. Mr. Farmer continued the work on the farm after his father's retirement, and some time after this carried on this line of endeavor for himself. Later he conducted the duties of the farm in partnership with Walter H. Pierce, the farm being known as the "Foot of the Rock Farm." This was always Mr. Farmer's home, and when his partnership with Mr. Pierce expired, he leased the farm, and from that time until his death he was not actively engaged in business pursuits of any nature. Mr. Farmer was very fond of out-door work, and this probably lay at the bottom of his success in the life he had chosen. As he grew older, he gave the same conscientious care to every detail as he had done in his younger days. It was his desire that the work he had to do should be done properly, however great might be the fatigue and discomfort to himself.

Politically, Mr. Farmer was a Republican in his party affiliation, and in 1895 was chosen as one of the selectmen of the town of Arlington, Massachusetts, serving continuously in this capacity until the year 1904. He rendered the town of his birth splendid service in the several departments under the special oversight of that body. Many people from the different walks of life were brought in close connection with Mr. Farmer, while he held this position, and all respected and honored him. His personal attributes were such as to make him very dear to all, and he was naturally a leader of men in business as well as in political life. He was always affable, courteous and a gentleman, and those who were so fortunate as to have been associated with him in any way have and will feel his loss keenly.

Mr. Farmer occupied an important place in the financial circles of Arlington, Massachusetts, having been at the time of his death a director of the First

National Bank, in which capacity he served from September, 1903, to 1912. He was also a trustee of the Arlington Five Cent Savings Bank, being chosen to fill this position in 1903. In early life, Mr. Farmer had joined Bethel Lodge, No. 12, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which lodge he held many important offices. In his religious belief, he was a Universalist, and a consistent attendant of the Universalist Church in Arlington, to the support of which he contributed most liberally, giving both of his time and means.

Mr. Farmer had traveled extensively, from which he derived great pleasure. In 1910, with a party of congenial friends, he journeyed into the far North, spending some time in the land of the "Midnight Sun," from where he brought home some handsome and valuable evidences of his skill with the rifle. Mr. Farmer took a deep interest in the Symmes Hospital project, and was always a liberal and generous contributor where funds were generally needed. About ten days before his death he had returned from a hunting trip in the woods of the State of Maine. His passing away came as a shock and a surprise to the town of Arlington, in general. During the day of the funeral flags on all public buildings were at half mast out of respect and admiration to the departed one.

Edwin Smith Farmer was united in marriage, in December, 1875, with Abbie Francena Locke, who was born in Winchester, Massachusetts, a daughter of Josiah and Priscilla (Symmes) Locke. Josiah Locke was a native of Winchester, which was then known as Woburn, Massachusetts, and his wife was born in Arlington, which was then Charlestown, Massachusetts. Mr. Locke was a farmer, and both he and his wife were members of prominent families.

No man in Arlington, Massachusetts, was more highly esteemed, none had a wider circle of friends, nor could warmer affection be displayed by men for a man, than was awarded Edwin Smith Farmer by his friends. Arlington had always been his home. His civic record was one of service and unselfishness, and his private life in keeping with the high moral standards of Christian life.

# Thomas Dwight, M.D.

A MODERN writer has recently deplored the effect on the world of the fear of death. There is no fear of death in the strong who are about to die, but only in the weak who linger. Certainly, there was none in the late Dr. Thomas Dwight, of Boston, Massachusetts. For nearly two years from the time when he heard and accepted the verdict, and up to the last few months of his life, he lived his usual way, did his work, delivered his lectures, and wrote his book. The courage which upheld him in the face of monotonous daily suffering without chance of ultimate recovery, and the cheerfulness which was its constant sidelight, were naturally the admiration alike of relatives and physicians. It was the highest type of courage, for it accompanied individual hopeless struggle, inability for effective resistance, and lacked the sustaining inspiration of action and the dramatic help of battle or great disaster. Yet death comes to the brave in gentle fashion, in the garb of a helper, and it came to him, not as a thief in the night, but as an expected guest. For many years a German woodcut which Dr. Dwight loved much, hung over his desk, a virile, powerful print, showing a little room just below the belfry in an old church toweer. Through the tall open window is seen a smiling valley, mountains in the distance, and a quiet village nestling in the sunlight. Sitting in a rude arm chair, his limp hands dropped in his lap, is the body of the old bell ringer, who through the long years of a life of faithful service had rung for masses and vespers, angelus and burials. To him, toiling to the last, death has come as a kindly friend, bringing well-earned rest as a gift, and, standing before him in a monk's cowl, with bowed head, has taken the rope from his lifeless fingers, and is tolling the bell, finishing the task. So death came to Dr. Dwight, who, we may well believe, recognized in his own experience the realization of the allegory in the picture that he knew so well. Dr. Dwight was one of those fortunate men who possess a marked individuality all their own. His face and figure, his almost patriarchal beard, through which he ran his fingers meditatively, his decisive manner of speech, and his hearty but quiet laugh, served to mark him clearly in one's memory. The life of Dr. Dwight terminated at his summer residence in Nahant, Massachusetts, September 8, 1911, and exemplified in the highest degree the sterling virtues which it is necessary to possess in order to fully live up to the demand of this great profession, and so highly were these virtues regarded by the community in which he dwelt, that his passing away at the age of sixty-eight years was felt as a real personal loss.

The birth of Dr. Thomas Dwight occurred in the city of Boston, October 13, 1843, the son of Thomas and Mary Collins (Warren) Dwight, both

of whom were worthy representatives of old Massachusetts families. Dr. Dwight was the eldest of a family of three children, the others being James, who died July, 1917, and Mary Veronica, of Boston. J. Collins Warren, M.D., of Boston, and a near relative of Thomas Dwight, said: "Thomas Dwight never seemed to be a robust child, but although frail physically, he was always eager and ready to do his share in boys' play. Athletic sports had not yet become a part of a child's life in those days, and there was no great physical demand upon one's strength. Dr. Dwight held his place amongst his playmates more by virtue of an intellectual force, which at that time manifested itself in a marked manner. As an instance of how he was able to overcome any defect may be mentioned the peculiar childish lisp of speech, for which he was placed in the hands of his teacher when he first went to Mrs. Tower's School for Boys on Park street in Boston. By persistent effort and attention to the drill of his teacher, a marked change in his accent was developed, characterized by a sonorous roll which was so distinguishing a feature of his speech in after life."

At an early age Dr. Dwight accompanied his parents to Europe, and after a long residence in Paris, France, he acquired an easy familiarity with the French language. His childish recitations of some of the French classics, with which he showed great conversancy, often delivered in an appropriate costume and characterized by a marked individuality of pronunciation, were a great delight to the older members of the family. As the child was premature, so the boy developed into an "old-fashioned" type of character, which remained more or less with him throughout life. Although quick to learn, and of an intellectual caliber that made learning easy for him, Dr. Dwight, when a boy, had not yet developed any strong taste for study. His shortened undergraduate term enabled him to begin his professional studies a year or two earlier than he would otherwise have done, and his capacity for hard work and serious endeavor quickly developed. He studied in Harvard University, graduating from the Harvard Medical School in 1867. He then took a post-graduate course in Vienna, and while abroad studied in many hospitals there. Alive to all that was new and interesting, Dr. Dwight then returned home keen to begin his chosen career. It was quite evident that although he felt it his duty to practice in his profession, his heart was really more in the scientific study of medicine, with a strong leaning towards anatomy, which at that time formed a large part of what was then classed as laboratory work. It was not long before a college president, coming from Maine to become a Professor of Anatomy, found in Dr. Dwight one to his liking and one fully prepared to take on all the responsibility pertaining to a professor's work. And so the professor's career began early and soon blossomed out. For a short time the sense of duty kept Dr. Dwight in the ranks of the practitioners, but this was not a rôle for which he was fitted either by inclination or temperament, and when at length in the fullness of time he rounded out and took his place among the world's anatomists, the "Doctor" became merged into the "Professor," a title

which a whole generation of pupils and hosts of friends loved to remember him by, as it seemed an appropriate symbol of what is typical of one devoted to science, to pure living and devotion to the cause which he was gallantly serving.

From 1872 to 1876, Dr. Dwight was Professor of Anatomy and a lecturer at Bowdoin College. From 1874 to 1883 he was Instructor in Histology at Harvard University, and from 1880 to 1883, instructor in Topographical Anatomy at that College. In June, 1883, he was made successor to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes as Parkman Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. Dr. Dwight was editor of the "Boston Medical Journal," 1873 to 1878, and gave a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute, on "Mechanism of the Bone and Muscle." He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was a member of St. Thomas Aquinas Academy of Philosophy and Medicine of Rome, Italy, and president of the Catholic Union of Boston. He received the degree of A.B. from Harvard University in 1872, and that of LL.D. from Georgetown in 1889.

Dr. Dwight was a gentleman in every possible sense, by birth, inheritance, instinct and habit, in the technical, the general and the widest meaning of that word—a gentleman at the head of his family, and one who did not think parental authority and thorough discipline inconsistent with fatherly love and tenderness, in short, a gentleman who realized the highest significance of the title and who lived up to its ideals. He possessed certain overpowering characteristics which dominate the picture that his friends hold of him. Perhaps the most prominent of these qualities were his faith and courage. His faith was the keynote of his life, and next to this his courage pervaded his every action, whether as a Catholic, scientist, teacher or writer. He was not in the accurate sense of the word a convert to the faith, for he was baptized at the age of twelve years, and from that time on never faltered nor doubted. His faith was active, practical and unwavering. In many public ways it was manifested, but through how many silent and hidden channels it flowed, to the refreshment of the poor, not even his closest friends can know. His charity was ever colored with the warm flush and enthusiasm of religion. He was neither a dreamer nor a theorizer, but always an active worker, a director, a partaker, who with full hands, and in his own person, visited the sick and comforted the afflicted. These things he did as a gentleman should do them, quietly, thoroughly, earnestly and persistently. Dr. Dwight was a member of St. Vincent's and St. Paul's Society, and for a time was president of the General Council, and attended the Catholic Cathedral in Boston.

As a teacher the quality of courage was also manifest. Decision stamped his statements and directness dominated his lectures. He taught what he had learned from his own deep study and observation. As a teacher in the first and second school years, he was therefore positive, convincing and admirable, and stamped himself and the facts he taught upon the minds and memories of his students. Incidentally it may be added that his faith did not interfere with

his scientific work. In his function as public library trustee he stood unfailingly for what he felt was right and just, particularly in relation to Catholic books and beliefs. Though friends and colleagues would differ with him, he held his convictions without compromise, and his views without wavering. Thomas Dwight was a great admirer and a deep student of his name Saint, the religious philosopher, Thomas Aquinas. But there was another who seems to have been in even greater measure a pattern for this noble man, and that was Paul the Apostle.

On September 18, 1883, Thomas Dwight was united in marriage with Sarah Catharine Iasigi, a native of Boston, and a daughter of Joseph and Eulalie (Loir) Iasigi. Dr. and Mrs. Dwight were the parents of eight children, as follows: Joseph, Sarah Catharine, Mary Collins, deceased; Margaret, Helen, Lawrence, deceased; Florence, and John Warren, deceased. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Dwight resides on Beacon street, Boston.

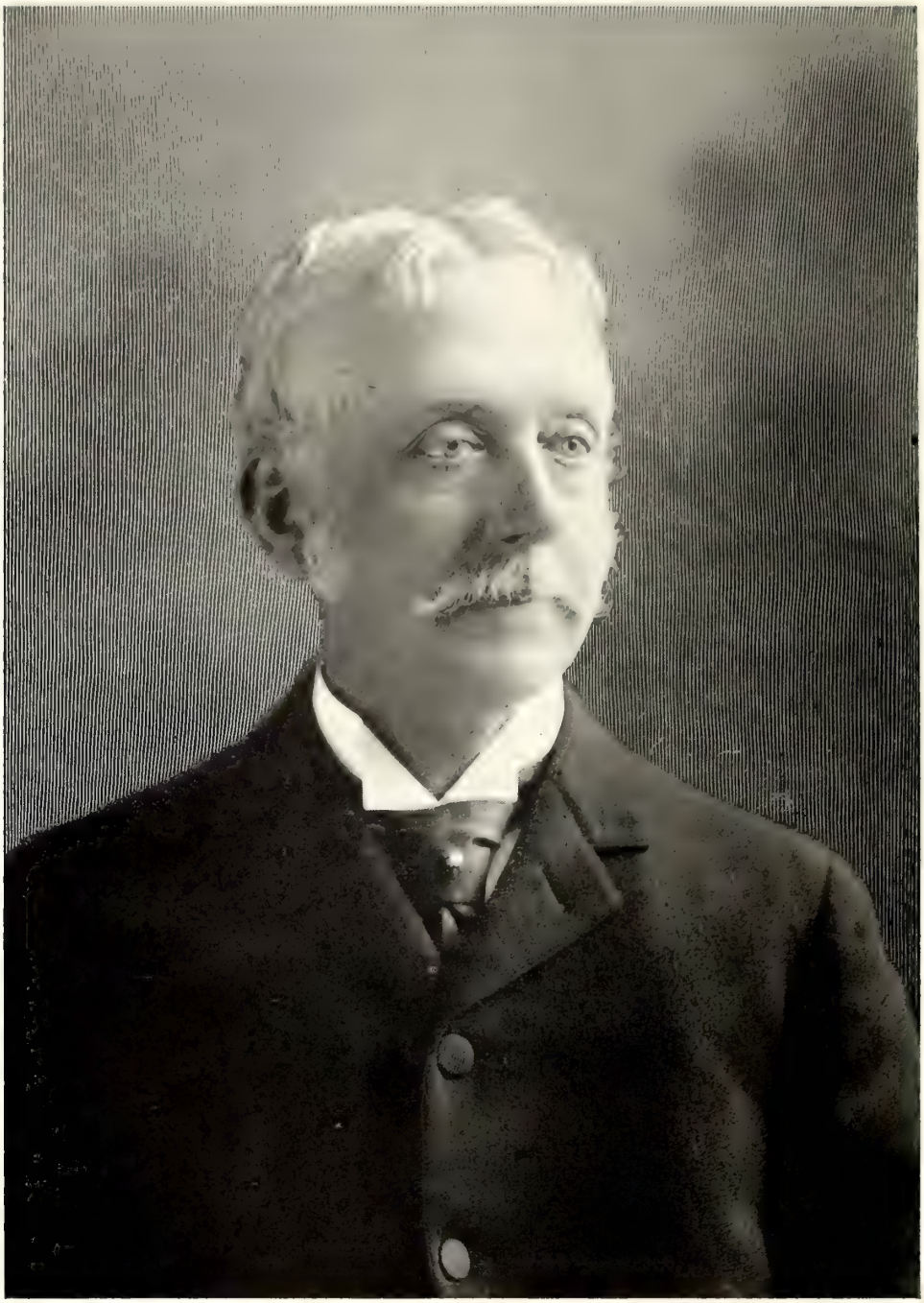
It is unnecessary to speak at length of Dr. Dwight's actual accomplishments in the field of anatomy. He was an enthusiastic and zealous student of gross systematic anatomy. He returned well equipped from his studies in Europe for the pursuit of microscopic anatomy and embryology, but his inclination and perhaps his early interest in clinical work led him more and more definitely along the line of gross anatomy. In the study of variations, especially of the bony skeleton, he made himself a master, unrivaled in this country, or probably elsewhere. In connection with these and other investigations, Dr. Dwight enriched the Warren Museum with valuable collections made by his own hands, which will endure as a worthy monument of his industry. He was indeed an indefatigable worker, and it is undoubtedly as a teacher that he deserves to be held in the highest esteem. He dearly loved to lecture, and spoke without notes. He did not trust to the inspiration of the moment, but prepared himself with great care, and built up year by year an efficient educational machine which was steadily improved with ripening experience. He may be said to have been an able anatomist, an authority on certain special fields, and a teacher of the first rank.

We herewith quote the words of David Cheever, M.D., of Boston:

> Thomas Dwight was rigidly, inflexibly, and uncompromisingly honest. His opinions were strongly held, strongly defended, and rarely changed by argument. It would be disloyal to the memory of a man of such temperamental qualities to remain silent about their inevitable results. If his predecessor was the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, certainly Dr. Dwight was the Autocrat of the Department of Anatomy. On the personal side he was the kindest, most considerate and approachable of men. No under-graduate or graduate came to him for help without obtaining all that was in his power to give. These are the qualities of a man of strong individuality and opinions, and led to the upbuilding of a well-organized and well taught department, complete and sufficient unto itself.

Dr. Dwight was the Author of "Anatomy of the Head," "The Intercranial Circulation," and "Thoughts of a Catholic Anatomist," besides contributing several papers on "Human Vertebræ Anatomy."

Thomas Dwight faced death, as he had faced life, with the courage and confidence bred of his character and of his faith. Here was a gentleman whose physique, habits and heritage gave promise of fifteen fruitful years to come, yet he was called e'er he could reach three score and ten. Why some are taken who seem so deeply needed, why some remain, we cannot know. Dr. Dwight's death was a loss alike to family and faith, to friends and to faculty, to profession and to students, but both life and death were examples which he left behind for encouragement and imitation to those who admired the gentleman unafraid.



George Francis Wood

# George Francis Wood

WHILE American trade annals contain records of many men who have been the architects of their own fortunes, there has been no record more creditable by reason of undaunted energy, well formulated plans, and straightforward dealing than that of George Francis Wood. In the proud list of her citizens known and honored throughout the business world for stability and integrity, Boston has no cause to be other than entirely satisfied with the career of this prominent business man, who was engaged in the brokerage business, into which he introduced all the elements of success. The methods by which he attained the high position which held the estimation of his fellow-men attested his qualites of mind and heart. Courageous, cheerful, clear of judgment, and untiring in labor, Mr. Wood carved out of enduring granite his success as a monument to himself and his exceptional qualities. We have a term, which originated in this country, to express a particular type of man, and which means far more to the true American than the honors and titles conferred by kings and other rulers. This term is that of self-made man, and expresses with a certain pungent precision, common to popular phrases, a type with which we are all familiar, and for which we feel the greatest admiration. It would be difficult to find a better example of what is meant by this term than in the person of Mr. Wood, whose death, which occurred at his home in Boston, July 23, 1903, at the age of sixty-two years, closed the life of one who had not labored in vain. To say of him that he rose unaided from comparative obscurity to rank is but stating a fact. In all the walks of life Mr. Wood so acquitted himself as to be regarded as a most valued and honorable citizen, and as a representative business man. His genial nature won for him a very wide circle of friends and business associates, and it was only a natural outcome that his passing away brought forth many utterances of regret and sorrow.

The birth of George Francis Wood occurred in Worcester, Massachusetts, November 15, 1840, the son of Francis and Elizabeth (Woodward) Wood. The latter died when George Francis Wood was but four years of age. Francis Wood was a man of modest circumstances, and his death occurred in Worcester, Massachusetts, at the home of his daughter. He was an artist and decorator.

Soon after the death of his mother, George Francis Wood removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, in company with his father. While there he attended the public school for a short time, but most of his education was obtained outside of the school-room, his teacher being "Experience." When a boy of eleven years of age, Mr. Wood sold books, newspapers and such articles

on a train operating between Springfield, Massachusetts, and Albany, New York. In this capacity he displayed the beginning of a keen business foresight, which was his possession all through life. In passing through the train, he would place a book, magazine or newspaper on the seat beside the passenger, not asking them to purchase. Usually, however, the bored traveler unconsciously picked up the article left, and when the young train-boy returned to collect his goods, the passenger found it much easier to pass over a coin than to be interrupted in the reading matter, thereby greatly adding to the sales of the boy news-merchant. Everything has a beginning, and this plan of selling is to-day almost universally in usage on trains.

Mr. Wood was not destined to make railroading, or the news-business, his life's work; a passenger on the train found in him a bright, honest and likable little chap, and through this man's influence Mr. Wood entered the employ of the Leicester Bank, at Leicester, Massachusetts. As stated before, his schooling was decidedly slender, but his ambition as a child was great and he sought in independent reading and study the education and general culture which his environment alone was inadequate to give him. Upon entering the bank at the age of fourteen years, he found that he was a very poor penman, but this did not discourage him, for he immediately set out to overcome this handicap by taking for a copy the writing of one of the bank officials. His efforts were rewarded, for after long, tedious hours of practice in penmanship, he developed a beautiful handwriting, clear and firm as a steel engraving. Mr. Wood remained with the Leicester Bank for seven years, after which he became associated with the City Bank of Worcester, Massachusetts, in the capacity of teller. Several years later he entered the employ of the First National Bank, also at Worcester, in which he was elected as cashier. Mr. Wood was always a public-spirited citizen, but not an office-seeker. However, while in Worcester, he was elected to the City Council. He made many friends there, all of whom regretted to see him move to Boston, which occurred in 1873. Going to Boston, Mr. Wood became a member of the brokerage firm of Rogers, Wood, Loring & Company, which afterwards became known as Wood, Loring & Company, upon Mr. Rogers forming another firm, that of Rogers, Tolman & Newman. Later this firm and that of Wood, Loring & Company united, and the present combined firm is now Loring, Tolman & Tupper. Mr. Wood retired from all active business life several years prior to his death, owing to impaired health. Mr. Wood was one of the first men drafted in the Civil War from his section, but the bank paid for a substitute for him.

Among the most prominent bankers and brokers in the city of Boston were Messrs. Rogers, Wood, Loring & Company, whose offices were at No. 147 Federal street for many years. They were engaged in business since 1870, and by their energy and enterprise, coupled with the most strict integrity and commercial honor, succeeded in building up a connection of a most superior character, many of their customers being among the most prominent business houses in New England. Their business was chiefly among manufacturers of

boots and shoes and dealers in leather, and such was their experience in the continuance of their transactions with the members of that important industry that they became intimately acquainted with the rating of each firm, thus enabling them to accept or refuse their notes as circumstances in each particular case dictated. The firm also carried on a large and extensive banking business, loaning money, and on the street and among the community-in-general they stood at the very head and front of the important industry in which they had been so successful. The members of the firm were highly respected and influential citizens, commanding the confidence and esteem of the entire community. It came to pass that their names were guarantees in character, commercial integrity and capital.

On December 23, 1862, George Francis Wood was united in marriage with Anna M. White, of Leicester, Massachusetts, a daughter of William P. and Eliza E. (Smith) White. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Wood was blessed with two children, both daughters, namely: 1. Mabel Augusta, who became the wife of Charles Crosby Blaney, and they are the parents of two children, Carolyn and William O. Blaney. Mr. and Mrs. Blaney reside in Waban, Massachusetts. 2. Julia Elizabeth, wife of Frank Edward Fennessy; they reside in Brookline, Massachusetts, and are the parents of two children, namely, Frank Edward, Jr., and Esther V. Fennessy. Mr. Wood was a man of strong domestic affections, finding his chief pleasure and recreation in the home circle. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Wood has removed from their old residence at No. 354 Commonwealth avenue, and now resides at the Hotel Buckminster, located on Beacon street, Boston.

Mr. Wood was a charter member of the Algonquin Club, being one of the first fifty to join that organization. He was prominent in Masonry, having become a thirty-second degree Mason. He attended the Unitarian church, to which he was a generous contributor.

The funeral services of Mr. Wood were held at the residence on Commonwealth avenue, and was largely attended by friends and former business associates and acquaintances. The services were very simple, the Rev. James De Normandie, Doctor of Divinity, and minister of the First Religious Society, officiating. The remains were taken to Worcester, Massachusetts, for burial in Rural Cemetery, of that city, the native place of the deceased.

The influence that is exerted by a man of high aims in business, and in his relations to the community in which he lives, was well exemplified in the career of George Francis Wood, who was in every respect a typical representative of the New England character, and a man of the highest moral integrity. His rise from train-boy to banker, then from banker to broker, was phenomenal. The advancement of self-made men to high positions of honor and responsibility illustrates the caliber of the true American business man, and surely such a man as the late George Francis Wood should exert a wide-spread and vital influence in the actual lfe of the community in which he resided.

# Eugene Francis Endicott

THERE are men whose memories are always green in the minds of those who knew them, whose personalities are so vivid that the recollection of them is fadeless, and whose life still throbs in the hearts that loved them. To this class of men belonged the late Eugene Francis Endicott, ex-Mayor of the city of Chelsea, Massachusetts, and who still lives as one of the signal men of that city's history, whose name and record can never be forgotten. He was a man who took possession of the public heart, not alone by flashes of genius or brilliant services, but by kindness and the force of personal character. The sad news of the death of Mr. Endicott quickly spread among his many friends and admirers. Everywhere there was grief at the loss of a noble and public-spirited man. Those who had not been so fortunate as to have known him personally, mourned his passing away, which occurred in Chelsea, Massachusetts, December 10, 1914, for the invaluable services that he had rendered to the community at large. He possessed the elements of real greatness, and showed in his face the characteristics of a man that could not be trifled with. The record of his public services will always remain a priceless heritage to his native city of Chelsea. Mr. Endicott was a man who, by his own exertions and perseverance, had achieved success in all that he had attempted, both as a business man and in public life, and socially was one whose friendship was to be highly prized. Men who are the possessors of Mr. Endicott's qualifications or ability and integrity, that are willing to sacrifice their business interests and comforts for public service, are too rarely found, and his place in the community cannot be easily forgotten or adequately filled.

Eugene Francis Endicott was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, October 14, 1848, the son of Elijah and Clara (Browning) Endicott, both of whom were Massachusetts people, and members of old and prominent families. Eugene Francis Endicott was a descendant of some of the earliest families in the State of Massachusetts, his ancestors having served in the Revolutionary War. Being born of a worthy ancestry, he did not fall below the standard thus set before him. Mr. Endicott received his early education at the old Williams School in Chelsea, from which he graduated with high honors. He then attended the Chelsea High School, now Cary School, and shortly afterward expressed a desire to enter business life, to which his parents finally consented. Mr. Endicott became associated with the firm of Mason Tucker & Company, drygoods merchants in Boston, with whom he remained for several years. He then became connected with the Lamson Store Service Company, and was later manager of the Universalist Publishing House in Boston, remaining in this capacity for seventeen years. Mr. Endicott was also a member of the Uni-

versalist General Convention. At the time of his death he was secretary of the Standard Rivet Company, and secretary of the Woodlawn Cemetery Corporation.

Upon attaining his majority, Mr. Endicott had at once identified himself with the many interests of his home city, and in 1880 was elected a member of the old City Council from what was at that time the Fourth Ward, serving in that body for five years, and acting as its president for three years. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Chelsea, serving in this high office for two years, and his term of office was marked with an unusual success. That Chelsea citizens honored Mr. Endicott as a man of integrity and ability was shown by his election as chief executive of the city, but this was not the only office that came to him at the hands of his fellow-citizens, for he was a member of the school committee for twenty-four years, being its chairman for sixteen years. For more than twenty years Mr. Endicott was a trustee of the Chelsea Public Library. He served two terms in the Legislature, in 1905 and 1906, where he rendered valuable service. He was indeed a most conspicuous example of the man who wins the confidence and respect of his fellow-men by strictly following the rules established by the unwritten laws of honor and integrity.

Mr. Endicott was also a prominent figure in financial circles, having been the vice-president and a member of the board of trustees of the Chelsea Savings Bank. He filled all offices of public trust with honor to himself and honor alike to the city whose interests and welfare were made his own. He stood forth a typical man in the community, and was most conspicuous for his public services. He always used his best judgment and firmly adhered to what he believed was right and best for his native city. During his two years as mayor of Chelsea, Mr. Endicott gave his whole time unstintedly to the duties of his high office. The door to it was always wide open and every one received cordial greetings and courteous attention.

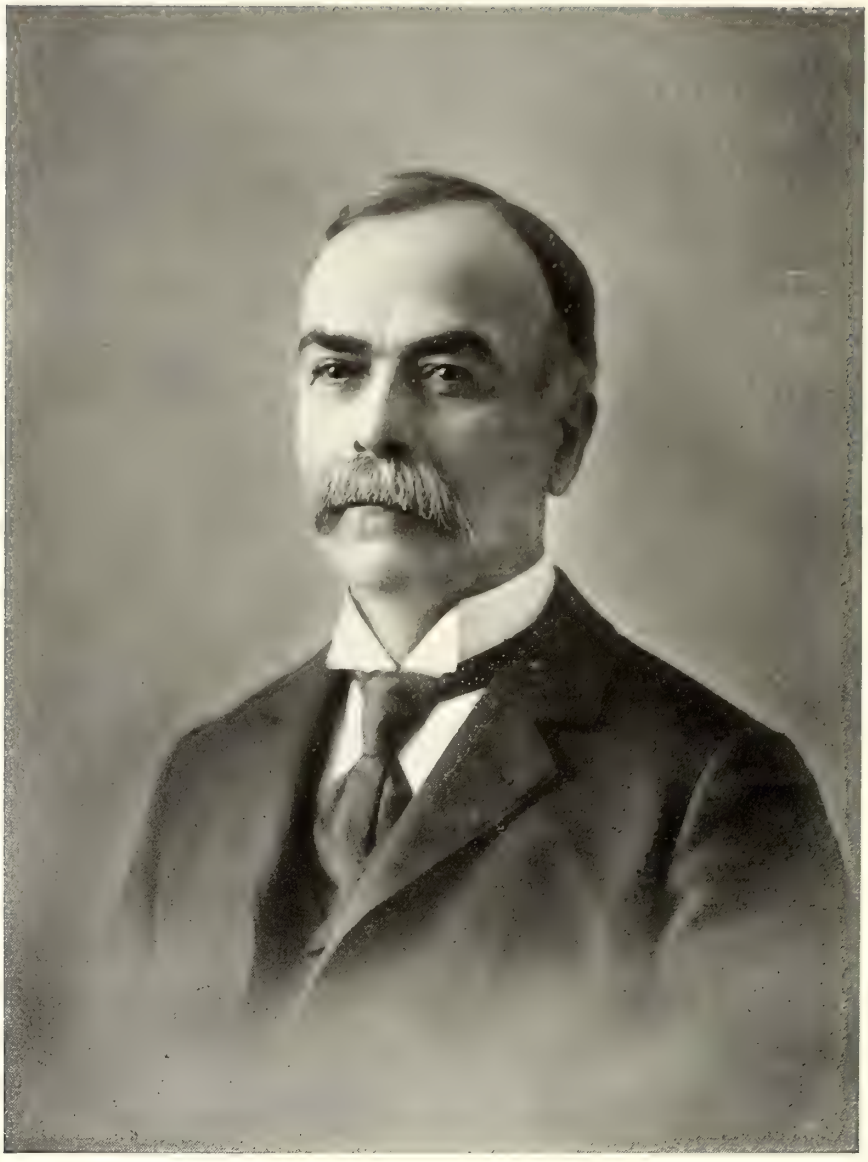
In his religious belief Mr. Endicott was a devout member of the First Universalist Church, and an active worker for its benefit in Chelsea. At the time of his death the high esteem in which he was held by the people, irrespective of party affiliation, was displayed by the numerous tributes and eulogies which appeared and were written to his memory. He was a splendid type of a good citizen and universally loved and respected for his nobility of character. He had an ideal home in which his presence never failed to radiate happiness and contentment. Reaching out beyond this sacred circle, he was connected with many organizations that stand for social service and for fraternalism, among them being the Winnisimmet Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Samaritan Encampment, the Star of Bethlehem Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arch Chapter, the Shekinah Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, and was past president of the Old Suffolk Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Endicott married (first) Georgie Blake, who bore him one child, Annie Blake, who resides at home. Mr. Endicott married (second) July 2,

1878, Frances L. Tingley, who was born in Albany, New York, a daughter of Ottis and Ellen M. (Nicholds) Tingley. Ottis Tingley was a native of Attleboro, Massachusetts, and his wife was born in Burlington, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Tingley was a manufacturer of underwear and woolen garments. Mr. and Mrs. Endicott had one child, Winthrop Tingley, married Alice S. Rand, and they have one son, Eugene Francis.

The death of Mr. Endicott brought sorrow to the hearts of all who recognized in him the qualities of a true man. He was a friend of the people, irrespective of condition, and the people were his friends. All felt that death had removed from their midst a man of fine natural endowments, spotless character, and an influence of inestimable value. The funeral services were held from the First Universalist Church, the Rev. R. Perry Bush, D.D., officiating. Interment took place in the family lot at Woodlawn Cemetery. On the day of Mr. Endicott's funeral flags on all the public buildings were at half mast out of respect for the departed one.

Mr. Endicott was the possessor of strong executive ability marked by a strict adherence to the loftiest principles of integrity. His domestic affections were such that he found his chief recreation and pleasure in the home circle. "True as steel" is a phrase which aptly describes him, for true indeed he was, true to his friends, and true to the best of principles. A true friend, and a wise counsellor, he will be greatly missed in many of the various walks of life. In all the positions, whether official or otherwise, which he was called upon to fill, he brought to bear those peculiar traits of character that made his life a successful one. His administration of the city government was as nearly perfect as it well could be. Such men as Mr. Endicott are an honor to any community, and the city of Chelsea, unfortunately, has too few men of his stamp and character. Long will memory hold him in fond remembrance by his host of friends, who learned to esteem, to deeply love him, and who felt at the time of his departure from all earthly view, that out of the community had gone forth one who was indeed a leader, a friend and a brother.



Alden Batchelder

# Alden Batchelder

AMERICAN trade annals contain records of many men who have been the architects of their own fortunes, but there has been no record more creditable by reason of undaunted energy, well formulated plans, and straightforward dealing than that of the late Alden Batchelder. Not only did he rise above the standard in his line of business, but he also possessed in high degree those excellenciesof human nature that make men worthy of regard among their fellow-men. Mr. Batchelder's name is found among the men whose lives and personal exertions have done so much toward the material and commercial prosperity of Reading, Massachusetts. Like the majority of men who have risen to commercial prominence during the last half century of our Nation's history, he was emphatically self-made, cutting his way from the most humble walks of mercantile pursuits, inch by inch and step by step, relying upon his own good sense, until he gained the uppermost rung of the commercial ladder. To do this required more than usual prudence, energy and perseverance, to say nothing of natural ability. America owes an imperishable debt to such men as Mr. Batchelder, who with well-stored minds of practical knowledge gave large and comprehensive abilities, sterling integrity and wise and sagacious industry, to the development of those manufacturing interests which are the source of her wealth and prosperity. Justice to the men who have spent long lives in her service demands that they be worthily mentioned in history. The death of Mr. Batchelder, which occurred at his late residence in Reading, Massachusetts, August 25, 1912, deprived that community of a man who was just, good and kind. His thoughts were not selfish ones, for he held uppermost in his mind the rights of his fellow-men. Among the many manufacturers who have given to the State of Massachusetts a high position in the industrial world, none have surpassed Alden Batchelder in those qualities of character and mind which are essential to the success of a business man.

The birth of Alden Batchelder occurred September 30, 1836, at the ancient family home on Franklin street, Reading, Massachusetts. The farm on which he spent his youth was bought by the family in the earliest days of settlement of the town, and it is thought that part of it was probably purchased from the Indians. Alden Batchelder was the son of Herrick and Rebecca (Preston) Batchelder, and was a descendant of John Batchelder, who was one of the first settlers of the town of Reading, Massachusetts. The name Herrick, which was borne by his father, was the family name of his grandmother, through whom he was descended from Henry Herrick, who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1629. His mother's mother was a daughter of Ben-

jamin Upton, Esquire, a man of note in the north precinct, and on his mother's side also he traced his descent from Peregrine White, of the Plymouth Colony, who was the first male child of European parents born in the New England States. Mr. Batchelder was also a descendant of Rebecca Nourse, a victim of the Salem witchcraft delusion of two centuries ago. His mother's name was Rebecca, and this name had been borne by her female ancestors for several successive generations, probably in remembrance of their unfortunate predecessor.

Alden Batchelder attended school at the old North School House, which was located on the corner of Forest and Pearl streets. Later, when the district was divided, he became a pupil at the school at the corner of Main and Franklin streets. The influence of his uncle, the well known educator, "Master John Batchelder," who dwelt in the same house, caused him to early acquire a taste for books and a desire for knowledge. In later years he showed a great interest in the various plans of the young for self-improvement, at one time devoting a room in his factory for the use of those who wished to meet for the purpose of debating. Mr. Batchelder was a very important factor in the Natural History Society of Reading, for the purpose of preserving facts connected with the town. In 1890 he was made a trustee of Laurel Hill Cemetery, and his watchful care and taste did much to improve that final resting place.

When about twenty years of age, Mr. Batchelder commenced learning the details of practical manufacturing as an apprentice of the late George O. Batchelder, who was a furniture manufacturer, with business location at the corner of Main and Pearl streets. In 1864 Mr. Batchelder started in business for himself, succeeding the late Solon A. Parker, in manufacturing furniture, and continued until the fall of 1876, when the factory was destroyed by fire. He was employing an average of twenty-five workmen, and producing about fifty thousand dollars' worth of finished goods annually. His special line was parlor desks and book-cases. He first catered to the Southern trade, but later found a ready market near his home, and in the west. After the fire of 1876, Mr. Batchelder removed his business to Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he contracted for the labor of a large number of convicts in the State Prison, and greatly enlarged his operations. After the convicts were transferred to the new prison at Concord, Massachusetts, now called the Reformatory Prison, Mr. Batchelder continued in the prison shops, employing outside workmen, until 1884, when the buildings were again used as a penal institution. As the contract system of giving employment to convicts had been abandoned, he removed to the large factory on Rutherford avenue, where he continued in business until the time of his retirement in 1896.

Mr. Batchelder was successful, not only in passing safely through all the vicissitudes of the financial world since the closing years of the war, meeting every obligation when due, and obtaining a competence, but in securing the confidence of his fellow citizens to a very marked degree. He was president

of the First National Bank of Reading, Massachusetts, and held other business positions requiring confidence in his sound judgment and integrity.

Mr. Batchelder never sought political preferment, although he always took an active interest in all public affairs, and was well informed concerning them. He would have made an admirable candidate, had he so wished, but he preferred to devote his time and attention to the business which he had established, and to his home, which was the seat of his greatest happiness. He lived in Reading, Massachusetts, during his entire lifetime, which covered a period of eighty-two years. After his retirement, Mr. and Mrs. Batchelder traveled through Europe, and also the State of California. Mr. Batchelder was affiliated with the Republican party, and had served on the town finance committee for many years. He was a member of the Congregational church, to which he was a generous contributor.

Alden Batchelder married (first) Louisa Carter, a daughter of Samuel W. Carter, September 17, 1862. One child was born to this union, Walter Alden, born September 16, 1864, died December 6, 1868. Mrs. Batchelder passed away August 5, 1892. Alden Batchelder married (second) Mrs. Frances A. (Stott) Parker, the ceremony taking place in Lynn, Massachusetts, July 18, 1899. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Batchelder has continued to reside in Reading, Massachusetts, at No. 225 Main street.

For many years Mr. Batchelder was a well known business man of Reading, Massachusetts, the town of his birth, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the business world and the friendship of those whom he met in social manner. He made for himself an enviable reputation as a man of business, reliable under all circumstances, courteous and affable to his patrons, whom he always endeavored to please. He never seemed to weary of working for the benefit of the community, and identified himself with many movements undertaken for the general good. He was an unusual combination of the conservative and progressive, seeking to find the good in both the old and the new. He was a rare and admirable character in every way, and his place in the hearts of his host of friends will never be replaced by another.

# Ardenne Parker

IT is a matter by no means easy to express the actual value and significance of a career, or give satisfactory account of the life of a man who has won for himself, through the general worth of his character, a high place in the regard of his fellow-men, in the short time allotted to him by fate. The impression conveyed in the mere statement that such a one achieved a great success in this or that line of endeavor is apt to be wholly inadequate, even if not actually misleading, since the true accomplishment of a man lies in his relations, man to man, with his associates, and in the influence which his character has exerted for good upon theirs, and not in the wealth or station that he may have won or even in the formal honors that the community has conferred upon him. It is the task of the writer of records, therefore, if he would truly express the lives and characters of those he deals with, to penetrate the exterior and to draw up from beneath into the sight of the world those essential facts and qualities lying there, upon which the whole structure of personality and achievement rests. How true this is, is amply illustrated for us in the case of Ardenne Parker, whose name heads this memoir and whose death at his home in Reading, Massachusetts, April 25, 1887, when still in the prime of manhood, deprived the whole community of one who was at all times and in all places the courteous and affable gentleman. Mr. Parker did, it is true, in the short life allotted him by destiny win a quite unusual material success, and had his ambitions urged him, or time allowed a longer course, he would have doubtless won a wide public recognition. As a matter of fact, however, it was not the outcome of these matters that gave him the position of esteem that he occupied in the hearts of his associates, but his sterling character for which all men felt an instinctive admiration.

*Parker Arms*—Azure, two bars gemelles argent between three bucks' heads erased or, all between two flaunches of the last.

*Crest*—A cubit arm rested vert, cuff argent, holding in the hand the attire of a stag, and a bow and arrow saltirewise, all proper.

The surname Parker is derived from the Latin *parcarius,* meaning park-keeper, or shepherd. Danes, Saxons and Normans in England all seem to have had the name in use as a surname at an early date. As early as the years 900 and 925 in the reign of Edward the First, a Geoffrey Parker is mentioned, even before the common use of surnames in England. Thomas Parker, the immigrant ancestor, came from England before the year 1640, when he had settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, and he was a taxpayer there as early

Ardenne Parker

as 1645. He became prominent in both town and church affairs. He was a brave and sturdy Indian fighter, rising through the various ranks to captain.

Ardenne Parker was a worthy descendant of this worthy pioneer, and was born in Reading, Massachusetts, during the year 1851. He was the son of Spencer and Jane (Beard) Parker, both of whom were members of old and well known Reading families, and both of whom died when their son was quite young. Spencer Parker was a son of William Parker, who owned a grocery store in Reading for over sixty years. Ardenne Parker also became a prominent merchant in Reading, Massachusetts, and there is no doubt that his career, successful as it had already been, would have known a still more brilliant future had not death so abruptly cut it short. The old Parker store was located on the Square on Main street in Reading, Massachusetts, for many years. Its owner, Ardenne Parker, who was taken from all earthly environment at the age of thirty-five years, had endeavored during his period of ownership of the store to please his patrons and to be just in all his business dealings. Through industry, economy and integrity in his business methods, Mr. Parker realized a gratifying success.

In social life Mr. Parker was amiable and popular, and it was at his own fireside and within the circle of his own intimate friends that his innate nobility and refinement were revealed at their best. He was affiliated with the order of Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of the Volunteer Fire Company.

Ardenne Parker was united in marriage with Frances A. Stott, a daughter of Joshua and Adelaine (Mason) Stott, residents of Andover, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Parker became the parents of one child, a daughter, Helen A. Parker, who now resides with her mother, Mrs. Batchelder, in Reading, Massachusetts. In 1899 Mrs. Parker became the wife of Alden Batchelder, who is also deceased, and in whose memory there is a tribute in this volume.

The life of Ardenne Parker is the record of a simple career in which the distinguishing marks were a simple devotion to duty and a broad-minded affection for his fellow-men.

# Hugh Galbraith Bishop

THE name of Bishop has long been established in New England, while in Gloucester, Massachusetts, it was one of the best known and respected. Hugh Galbraith Bishop was held high as man and designer, his character was stainless in every relation of life, his motives unquestioned, and all his actions were influenced by kindly consideration for others. He was one of the prominent figures in the life of Gloucester and of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and his death, which occurred at his residence in Roxbury, December 26, 1915, at the age of sixty-four years, was felt as a serious loss by a large proportion of the community. All who had come into contact with Mr. Bishop at any time, no matter how casually, carried away with them a feeling of warm affection and admiration for him as one whose nature was of the most generous mold, whose essential honesty and charity made him a figure not soon to be forgotten. Despite the somewhat cynical sentiment that seems to be growing in vogue to-day, with regard to moral and ethical standards in the conduct of business, the fact remains that only such successes as are founded upon the rock of honor and integrity are possessed of stability, and that those which are not so founded, however vast their temporary inflation, are bound to collapse and to be brought to naught finally. One of the best examples of the power of honesty to support the success that he achieved was Hugh Galbraith Bishop, a retired Gloucester shipbuilder, and designer of the famous sloop, "Great Western," which eighteen years ago made the voyage across the Atlantic manned by but a single sailor and he fingerless. The story of Mr. Bishop's success is a most interesting one, and he gave his great business ability and talents wholly to making shipbuilding his life work. He was greatly beloved, being a man of culture and refinement, and an unfailing friend. Through his geniality and sociability he acquired numerous friends from all walks of life, and his intellectual honesty would not permit him to hesitate in acting upon the conclusions to which his convictions of right and wrong might lead him. Moral courage, in which he never failed, is the true test of manhood and the prerequisite of the highest usefulness in public life, and his name will ever stand as a symbol of strength and capability in the annals of the shipbuilding industry. The record of the life of Mr. Bishop might well be held up as an example to the ambitious, who wish to achieve success in a strictly honest way. Thus did he round out his life and to his splendid record of good citizenship and business success he added that highest praise of a true and worthy manhood. Men like Mr. Bishop have wrought well and have left a valuable heritage to posterity.

The birth of Hugh Galbraith Bishop occurred in New Brunswick, March

4, 1852, the son of William and Margaret (Galbraith) Bishop. Mr. Bishop had little opportunity to obtain an education when a boy, but notwithstanding this face he was considered an intelligent man, being mostly self-educated, receiving his schooling in the best books and magazines of the day. He learned the trade of a ship carpenter early in life, in which occupation his family had been engaged for many generations, and when still a youth left New Brunswick and settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the ship-building trade, and worked for a short period in the yard of the late David A. Story, on Pearce street. Later, in company with his brother, John Bishop, and James Murphy, he engaged in vessel building at the yard on Vincent street, many of the crack schooners of the day as well as private yachts having been constructed at their yard. The mainstay of the business was the designing and building of fishing schooners, and many of those which are plying between Boston, Gloucester and the Grand Banks to-day have been constructed after Mr. Bishop's own designs. This association of himself, his brother and James Murphy continued for many years, and later Mr. Bishop withdrew from the firm and established a large ship-building plant at the head of the harbor. Yacht building became to Mr. Bishop a specialty, and among the noted yachts which were constructed at his yard was the palatial craft owned by the late ex-Governor Edward H. Rollins, of New Hampshire, and another owned by Charles H. Lauriat, of Boston. The sloop "Great Western" in which Howard Blackburn made his trip across the Atlantic alone in 1883 was also built in Mr. Bishop's shipyard from designs made by Mr. Bishop himself, and he never for a moment doubted the ability of the little craft to make the trip, despite the elements, and that the lone occupant was fingerless. The "Great Western" was cherished in his memory as his greatest and best work, and the story of the trip's start and successful finish was the one Mr. Bishop liked best to relate. His business literally grew by leaps and bounds, and his business acumen was phenomenal, enabling him to extend his output throughout the New England States. The fame of the Bishop shipyard spread until at the time of Mr. Bishop's retirement from all active business pursuits, some years before his death, the name of Bishop was one of the best known in Gloucester, Massachusetts.

Later Mr. Bishop removed to Dorchester, Massachusetts, where his services were in great demand, and where he became connected with some of the most prominent shipyards, including Lawley's, at South Boston, and Green's in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and in later years he was engaged in building contract work. Mr. Bishop's health would not permit him to devote as much time to his work as he wished, and he maintained a small shipyard at Long Wharf, because he could not be satisfied with not being active, and he often said that "he preferred to wear out rather than to rust out." At the request of the Government of the United States, Mr. Bishop designed and made a miniature model of a fishing vessel. This small boat, known as the "James A.

Garfield," has been honored by a place in the famous Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., where it is still on exhibition.

After his retirement from active business affairs, Mr. Bishop made his home in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where his widow now resides at No. 36 Thornton street. Funeral services were held at his late residence there, and interment was in the family lot in Oak Grove Cemetery, Gloucester. Mr. Bishop was a man of the most correct life, and enjoyed the friendship of a large circle of friends who were attached to him by his many sterling traits of character.

In his religious belief, Mr. Bishop was a devout member of the Dudley Street Baptist Church, which he joined by letter from the First Baptist Church in Gloucester, Massachusetts, on his removal to Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was an active member in both churches, having held several offices in Gloucester. He was a strict temperance adherent, and firm in his support of prohibition, believing it to be the only preventative of the evils of intemperance. He was a devout Christian gentleman, and though following a commercial career in life, he was a man of vision and lived with high ideals. He was always to be found at church worship on Sundays, and his faith was as broad as the universe in its considerations of those who worship in different ways. The world in which he lived was enriched by his presence, and in the days to come, when those who were intimate with him are losing heart, they should think of him and remember what a human life can be and accomplish. Mr. Bishop was an ardent lover of all things beautiful, in whatever form they were found. He read the best books in great numbers, and he admired a noble building, often going out of his way to look at some choice architecture early in the morning because it gave him inspiration for the day's work. He had a deep appreciation for fine music, and was fond of boating, lectures, and all things elevating. He was modern and progressive, and kept well abreast of the times. He was a deep thinker, and was a lover of human nature, and surely the world must be better for the life of such a man.

On July 9, 1875, Hugh Galbraith Bishop was united in marriage with Jeanette Knowles, in Gloucester, Massachusetts, a daughter of a former famous sea captain, John Knowles, and Matilda (Perry) Knowles, who were the parents of five children, namely: 1. Jeanette, who is now the widow of Hugh Galbraith Bishop, in whose memory we are writing. 2. Osborn. 3. Herman T. 4. Caroline, who became the wife of Dr. Waldo F. Whitney. 5. Bertha, who became the wife of William F. Briggs. Captain John Knowles, Mrs. Bishop's father, came from Nova Scotia, and settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts, when but a mere boy. He was a son of William T. Knowles, and was united in marriage in Gloucester, his wife being of old "Mayflower" stock. Both Captain and Mrs. Knowles died in Gloucester. Mrs. Bishop is distantly related to one of our national and most noted heroes, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop became the parents of six children, four daughters and two sons, as follows: 1. Mabel C. 2. Ethel M. 3. Miriam K. 4.

Osborne H., who was united in marriage with Orra M. Leach, and they are the parents of one child, Edith M., and reside in Roxbury, Massachusetts. 5. Charles D. M., who is connected with the Dorchester Trust Company, was united in marriage with Grace Blackwood, and they reside in Dorchester, Massachusetts. 6. Rosella V. Hugh Galbraith Bishop took particular care to have his children well educated, and was proud of his family, being a man possessed of strong domestic tastes and affections.

Although the standards of Mr. Bishop in private and in business life were very high, he was never intolerant in judging others and was liberal in making allowances for the weaknesses of human nature, believing that a man might stray from the straight and narrow path, and still be possessed of much that was good. He has left behind him the highest ideals for his family to follow.

# Isaac Campbell Harvey

IT is an extreme pleasure to investigate the career of a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes environments, removes one by one the obstacles in the pathway to success, and by the master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a position of esteem and influence among his fellow-men. Such is the record and life story of Isaac Campbell Harvey, who at the time of his death in Medford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, December 31, 1916, was one of the most substantial and representative citizens of Everett, Massachusetts. He lived to see and take a prominent part in the later day growth of the community, and was one of its wisest counselors and hardest workers. He was a progressive man in the broadest sense of the word, and gave his earnest support to any movement that promised to benefit his community in any manner. His was a long life of honor and trust, and no higher eulogy can be passed upon him than to state the simple truth that his name was never coupled with anything disreputable, and that there was never a shadow of a stain upon his reputation for integrity and unswerving honesty. He was a consistent man in all that he ever undertook, and his career in all the relations of life was utterly without pretense. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him and Everett, Massachusetts, could boast of no better man or more enterprising citizen.

Isaac Campbell Harvey was born in West Quoddy, near Salmon River, now known as Port Dufferin, Nova Scotia, December 12, 1860, a son of George and Elizabeth (Watt) Harvey. George Harvey was a life-long resident of Salmon River, and followed the occupation of a shipbuilder. His grandfather, also named George Harvey, was a native of New Brunswick, and the son of a German immigrant, who settled in that Province.

Isaac Campbell Harvey attended the public schools of West Quoddy, Nova Scotia, but his education was of a brief duration, only lasting five seasons, and at the age of thirteen years he went to sea, as the life of a sailor had appealed forcibly to the lad. At the age of seventeen years he went to Portland, Maine, where he entered the employ of C. and H. Trefethern, as a sailor before the mast, and was made captain of his vessel when but twenty-one years of age. He continued in their employ for the ensuing seven years, and had many thrilling experiences during that time. He did not, however, pass the major part of his life on the seas, but retired early, at the age of twenty-eight years, to take up a more peaceful and less perilous occupation on land.

In the year 1888, Mr. Harvey engaged in the wholesale lobster trade in Portland, Maine, under the firm name of Holbrook, Trefethern & Harvey. In two years the business had grown to such proportions that he removed to Boston, first selling his interests in Portland, and in 1891 joined the firm of John G. Cox & Company, wholesale lobster dealers, in Boston, assisting this company in developing an extensive and profitable business. He was associated with them until 1906, when he bought out Mr. Cox's interest and continued the business alone up to the time of his death, with headquarters at No. 78 Commercial Wharf.

After locating at Boston, he established his residence at Everett, Massachusetts, and became identified with the growth of that city. He remained a resident there from 1891 to 1914, and was one of the city's most honored citizens. He took an active part in the civic affairs and served in the Everett Common Council in 1897 and 1898, and was then elected as a member-at-large to the Everett Board of Aldermen, serving for eight years, and giving his constituents and the city-at-large the benefit of his large business experience. In the year 1907, Mr. Harvey was a candidate for mayor of the city, but was defeated by Charles Bruce, who later appointed him to the Board of Public Works of Everett, where he served for three years, during two of which he was chairman of that board.

One of the most interesting as well as creditable facts about the conduct of his large business affairs was the admirable public spirit which he displayed, so it was not alone as a successful business man that he was widely known in the community, but also because of his activity and deep interest in the welfare of his city. His election to the various offices that he held was much more largely the result of his own personality and the popularity that he enjoyed than because of any party affiliations. With him it was purely for the interest he took in the matter and because of a certain obligation he felt to the community to do his best for their interests and exert for their welfare his power and talents, and in nowise for self-aggrandizement, that led him into the thick of so many hard-fought political campaigns. He had otherwise served the city of Everett on many commissions and boards, including the commission which built the present Everett High School, and the board of trustees of the Shute Memorial Library.

Mr. Harvey was the most companionable of men and greatly enjoyed the social intercourse with his fellow-men, being a member of Palestine Lodge, Masonic Order, of Everett, and was a charter member of Bethsaida Chapter, having been the member of the committee named to form that chapter and having the honor of proposing the name borne by the chapter. He was also a member of the Knights Templar, and when the Everett Masons erected their handsome temple a few years ago, he was a member of the building commission which had entire charge of the work. Mr. Harvey was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Glendale Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of Everett, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Real

Estate Exchange and the Everett Board of Trade. He was a former president of the Boston Lobster Dealers' Association. In his religious belief Mr. Harvey was affiliated with the Baptist church, and was very active in the work of the Glendale Baptist Church during his residence in Everett, and in the First Baptist Church of Medford, Massachusetts, after removing there and making that city his home.

On December 26, 1888, Isaac Campbell Harvey was united in marriage with Joanna Johnson, a daughter of Nelson and Elsie (Olson) Johnson, both natives of Sweden. It was through the efforts of Wilson Wardsworth Thomas, Minister to Sweden, during President Grant's administration, that Mr. Johnson and fifty other sturdy and thrifty Swedish families emigrated to the United States, and settled in Aroostook county, Maine. These pioneers were instrumental in assisting in developing the farm lands of that part of the country, and have left the refining influences of their old country civilization indelibly impressed on the present and coming generations. Among all the countries whose people have come together in the United States and made up its complex population, none stands higher, either in the generosity with which she has given of her sons to us or the quality of the element she has thus added to our body politic, than has Sweden. Nelson Johnson was a carpenter by trade, and a sturdy farmer by occupation. Both he and his wife were faithful attendants of the Lutheran church. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Andrew, Matilda, Joanna, Mary Elizabeth, Annie C. John Olaf. The children were all born in Sweden with the exception of the youngest child, John Olaf.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Campbell Harvey were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Walter Francis, born in Portland, Maine, and educated in the public schools of Everett, Massachusetts, graduating from Tuft's Dental School, with the class of 1912; after passing the State Board of Dentistry examination successfully, November 12, 1912, he engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Everett; was united in marriage with Mildred Lovegren, of Everett. 2. Clarence Wardville, born in Everett, Massachusetts, and after graduating from the High School of Everett he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; is at present connected with the Goodyear Tire Company in Boston. 3. Elsie Marie, born in Everett, died when six months of age. 4. George Stanley, born in Everett, and after attending the Everett grammar school he spent two years at the Mitchell Military School at Bell-rock, Massachusetts; later he attended Bryant and Stratton's Commercial School in Boston, and is now engaged in the wholesale lobster business. 5. Ruth Evelyn, born in Everett, and is attending the public schools in Medford, Massachusetts. Mrs. Isaac Campbell Harvey is a member of the Baptist church of Everett, and active in church affairs. She is also a member of the Everett Hospital Guild, and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association. Since the death of her husband she has continued to reside in the Harvey homestead in Medford, Massachusetts.

In all the various walks of life Isaac Campbell Harvey so acquitted himself as to be regarded as a most valued and honorable citizen, and as a representative business man. At his death the city mourned the loss of a member who had excelled in all the relations of life, and on the day of his funeral all the flags on all public buildings in Everett were at half staff, in respect to his memory. Following the public service of his funeral, a Masonic service was conducted by the members of Palestine Lodge in charge of Worshipful Master John Dexter and Prelate Reverend Frederick Spencer.

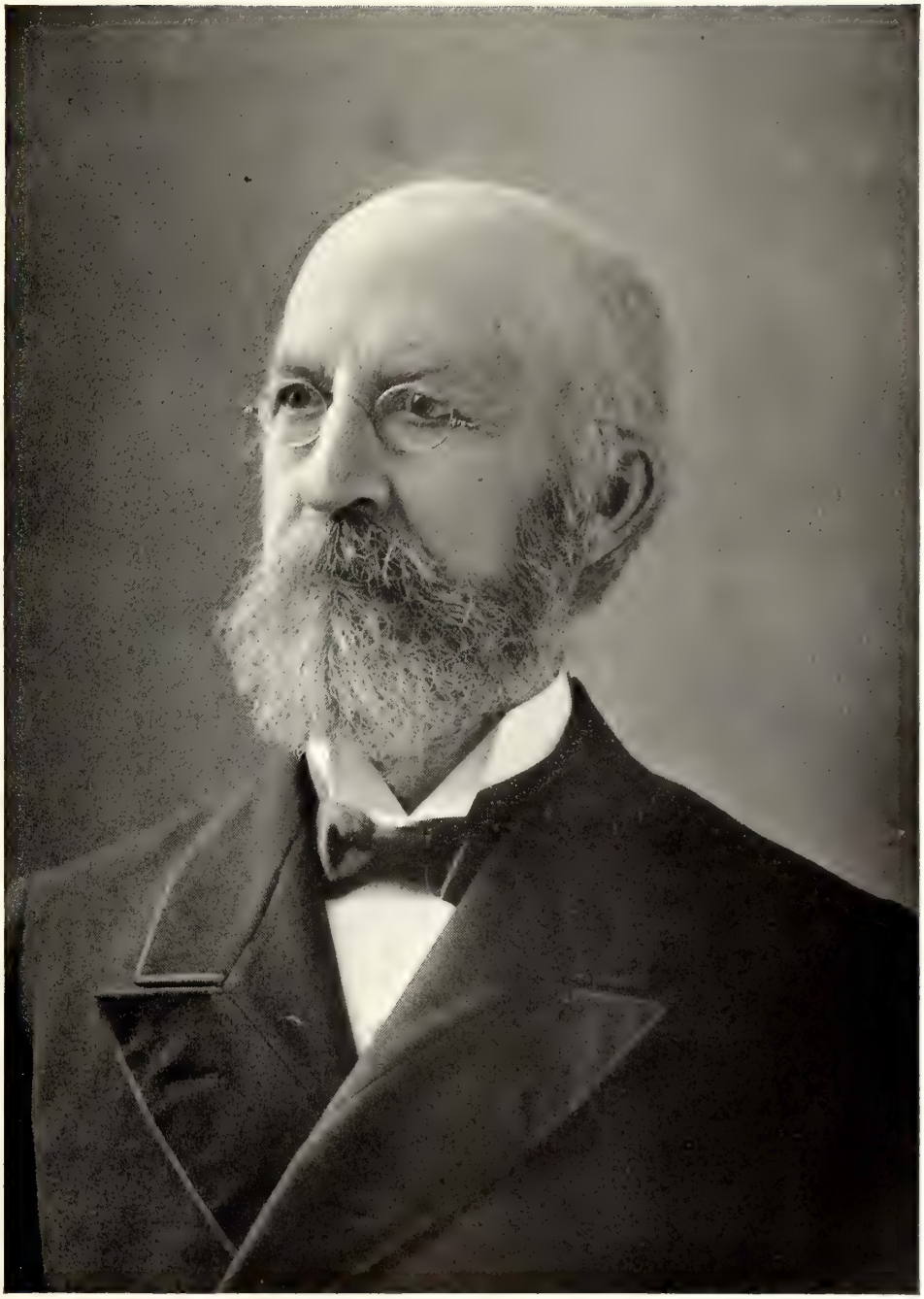
Mr. Harvey was a possessor of moral courage in which he never failed, and which is the true test of manhood and the prerequisite of the highest usefulness in public life. His intellectual honesty would not permit him to hesitate in acting upon the conclusions to which his convictions of right and wrong might lead him. The closeness of the ties that bound the family together and the beauty and charm of the home life revealed in many ways the domestic side of the husband and father. Aside from any business or political relations, and aside from any part that he took in business or public affairs, Mr. Harvey was by reason of his genuine, personal worth held in the highest esteem by those with whom he had come in contact, having been possessed of the kindly spirit, geniality and deference for the opinions of others that won for him many friendships and high regard in all classes. The State of Massachusetts is proud of possessing such a man, and his name will stand as a symbol of strength and capability.

# Benjamin Heminway Steele

THE sad news of the death of the late Benjamin Heminway Steele quickly spread among his many friends. Everywhere there was grief at the loss of a noble and public spirited man. Those who had not been so fortunate as to have known him personally mourned his passing away, which occurred in Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the invaluable services that he had rendered the community at large. It is usual to speak highly of one when dead. We look upon the good and forget the bad side of men at that time. But Mr. Steele had but one side, and that was the good. He was the possessor of the elements of real greatness, and showed in his face the characteristics of a man that could not be trifled with. The record of his public services will always remain a priceless heritage to his adopted city of Cambridge, and as time rolls on will be recognized as one of the brightest jewels in her escutcheon. Mr. Steele was one of those men who by their own exertions and perseverance achieve success in life, and socially he was one whose friendship was highly prized. Men who are the possessors of Mr. Steele's qualifications of ability and integrity, that are willing to sacrifice their comfort for public service, are too rarely found, and his place in the community cannot be easily forgotten or adequately filled. He was indeed one of those men who take possession of the public heart by kindness and the force of personal character. He filled offices of public trust with honor to himself and honor alike to the city, whose interests and welfare were made his own. He stood forth as a typical man in the community, and was most conspicuous for his public service.

The birth of Benjamin Heminway Steele occurred in Boston, February 15, 1829, the son of Ephraim Perkins and Mary (Heminway) Steele. On his maternal side, Mr. Steele's great-grandfather, Ebenezer Trueman, was one of the charter members of the Sons of Liberty who, disguised as Indians on the memorable night of December 16, 1773, threw overboard many chests of tea rather than be forced to pay an exorbitant tax to the English Crown. His name went down in history as one of the celebrated Boston Tea Party. Mr. Steele's grandfather, Mr. Heminway, served his time in the navy, on the old battle ship "Constitution."

Mr. Steele graduated from the old Eliot School, in Boston. In 1886, when the office of superintendent and inspector of public buildings was created in Cambridge, Massachusetts, he was appointed to the office by Mayor William E. Russell. Mr. Steele held this office until the year 1894, when he resigned from all public duties. During his term of office many public buildings were erected, the most important being the present City Hall. Holding so impor-



Benjamin Heminway Steele

tant a position in the city's government, Mr. Steele naturally came in contact with a great many people in all the walks of life, and one and all testify to the high esteem in which he was held. In transmitting his resignation, General William A. Bancroft, then mayor of Cambridge, only voiced the sentiment of all who knew Mr. Steele in saying that "He has deserved the gratitude of the public, ever appreciative of loyal service in its behalf." The resolutions, adopted unanimously by the Board of Aldermen, also signified its hearty appreciation of the able, fearless and conscientious manner in which Mr. Steele had performed his official duty. The resolutions are as follows:

*Resolved,* That the Board of Aldermen of the city of Cambridge, Massachusetts, have received with feelings of profound regret the resignation of Benjamin Heminway Steele, Superintendent of Public Buildings, and Inspector of Buildings. For a period of nine years he has given faithful service to the city in fulfillment of the manifold duties of the two positions, giving to them fruits of his long and valuable experience. As the city is to part with a long tried and capable public servant in the acceptance of this resignation, this Board would hereby signify to him and place upon record its hearty appreciation of the able manner with which he has performed his official duties, and to extend to him its best wishes for his future happiness and success in his retirement from official care and responsibility.

The lofty ideals which Mr. Steele held and the high spirit of integrity and steadfastness of purpose which actuated him in all his transactions with the city of Cambridge may be gleaned from his letter of resignation in 1894, which read as follows:

The man needed to fill the position of inspector of buildings is one who cannot be bribed to deviate from the honest, upright course, either directly or indirectly, on promises of political aid, or be deterred from a faithful and impartial performance of his official duties through fear of influences that might be brought to bear of any nature whatsoever. Similar qualifications are requisite for the successful performance of the duties of superintendent of public buildings. It is highly important that he should be careful, watchful and prudent, guarding against all unnecessary expenditures of the finances of the department, and prudent in the care of the various city buildings; and able to discriminate judiciously between the needs and the wants of persons using or occupying the several buildings. The responsibility of successfully carrying out the plans and purposes of the city council rest with the superintendent of public buildings. He should be above political, partisan or local influences, and free from all favoritism in his relation with the people he employs. The man who holds this office should be possessed of sufficient ability and nerve to hold all who come under his jurisdiction equal and alike, without fear or favor, and to a strict observance of the ordinances of the city pertaining to his department.

As a testimonial of the good will which Mr. Steele's former associates at the City Hall had for him, a dinner was given in his honor at Young's Hotel, in Boston, shortly after his resignation.

Mr. Steele was one of the oldest and most prominent members of the North Avenue Baptist Church, and took the greatest interest in its welfare. He was much concerned in the building of the Epworth Church, and expressed his opinion that this church was equal in attractiveness to any build-

ing in Cambridge. He was deeply interested during its progress and carefully watched the structure during its erection. In fraternal circles, Mr. Steele became a well known figure, and was a believer in fraternalism, always ready to coöperate with whatsoever brought his fellow-men into closer relationship. He was a Mason, being a charter member of Charity Lodge, and always displayed a most lively interest in its activities. One of the proudest moments of his life was when his two nephews, Danforth Steele and Leslie H. Steele, were initiated into the lodge of which he was a member. Mr. Steele was also one of the oldest members of the Eliot School Association, and for many years attended its annual reunions. He never took any active part in politics, although he always exercised his franchise. While not an author of any technical books on building construction, he contributed frequently to the press on a wide diversity of topics.

On September 6, 1852, Benjamin Heminway Steele was united in marriage with Catherine Crosby Nickerson, a daughter of George Bunker and Delilah Small (Crowell) Nickerson. Mrs. Steele's father was a native of Falmouth, Massachusetts, and her mother was born in East Harwich, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson were the parents of five children, of whom Mrs. Steele was the eldest. Mrs. Steele was born in Chatham, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, and since the death of her husband has continued to reside in the Steele home in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Steele was a great lover of home life, and on his retirement from public office devoted much of his time to indoor occupations.

The funeral services of Mr. Steele were held from his late residence, in Cambridge, the Rev. Elim A. E. Palmquist, pastor of the North Avenue Baptist Church, being the officiating clergyman. Interment was at Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

Mr. Steele was eighty-four years of age at the time of his death. He was a man of the staunchest integrity of character, a man who always used his best judgment and firmly adhered to what he believed was right and best for his adopted city. Mr. Steele had an ideal home in which his presence never failed to radiate happiness and content. Reaching out beyond that sacred circle he made many friends, who recognized in him a man of boundless capacity for giving from him the best that was in him, to cheer, to counsel and to assist. In his death the city of Cambridge lost one whose unselfish services will long be remembered with appreciation and affection. His memory is fadeless in the minds of those who knew him, and his life still throbs in the hearts of those that loved him. Long will memory hold him in fond remembrance by his numerous friends, who learned to esteem and to deeply love him, who felt at the time of his departure from all earthly view that out of the community had gone forth one who was indeed a friend and a brother.

# Elinus James Elliott

WE are apt to turn our eyes to the past when we desire to find examples of work and ability in any of the departments of life, it being the prevailing impression that sincere motive and earnest endeavor are there to be found, while to-day they are mainly conspicuous in their absence. Yet it may not be amiss to look upon our own times as well, and he who does so, if he searches diligently, shall not be unrewarded in his quest for these high qualities. Perhaps there is no field where his search will be more surely successful than the New England States, which to-day, as in the past, show to the inquirer many men who are worthy descendants of a long line of sturdy forbears and who amply maintain the high traditions of the past. The late Elinus James Elliott, of Marlboro, Massachusetts, is certainly such a figure, who, throughout his entire life, furnished an example of those strong and worthy virtues which we have come to look upon as typical of New England and of its people. The death of this good man, which occurred at his residence in Marlboro, March 7, 1907, deprived that city of one who from many aspects is to be regarded as having been of great and invaluable service to the community of which he was a member. Mr. Elliott was a man of strong character and personality, of broad sympathies and interests, and of indefatigable industry in pursuing whatever end he set for himself. His manner and bearing were frank and open, and he was extremely easy of approach, instantly winning the confidence of those with whom he came in contact. His business success depended quite as much upon his character as upon the knowledge which was later acquired. It was no doubt his indomitable will and his admirable heroism which brought to him success, not only in the material things, but in those things which make for fullness and richness of life. His activities were along those lines which resulted in progress and improvement, and his worth in the world has been widely acknowledged by his fellow-men.

Elinus James Elliott was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, April 12, 1860, the eldest child of Nehemiah and Olive Elliott, who were the parents of four children, namely: Elinus James, in whose memory we are writing; Edwin, who died in New Hampshire; Mrs. Mary A. Johnson, deceased; Charlotte, who became the wife of Charles Hadley, of Lexington, Massachusetts. Nehemiah Elliott, the father, was a shoe manufacturer in a small way, before the days of modern shoe making and machinery. Both he and his wife passed away in New Hampshire, although Mrs. Elliott died since her son, Elinus James Elliott.

The Mr. Elliott with whom this sketch is concerned passed his boyhood days in New Hampshire, where he attended the public schools for his education. His best teacher, however, was experience and life, for he learned a

great deal outside of the school-room. He was naturally quick at figures, and greatly enjoyed to solve difficult problems. His father died while the lad was young, and as he was the eldest of the family, its welfare depended upon him. He was a hard-working and conscientious lad, and eager to make good, not only for his own sake but for his mother's. So the story of Elinus James Elliott's life is that of the self-made man, who, starting the battle of life alone, not only made a name for himself, but assisted his widowed mother and her family.

Mr. Elliott's first position was as a helper upon a farm in New Hampshire, this occurring when he was but a boy. He was of a particularly ambitious temperament, and when about twenty years of age left the parental roof and removed to Marlboro, Massachusetts, and found employment in a shoe factory there. Being a man of great enterprise, his effort was to engage in business on his own account, and this he finally succeeded in doing through the practice of the strictest economy and the closest attention to his work. By these means he saved up a considerable capital, with which he bought a small piece of land on Elm street in Marlboro, and later sold it. By this time Mr. Elliott had decided to follow contracting and building as his line of work, and in this he achieved a high degree of success. This success was largely due to the close and careful attention to all the details of his business which Mr. Elliott employed. With an unyielding purpose in the enlargement of his activities and usefulness, he laid the foundation of an honorable and substantial life, and his success was the result of a merited reward of industry, ability and honesty. In all his words and deeds he was ever faithful to every personal and public obligation, and his commanding influence among his friends and in public affairs was the natural product of superior mental and moral qualities. Mr. Elliott built many fine and beautiful houses in Marlboro, Massachusetts, which he immediately sold. He did much to improve that city, and was one of those men of public spirit who look beyond the confines of business life and are keenly alive to every opportunity to promote the welfare of the community in which he lived. He was a true exponent of that class of men who, by their own personal example, their business habits, and their untiring and generous interest in the public welfare, make themselves the benefactors of the times in their community. About thirty years prior to his death, Mr. Elliott erected his own fine residence on Lincoln street in Marlboro, Massachusetts. At one time Mr. Elliott was engaged in the lumber business, his lumber yards being located where the grain elevator now stands in Marlboro, on Lincoln street. He was the principal stockholder and manager of the Elliott Lumber Company of Marlboro, in which he also met with success.

For many years the well known figure of Mr. Elliott, with alert, business-like mien, was a familiar and pleasing sight to the residents of Marlboro, and when he passed from this earthly environment regret was everywhere expressed. He was the life of any gathering at which he was present, and

this social, genial side of his nature won for him the favor of all with whom he came in contact. The sterling traits of his character were many and well developed, and these were the attractive points that appealed to those around him. He was a man of discerning judgment and keen foresight, and although his dealings extended over a long period of years, and touched hundreds of persons, nothing but adherence to the strictest principles of honor was ever attributed to him. The friends he made in business channels were among the best that lightened his life, for even when greed frayed the moral fiber of those about him, he remained as firm in his honorable course as though temptation had not come near, and indeed it had not, for to such a character as his, unfairness was loathsome.

Mr. Elliott was throughout his life extremely public-spirited and took the keenest interest and a very considerable part in the affairs of Marlboro. He was a Republican in politics, and was in no sense an office seeker, but his talents and abilities so eminently fitted him for public station that his fellow-citizens elected him alderman, in which capacity he served with credit. Mr. Elliott greatly enjoyed the informal intercourse and intermingling with his fellow-men, and was a member of the Masonic Lodge, Houghton Royal Arch Chapter, and the Mizpah Chapter of the Eastern Star. He was held in high esteem in these various orders, and beautiful resolutions were penned at the time of his death, which expressed the admiration which his associates felt for him.

On January 20, 1881, Elinus James Elliott was united in marriage with Mary Ellen Bailey, of Westboro, Massachusetts, a daughter of David M. and Sarah J. (Flagg) Bailey, who were the parents of twelve children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bailey died in Northboro, Massachusetts. Mr. Bailey was a manufacturer of sleighs in Westboro before the advent of the automobile. Mr. and Mrs. Elinus James Elliott were the parents of three children, as follows: Hazel O., who became the wife of Clifton S. Dunlap, of Manchester, New Hampshire; Charlotte S.; Elinus James, Jr., who resides at home with his mother. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott celebrated their Silver Wedding Anniversary in 1906. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Elliott has given up her old residence on Lincoln street, and now lives at No. 29 Hayden street, in Marlboro, Massachusetts.

Mr. Elliott was an attendant at the Congregational church. His funeral services, which were under the auspices of the Masonic order, were conducted by the Rev. A. H. Wheelock, the pallbearers being T. E. Jackson, James F. Bigelow, H. T. Balfour, George A. Morrison, E. F. Simpson, and G. W. Piper.

# Henry Michael Murray

THERE is always something instructive in the records of such men as Henry Michael Murray, a public-spirited citizen and successful business man of Boston, because in them we see typified the earnest and unwearied effort that inevitably spells success, and because the achievements that we discover there are the result of the conscientious application of the talents and abilities with which nature has endowed him. Mr. Murray was much thought of in his adopted community, and was one of those men whose best advice and counsel in all emergencies could always be had for the asking. The death of Mr. Murray occurred in Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 26, 1909, and was felt as a severe loss by his very large circle of friends and business associates. If one attempted to enumerate the men of talent and capability of the Irish race, which have appeared even in a small portion of the community, he would be confronted by such a list as would discourage the most enterprising. The city of Boston, for instance, can show amongst its distinguished citizens so large a proportion of those who owe their origin to the "Emerald Isle" as to excite wonder and admiration. When the future American race is at last accomplished and rises new and glorious, it will owe many of its best qualities to the Irish blood within its veins. Among the races who have contributed to the upbuilding of our great Nation, therefore, the Irish stand preëminent. Their ideals are our ideals; for the oppression of centuries has bred into every Irish heart a passion for freedom, and democracy that is in perfect accord with the best of American traditions. Our Irish immigrants quickly assimilate, and in return for the freedom and opportunity offered under the Stars and Stripes, they have gladly laid down their own lives in defense of that same flag, while in every walk of life they have ever been conspicuous contributors to the material, moral and spiritual advancement of their adopted land. Mr. Murray was another example of the capable and successful Irishman, and quickly identified himself with all that was best in American life and tradition. He was a self-made man in the best sense of that term, being successful in the operations which he undertook, although in a most unassuming way.

The birth of Henry Michael Murray occurred in Ireland, December 24, 1844. When a child he came with his parents to America, having embarked on a typical passenger ship of those days, and after a trying voyage of many weeks finally arrived in this country. Mr. Murray obtained his education in the common schools of his adopted land, but when a boy preferred to enter the business world rather than finish his schooling. Accordingly, when still a youth he was apprenticed to a Boston marble cutter. He took great pride in his

work, applying himself with such intelligence and diligence that he became a very skillful artisan. He was thrifty and frugal, and followed the trade of marble cutting all through his life. He was employed by various concerns, but being a man of great enterprise, his effort was to engage in business on his own account, and this he finally succeeded in doing through the practice of the strictest economy and the closest attention to his work. By these means Mr. Murray saved up a considerable capital, and engaged in the marble and granite cutting business at Forest Hills, remaining in that location for a few years, and meeting with a high degree of success. Mr. Murray then moved his establishment to No. 41 Haverhill street in Boston, where he became well known for his integrity and the absolutely upright life which he led. His success was largely due to the close and careful attendance to all the details of his business, never leaving important matters to the judgment of any one else, but overseeing all himself.

For several years Mr. Murray was the president of the Marble and Granite Cutters Association, and was not connected with fraternal orders nor social clubs, preferring to devote his entire attention to his business and home. He remained active in the business which he had so well established until the time of his death, and was considered as an expert in that line. He was recognized as one of the leaders in the marble and granite cutting business, not only in the city of Boston but in the New England States as well. He became a well known figure among the merchants and business men of his adopted city of Boston, and being of broad sympathies and possessing a very human outlook upon life, it was impossible that a personality of his strong character should not exercise a potent effect upon affairs in general, and he accordingly took a leading part in many of the most important movements in the city's life. In his political affiliations, Mr. Murray was a staunch Democrat, and rather avoided than sought any public office for himself, thereby resisting the representations of his friends who held that he would make an excellent candidate for political office in view of his great personal popularity. His life was a successful one, not alone from a financial point of view, but public-spirited and generous, he aided many over the hard places with encouraging words and substantial help.

During the year 1855 Henry Michael Murray was united in marriage with Elizabeth Sanborn, who was born in Augusta, Maine, a daughter of Townes and Charlotte (Tibbetts) Sanborn, both of whom were natives of Augusta, Maine. Townes Sanborn was engaged in farming. All members of the Sanborn family are now deceased with the exception of Mrs. Murray, who since the death of her husband has continued to reside in Charlestown, Massachusetts. The home life of Mr. Murray was exceptionally happy, for in the midst of his business responsibilities his feelings and affections drove him to his home and the intercourse of his loved ones for rest and relaxation. There he seemed to experience more real happiness than he could derive from any

other form of occupation, and every hour which he felt free to dispose to his own pleasure was thus spent among those he loved best.

The life of Henry Michael Murray flowed in an even, unbroken current, the line of activity he chose in early manhood claiming his talents and energy all through life. As a citizen, friend and neighbor, he was highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends. A man of a quiet, retiring disposition, he found no liking for public positions, but in his home was the true source of joy and contentment. While it is common enough to find men whose careers have accomplished conspicuous results in the communities where they have been run, it is by no means so easy to find those, the net result of whose lives can be placed without hesitation upon the credit side of the balance, whose influence has been without question enlisted upon the good side of life. Such was the case of Mr. Murray, and it was his distinction that in every relation of life his conduct was equally exemplary.

Charles Edwin Miles, M. D.

# Charles Edwin Miles, M.D.

FOR over two score years and ten the late Dr. Charles Edwin Miles practiced medicine in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he passed away at his home, at the age of seventy-nine years, October 1, 1910. He brought to his profession learning acquired at home, a devotion that ever distinguishes a really great physician, and an energy that never tired. He literally gave himself to humanity's cause, and possessed the learning and experience which fitted him for his professional work. He had, above all, the quick perceptions and fine sympathies which greatly contributed to his success and to the strong regard and affection in which he was held by his patients. His high character and his thoughtful kindness won him a great circle of friends, both in Roxbury, and all over the State. No one could be brought within the orbit of his influence without being struck by the winning and delightful charm of his manner, and with his sterling qualities of character. Dr. Miles was a man greatly beloved and highly honored, not more for his professional skill than for his manly qualities of heart and mind, and it was only natural that his passing away left a vacant place in many hearts. In the especial branch of medical science to which he more particularly devoted his fine energies, he became one of the premier men of the world, and was acknowledged as such. Few, if any, of the many brilliant men who have added to the luster of the medical profession of the State of Massachusetts exercised a wider influence for the good of the institutions of medical learning than did Dr. Miles, who was so well known as both a writer and speaker on medical subjects. In all professions, but more especially the medical, there are certain exalted heights to which genius itself dares scarcely soar, and which can only be gained after long years of patient, arduous and unremitting toil, and inflexible and unfaltering courage. To this proud eminence, we may safely state that Dr. Miles rose. He devoted his lifetime to his profession and was deservedly crowned with its choicest rewards.

The birth of Dr. Charles Edwin Miles occurred in Stow, Massachusetts, December 31, 1830, the son of Charles and Sophia Joslin (Brown) Miles. His father, Charles Miles, was a farmer, and a native of Gardiner, Massachusetts, his mother being born in Marlboro, Massachusetts. They were the parents of a large family, all of whom are deceased with the exception of Adelaide E., the widow of George W. Clark, of Waltham, Massachusetts. Dr. Miles was of English ancestry, being a direct descendant of John Miles, then spelled Myles, who settled in Concord as early as 1637 and was made a freeman in 1638. The family has continuously resided in Concord to the present time. Dr. Miles's boyhood was passed on his father's farm, in Marlboro, to

which his parents had removed soon after his birth. He attended the common schools until he was old enough to determine his course in life, and choosing the profession of medicine, he sought the wider training which the Academy at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, afforded. Dr. Miles first became a student in the Academical Boarding School at Berlin, Massachusetts, and afterward took the course of the Providence Conference Seminary, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, interspersing his studies with teaching, as he relied largely upon his own resources for his education. In 1856 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Charles Putnam, of Marlboro, and continued with Dr. F. H. Kelley, of Worcester, Massachusetts, also studying at the Worcester Eclectic Medical College, from which he graduated February 16, 1859.

Dr. Miles started the practice of medicine the following June, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and remained there continuously until his death. He proclaimed his adherence to the principles of eclectic medicine, but displayed a broad spirit toward those of other views. It was said of him that while he was "a firm believer in the fundamental principles of modern eclecticism and was recognized as one of its ablest exponents, he always advocated the broadest liberality in medical thought and practice, and encouraged the fullest investigation among the different schools of medicine, deprecating partisan strifes and arrogant exclusiveness, and sought to establish the closest fraternal relations among all reputable members of the profession." Dr. Miles attained early in his career a superior position in his profession. In 1867 the Eclectic Medical Institute conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine upon him. In 1872 he was elected president of the National Eclectic Medical Association at its annual meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana, and reëlected at Columbus, Ohio, in 1873, an honor which was never before bestowed on any member. In June, 1894, Dr. Miles was appointed to the new State Board of Registration in Medicine, and in July was elected chairman of the board.

To attain the success which Dr. Miles reached, he never resorted to low means or influences, or any of the arts by which popularity is sometimes purchased at the expense of science and truth. The influence of a human life can never be properly estimated, but such men as Dr. Miles create and maintain the honor of the medical profession. Dr. Miles was a member of the Massachusetts Eclectic, Gynæcological and Obstetrical societies, and was president of each of these organizations. He contributed much to the periodical and other literature of eclectic medicine, and was one of the associate editors of the "Massachusetts Medical Journal" in 1896. Among his principal published papers were: "Glimpses at the Medical Art and Profession of the Present Day," which was the annual address before the Massachusetts Medical Society, in 1867; "Reminiscences and Conclusions Drawn from an Obstetrical Society"; "Chlorosis," which was read before the National Boston District Eclectic Medical Society, in 1892; "LaGrippe and its Treatment," and "Résumé of Typhoid Fever."

Besides holding various positions of honor and responsibility among the medical associations and organizations of the State, Dr. Miles, through his maternal grandfather (Brown) was a member of the Sons of the Revolution. Dr. Miles was a former member of the Boston School Committee, and was for several years the president of the New England Conference of the Preachers Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Roxbury Charitable Society. In politics he had pronounced opinions, but never sought public office, although he would have been an excellent candidate. Dr. Miles was also a member of the Masonic Fraternal Order. In religious faith he was a Methodist, and was chairman of the board of trustees of the Winthrop Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Roxbury at the time of his death. He was prominent in the church, which he joined in 1848, and was an active mover in all its organizations as a layman. He was elected president of the Methodist Social Union in December, 1891. Dr. Miles met squarely all life's responsibilities, shirked no duty, but, answering every call, fought worthily the battle of life, and won the Divine Benediction of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The funeral services for Dr. Miles, who was considered the oldest physician in Roxbury, Massachusetts, were held at the family residence at No. 126 Warren street, the officiating clergymen being the Rev. William A. Wood, D.D., and Rev. Varnum A. Cooper, D.D. The musical selections were rendered by the Harvard Quartette, and interment was at Forest Hills Cemetery. Dr. Miles truly gave his life to the battling of disease and to the relief of distressed humanity. Skillful in his diagnosis of disease as well as in the application of the remedy, he was most unselfish in his devotion to his profession, allowing no call to go unheeded if it were possible to meet it, even when there was no likelihood of fee or reward. To his high professional attainment Dr. Miles added a strong sense of moral responsibility, omitting no opportunity to do good, as physician, friend or citizen.

On May 3, 1866, Charles Edwin Miles was united in marriage with Eunice Peirce Dyer, of Boston, a daughter of Freeman M. and Pollie (Bradford) Dyer, both of whom died in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Dr. and Mrs. Miles were the parents of one child, a daughter, who was born January 25, 1868, and died July 28, 1871. Only those who were permitted to see Dr. Miles in his own home surrounded by those whom he loved and trusted, can imagine how sweet was his disposition, and how he brought happiness to those around him. Kindly and generous, he seemed to win all hearts, and in the many homes to which he was called he was as much the dear friend as the trusted physician. Not enough tribute can be made to him, or a fitting description of the impression which his character and personality made upon all those who came in contact with him.

# Hon. Samuel Parcher Tenney

TO all who knew him and therefore loved him, the memory of the late Samuel Parcher Tenney must recall the noblest and gentlest personality, all that constitutes the most essential human worth, the purest charm of character and the highest Christian manhood. With an unyielding purpose in the enlargement of his usefulness, he laid the sure foundation of an honorable and substantial life, and his success was the merited reward of industry, ability and honesty. In all his words and deeds, Mr. Tenney was ever faithful to all personal and public obligations, and his commanding influence among his many friends was the natural product of superior mental and moral qualities. His kindness seemed to solicit friendship, his wisdom invited confidence, and his integrity commanded respect. In the death of Mr. Tenney, which occurred at his home in Chelsea, Massachusetts, March 9, 1903, the entire community sustained a personal loss—not only from the fact that the example of a good and useful life was gone forever from daily sight, but also because Mr. Tenney was a public-spirited citizen, and had earned for himself the best eulogy that a man can receive from his fellow-men, namely, that he lived a useful life. The sad news of his passing away quickly spread among his friends, and everywhere there was grief at the loss of a noble man. Those who had not been so fortunate as to have known him personally mourned his death for the invaluable services that he had rendered the community-at-large. It is usual to speak highly of one when dead. We look upon the good and forget the other side of men at that time. But the ex-mayor of Chelsea, Massachusetts, had but one side, and that was the good. He was the possessor of the elements of real greatness, and showed in his face the characteristics of a man that could not be trifled with. The record of his public services will always remain a priceless heritage to his beloved adopted city of Chelsea, and as time rolls on will be recognized as one of the highest jewels in her escutcheon.

Samuel Parcher Tenney was born in Barre, Massachusetts, December 6, 1838. He began his commercial career in 1853, when but fifteen years of age, with Henry Rice, stock, note and real estate broker in Boston, remaining there until 1855, when he entered the employ of E. Munroe, a real estate broker. On October 1, 1858, Mr. Tenney held a position with Lawrence, Stone & Company, selling agents for several manufacturing companies, including the New England Worsted Company, afterward the Saxonville Mills, and later the Roxbury Carpet Company. Mr. Tenney was a man who, by his own exertions and perseverance, had achieved success in all that he had attempted both as a business man and in public life, and socially was one whose friendship was to be highly prized. He was a man of manly qualities and rare character, and pos-

sessed of business principles of a very high standard. Men who are the possessors of Mr. Tenney's qualifications for ability and integrity, that are willing to sacrifice their business interests and comfort for public service, are indeed too rarely found, and his place in the community cannot be easily forgotten. He was one of those men who seemed to take possession of the public heart, not alone by flashes of genius and brilliant services rendered, but by kindness and the force of personal character.

Upon his arrival in Chelsea, Massachusetts, Mr. Tenney at once identified himself with its many interests, and was elected a member of the Chelsea Common Council, in which capacity he served for five years. That was the beginning of his activity in civil and political life. Later he became an alderman, serving for four years, then chairman of the school board. He was a member of the board of water commissioners from 1882 to 1885, and was reëlected in 1888 for another term of three years. He was a justice of the peace and notary public, having received his first commission from Governor Washburn. In 1881, Mr. Tenney was elected mayor of Chelsea, and in this capacity served his adopted home city well and with honor. He filled the various offices of public trust with honor to himself and honor alike to the city whose interests and welfare were made his own. He stood forth as a typical man in the community, and was most conspicuous for his public service. He was indeed a "four square man," and as alderman and as chief executive gave thought, time and service to grapple with the problems and other difficulties that confront our executive branches. He was a man of the staunchest integrity of character, a man who ever used his best judgment and firmly adhered to what he believed was right and best for his adopted city. During his office as mayor, Mr. Tenney gave his entire time to the duties of his high office. The door to it was always wide open and every one received cordial greetings and courteous attention.

Mr. Tenney had an ideal home, in which his presence never failed to radiate happiness and contentment. Reaching out beyond that sacred circle, he was connected with many organizations, especially in fraternal orders. He was a member of Star of Bethlehem Lodge, Shekinah Chapter, Naphthali Council and Palestine Commandery, F. and A. M.; of Crescent Council, R. A.; of Bellingham Assembly, R. S. G. F.; of Bay State Lodge, A. O. U. W.; of Mystic Lodge, Samaritan Encampment and Ridgeley Canton, I. O. O. F.; of Alpha Lodge, N. E. O. P.; Lincoln Council, Home Circle; Atheman Council, O. U. F., and a trustee of the Soldiers' Home. He took great interest in the Soldiers' Home, and was instrumental in having the Soldiers' Home built in Chelsea. Mr. Tenney was a charter member of Powhatan Tribe of Chelsea, Massachusetts, and was its first Sachem. He had been representative to the Great Council of the United States, repeatedly, and also a trustee of the Great Council of Massachusetts. In the New England Order of Protection, Mr. Tenney was one of the most prominent members. At the organization of the order in November, 1887, he was elected as supreme vice-warden. On May

15, 1888, he was elected again to fill this important office. On December 6, 1888, he was unanimously elected as supreme warden, and again in May, 1889, was unanimously reëlected. Many years prior to his death, Mr. Tenney became a member of the Central Congregational Church, and until the time of his death was an influential member of the society. He liberally supported the church, was very charitable, philanthropic, broad-minded, and kindly-hearted.

On July 23, 1862, Samuel Parcher Tenney was united in marriage with Hannah Jane Stickney, a daughter of Edward B. Stickney, of Andover, Massachusetts. This union was blessed with two children, namely: 1. Florence, who is now the wife of Andrew Woodman, a manufacturer of Evanston, Illinois; they are the parents of three children: Catharine, Samuel Tenney and Dean Whitney Woodman. 2. Gertrude, became the wife of Newell C. Cook, now deceased, who was engaged in the fur business; since the death of her husband, Mrs. Cook has resided in Newton Center, Massachusetts, with her daughter, Gretchen Cook.

Mr. Tenney's services to Chelsea, Massachusetts, in the many fields of usefulness, and especially in the office of mayor, were of great and lasting value. He elevated the standards of the public service, he secured many public movements and improvements, he extended the good name of Chelsea, and promoted the welfare of all its people. In his death the city lost one whose unselfish services will long be remembered with appreciation and affection.

# George Moody Towne

THE thoughtful person finds no cause to wonder at the unparalleled growth of the American commonwealths when he takes into consideration the quality of the pioneers of civilization who laid the foundations of our great Nation, and gives credit to the inherited characteristics that have distinguished the American people, and especially those of New England. The same elements that made the ancestors successful colonists, two centuries ago, are making their descendants successful in a hundred ways to-day. The members of the Towne family performed well their part in earlier days; the sons and daughters of the old familes are to-day worthy of their sires. George Moody Towne was a business man of marked force and energy, and well exemplified the fact that constant labor, well applied, especially when joined with sterling personal qualities, must inevitably win the respect and esteem of his fellow-men. His methods in business were clear and concise, and the system of ability which he displayed would have been equally as effectual had fate decreed to place him in any other line of endeavor. The death of Mr. Towne, which occurred in Chelsea, Massachusetts, February 17, 1909, was widely lamented by all who knew him or had in any way come in contact with him. He was a gentleman in the truest and best sense of the word. His manners were always unaffected and marked by chivalry, recognizing the rights of the lowest as well as those of the highest to the courtesies which sweeten the intercourse of life. In thought, word and deed, his daily life was characteristic of a Christian and guided by Christian purity. Among the business men of Chelsea, Massachusetts, there are not many who fill the space in the community and command the attention of the chronicler of passing events as did Mr. Towne. He was a man of more than ordinary merit, and one who was the possessor of the confidence of his fellow-citizens. His name will always stand high up on the honor roll of Chelsea, while his life has left a lasting impress upon the city itself.

The birth of George Moody Towne occurred in Nashua, New Hampshire, during the year 1837, and he was the son of Moody Towne, who passed away in Londonderry, New Hampshire. The surname Towne is ancient in England, but not of frequent occurrence. The earliest mention of it is found in England in 1274, when William de la Towne, of Alvely, a village in Shropshire, acted as a juryman. The coat-of-arms of the Towne family were on the windows of a church in Kensington, Kent County, during the reign of Henry the Fourth.

It was at the local schools in New Hampshire that Mr. Towne gained his early education. His actual schooling did not last very long, as it became

necessary for him to earn his livelihood at an early age. His achievement in educating himself is all the more remarkable in view of this fact, for to those who knew him he always seemed to have enjoyed the greatest of educational advantages. As a matter of fact, Mr. Towne was entirely self-educated, his method being to devote every moment he could spare to reading and studying. A quality that greatly assisted him in this process of self-education was his habit of keen observation. While still a very young man, he left the parental roof and made his way to Boston, where he felt that a larger opportunity awaited him. Once there, in the city, his evident aptness and talent for business rapidly commended him to the notice of all with whom he came in contact. He started his business career in a belt manufacturing concern in Boston, and shortly after engaged in a very small way in the harness and carriage trimming business, located at No. 174 Broadway, Chelsea, Massachusetts. Mr. Towne continued in this line of work the remainder of his life, and was active up to the time of his death, at the age of seventy-two years. His business increased rapidly until it became well known in the community, and Mr. Towne was an acknowledged leader in business affairs. His years of activity extended over half a century. In later years, Mr. Towne bought the block in which his business was located, besides investing and becoming greatly interested in other real estate values. He was a splendid example of a self-made man, also of what a poor boy may become and do in this world. He was a man of fine tastes, good judgment, strict habits, business integrity and unquestioned honesty. He had the confidence of all who knew him, not only as to his honesty, but also his judgment in matters of business. In his religious belief, Mr. Towne was a Universalist, and liberally supported the Universalist church in Chelsea. Upon engaging in business in Chelsea, Mr. Towne decided to make his home there also. He built the Towne residence at No. 57 Clark avenue about twenty-seven years before his death.

On September 25, 1883, George Moody Towne was united in marriage with Annie W. Cruickshank, a daughter of James and Isabella (Farquer) Cruickshank, of Scotch descent. James Cruickshank and his wife died in Nova Scotia. The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Towne was performed by the Rev. Charles Conklin, pastor of the Universalist church. This union was blessed with one child, George W., who was united in marriage with Alice Wright, of Chelsea, Massachusetts; they are now residing at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and are the parents of two children, namely: Virginia, and George W., Jr. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Towne has continued to live in Chelsea, Massachusetts, in the house which was built by Mr. Towne many years ago. For five years after his death, Mrs. Towne successfully managed the harness and saddlery business which her husband had so well established. At the end of that period, she sold out the stock and disposed of the building.

Mr. Towne ranked among the public-spirited citizens of Chelsea, and was a prominent member of the Board of Trade, and of the Chelsea Veteran

Firemen's Association, in which he took a deep interest, serving as treasurer for many years. He was also socially inclined, having been a member of the Mystic Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Powhatan Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, and of the Old Suffolk Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. Delegations from these orders attended the funeral services in a body, the Rev. R. Perry Bush, D.D., officiating. Interment took place in the family lot at Woodlawn.

The story of George Moody Towne's life is that of the self-made man, who starting the battle of life alone not only made a name for himself, but assisted his family while struggling to become successful in business circles. His married life was indeed an ideal one, Mrs. Towne, like himself, looking beyond the dark cloud to find the silver lining, and there can be no doubt but that his success was due in no small way or measure to her wise counsel and able assistance. Mr. Towne was possessed of true democratic instincts, easy of access to all men and as ready to lend his ear to the humblest as to the proudest and most influential. These qualities gave him a host of admirers and friends from every rank and class of society. The "best portion of a good man's life," says the poet Wadsworth, "is made up of his little nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love." This was strikingly true in Mr. Towne's case. His life seemed filled with daily acts of thoughtfulness, consideration and kindness, many of them trifling in themselves, but altogether making up the good in life to which this poet refers. The same sterling qualities of character which made him loved at home, and respected universally in his public and business life, also gathered about him many faithful friends. That he conducted his business affairs with an exceptional measure of capability is a fact which Mr. Towne demonstrated to the unqualified satisfaction of the citizens of Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he was so well known, loved and respected.

# Joseph Morrison Wade

THE gaining of material success for himself and a position in the business world was in no ways incompatible in the case of the late Joseph Morrison Wade, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, with the great and invaluable service rendered by him to the community of which he was a member prior to his death there in that city at his home, May 21, 1909. The passing away of Mr. Wade from life's fleeting drama marked the end of a career in all respects of value to his immediate friends and to the community at large. The city of Boston was the scene of his many important activities, and his memory is there held in the highest veneration and respect by all who knew him, or had come in contact with him even in the most casual manner. His strong and winning personality seemed to impress his associates from the very start, and the community greatly felt the debt of gratitude it owed him for his many services rendered. Strong common sense and an invincible will, the latter tempered with tact and judgment, were the basis of Mr. Wade's character and incidentally of his success in life. His business acumen was of the highest type, and there were many other sides of his nature which, while not so conspicuous, were quite as worthy of praise. His activities in the business world, based as they were upon the best and most honest motives, were a valuable factor in his life. His sterling good qualities were very generally recognized, while his honor, candor and democratic attitude that he held toward all men won for him an enviable reputation, and the admiration and affection of a host of friends.

The birth of Joseph Morrison Wade occurred in Charlestown, Massachusetts, November 19, 1842, the son of John and Harriett (Walker) Wade. Although no complete genealogy of the Wade family has ever been compiled, sufficient data has been discovered as the result of tracing a number of lineages to make it appear almost beyond doubt that all of the name in this country have descended from Nicholas Wade, the immigrant ancestor, who was born in England, and settled early in Scituate, Massachusetts. He took the oath of fidelity and allegiance as early as 1638. His house was located on the west side of Brushy Hill, northeast of the road where Shadrach Wade resided a generation after. Nicholas Wade died in 1683, at an advanced age. John Wade, father of Joseph M. Wade, made the small wooden models from which some of the best battleships of his time were designed and built at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He had retired from active business pursuits several years before his death, which occurred in Roxbury, Massachusetts. His widow died there later. John and Harriett (Walker) Wade were the parents of four children, namely: 1. John, a well known real estate and in-

Joseph Morrison Wade

surance dealer of West Medford, Massachusetts. 2. Joseph Morrison, in whose memory we are writing. 3. Sarah, now deceased. 4. Mary, died December 4, 1917; she was the wife of William R. Cordingley, a prominent wool merchant of Boston.

Joseph Morrison Wade passed the early years of his life in his native town, where he attended the local grammar and high schools for his education. His actual schooling did not continue very long, and he was, in a great measure, self-educated, for all through his life he was a lover of good books and the better and more intellectual magazines, thus becoming a great reader and a keen observer. Perhaps it was this latter trait which assisted him greatly in the process of self-cultivation. Mr. Wade's achievement in educating himself is the more remarkable in view of this fact, for to those who knew him he always seemed to have enjoyed the greatest advantages, and it was difficult for his friends and business associates to believe that he was not a college graduate.

At the outbreak of the great conflict between the North and the South, in 1861, Mr. Wade was one of the first to offer his services to the army. He was too young to enlist without the consent of his parents, and his mother could not give up her son. This was one of the greatest disappointments of Mr. Wade's life that he could not march away with the "Boys in Blue." A short time afterward his mother proved, however, that deep down in her heart she was also a true patriot, and like many another New England mother of that day and age, as well as of to-day, she consented to allow her son to fight for his country and die for the flag that he loved so dearly. Mr. Wade accordingly enlisted in the navy, so what the army lost the navy gained, for he proved to be a man of rare courage and ability. He was in several severe battles, and his record in the navy was a brilliant and an honorable one. His ship was just coming into port when the sad news of President Lincoln's assassination was first flashed to the world.

At the close of the Civil War Mr. Wade returned to his native town of Charlestown, Massachusetts. Later he became identified with Mr. French, one of Boston's former well known real estate dealers. Not long after, Mr. Wade engaged in the real estate business on his own account, and for many years had an office opposite Park street, at No. 126 Tremont street, in Boston, and later located at No. 10 Tremont street, where he continued successfully until the time of his death. During these years many of the most important real estate developments of the city of Boston materialized, as much building was being done, and the suburban tracts beautified and developed. In all this Mr. Wade was a prominent factor, for his shrewd foresight had led him to make large investments in real estate.

Mr. Wade was not selfishly absorbed in his business interests, but was emphatically a public-spirited citizen, keenly interested in actively helping all beneficial enterprises. He stood back of every movement which was for the benefit of his community, and his fellow-men showed their appreciation of

his sterling integrity and rare business ability by choosing him to serve in one of the highest offices within their control. He was a Republican in his political ideas, and the office which his party wished him to fill was that of candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Wade ran in what was then a Democratic district, and considering also that the liquor element was strong against him, the race was so close that it necessitated a recounting of the votes before the election was decided in favor of his opponent. Mr. Wade was at different times a member of the State Central Committee, and of the Ward and City Committees. As in his individual business, Mr. Wade was always just and honest in his political dealings, fidelity, ability and courtesy being the characteristics of his work in the offices which he held. Patriotism in every form was a marked feature of his life story and he never forgot the duty to cast his vote on every election day. He was indeed a model citizen, a kind neighbor, an incorruptible public official, and as head of his homestead, a true man. His friends still recall an incident, in particular, when Mr. Wade was intrusted with funds to conduct a political campaign in behalf of a friend. After the campaign, Mr. Wade found that he had not made use of all the money given him, so he accordingly returned it. "I have had a great many men come to me at different times for more money to conduct a political campaign," said the candidate, "but you are the first man who has ever come to return money."

Mr. Wade was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In his religious belief, he was an Episcopalian, and a member of the church of that denomination in Roxbury. Broad in religious thought, Mr. Wade recognized obedience to the law of God as essential to good citizenship.

Mr. Wade was twice married, his first wife being Delia Hanaford, who died, leaving one daughter, namely: Alice Wade, now the widow of Lyman A. Bowker, and resides in Waltham, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Bowker became the parents of three children, Eleanor, Edith and Lyman A., Jr. Mr. Wade married (second) Emma M. Blackmer, August 15, 1883. Mrs. Wade is a daughter of Greene and Maria A. (Luther) Blackmer. Her father passed away in Malden, Massachusetts, and her mother, a very bright elderly lady of eighty-nine years of age, resides with her only daughter, Mrs. Wade, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Wade has sold the old residence on Forest street, and now makes her home across the street at No. 62 Forest street. Mrs. Wade is one of a family of four children, the others being: Herbert, Henry, and Walter Blackmer, all deceased.

Joseph Morrison Wade was a self-made man, and his success in life was due to hard work, honest dealings and a thorough understanding of his own particular line of business. He was liberal, charitable and easy to approach, and in all the relations of life he deserved and received the respect of his fellow-men. The uniform happiness of his family relations were but the merited result of his strong and fine personality. Behind the things a man does

lies the still more important thing that he is, and it was from this final, fundamental term most of all that the virtue went forth from Mr. Wade to affect the world about him. It was in his example of good citizenship and worthy and virtuous manhood that the chief value lay. His many friends are thankful that such a man lived among them so long, that his example is their possession, and that amid his activities he had a conscience void of offense toward God and toward his fellow-men.

# Benjamin Hastings

THE general tone and character of any community is unquestionably the result in a large measure of the careers of those enterprising, progressive men, such as Benjamin Hastings, whose successes, through their appeal to popular imagination, have caused them to be instinctively set up as models to be copied and their examples cited as worthy of imitation by the young business men of our country. Certainly nowhere have there appeared a greater number of those whose lives have exemplified the qualities needed for success in the industrial world than in the New England States, and nowhere have the people been provided with more or better examples of industrial leaders who might stand as types for universal imitation. The death of Benjamin Hastings occurred in Hudson, Massachusetts, in his ninetieth year, and marked the passing away of a positive force for good in the community which he had adopted. He was a man of strong character and delightful personality. Throughout his life he retained a keen love of outdoor life, and for this reason in the latter years of his life became interested in farming. He was a man of very strong domestic instincts, but none the less enjoyed the society of his fellow-men, and was a conspicuous figure in the social world of Hudson, Massachusetts. The life of New England has developed many self-made men and prosperous citizens, whose industry and close application have brought to them success and won for them the confidence and esteem of their fellow-men, and such a man was Benjamin Hastings, whose lifetime, during which he advanced to a position of importance, was passed in the State of Massachusetts. His advice and judgment were much sought after, and he was ever willing to be of aid to others who were endeavoring to establish their concerns and make a name for themselves.

Benjamin Hastings was born in the village of Shirley, Massachusetts, the Hastings homestead being situated on the road which extended between Shirley and Lancaster, Massachusetts. He was the son of Benjamin Hastings, a very prominent farmer of Shirley, Massachusetts. The name Hastings is older than the Norman Conquest in England. It was also spelled Hastang. The castle and sea-port of Hasting were owned by the family that adopted the name as early as the year 911, before the Normans were in Gaul. For many years the Hastings family have lived in Shirley, Massachusetts, where they were renowned for their honesty and industry.

Benjamin Hastings, in whose memory we are writing, received his education in the common schools of his native town, and while this was a good education for a boy in those days, he greatly regretted in after life that he had not enjoyed the advantages of a college training. He endeavored all his

life to compensate for his lack by doing much private reading, and fully appreciating how great is the privilege which one enjoys in the training received in high school, it became his purpose and determination that his children should never want for a good education. Mr. Hastings was brought up in the surroundings which have given to America its finest type of citizen and many of its greatest men. His childhood was spent on his father's farm, and when not actually engaged at his studies he assisted his father in the work of the farm, which undoubtedly did much to insure him the splendid health which he enjoyed in later life and which was such a valuable asset to him. While still a very young man Mr. Hastings left the parental roof and made his way to Concord, Massachusetts, where he felt that a larger opportunity awaited him. He engaged in business there on his own account by starting a general store in a small way. By honest methods and square dealings with his fellow-citizens, and giving justice to all, he was able to increase his business in a short time, and it was not long before Mr. Hastings was the proprietor of one of the most successful stores in the town of Concord, Massachusetts. As a merchant he was noted for his kindliness to all who came into his store, customers and business men alike, and this same kindly nature shone forth to children, for when they came they received the same attention and patronage as their parents or older people. Mr. Hastings continued in business in Concord for nearly twenty-five years, and during that period made many loyal and steadfast friends. His regard for the rights and interests of others was scrupulous and unvarying, and his honesty of purpose everywhere apparent. He was a man of great force of character, who seemed to at once inspire affection and respect on the part of all who came in contact with him, ever entering readily and with sympathy into the feelings and beliefs of others.

Having been raised on a farm, and having spent his early life at farm work, Mr. Hastings always possessed a strong interest for that line of work. He greatly enjoyed fresh air and out-door life, and so after twenty-five years of successful business in a general store he decided to again return to the farm and take up its many duties. Accordingly he sold his business interest in Concord, Massachusetts, and removed to Hudson, Massachusetts, where he purchased the property on Main street which was owned by Captain Frank Brigham. In a short time Mr. Hastings converted this property into tenements which he rented very easily, and this is now the site where the Mansion House stands, in Hudson, Massachusetts. Mr. Hastings then purchased a farm on the outskirts of the village in the town of Hudson, which he developed into a fine fruit farm. As part of this land was of a sandy soil, he decided to cultivate a vineyard, and for this purpose bought over three hundred sets to start his work in that line. After setting out his grape-vine plants, which takes three years before they bear fruit, Mr. Hastings also planted peach trees, and his peach orchard became one of the finest in that region. The first year that the grape-vines were to yield fruit the railroad company con-

fiscated some of the land at the edge of the vineyard. They offered to settle with Mr. Hastings for one thousand dollars, which he would not consider, as he felt that four thousand dollars would just about be ample to reimburse him for the plants and the time and labor, expecting that year to reap results. He steadily refused to listen to any proposition made by the railroad, and after twelve years of litigation he was finally awarded what he had requested as damages. Mr. Hastings found a ready market for his grapes and peaches in both Hudson and Boston. As a business man he showed rare foresight and wisdom, and was an example of the successful man who succeeds by strict integrity and fairness in all his dealings. His business experience in Concord, Massachusetts, had been a valuable asset to him. Upon arriving in Hudson, Massachusetts, he advised Mr. C. L. Woodbury to start a coöperative store, which resulted in becoming a very successful enterprise, with the coaching and judgment of Mr. Hastings, who instructed Mr. Woodbury in buying and selecting his goods and also introduced him to the wholesale merchants in Boston. Mr. Hastings became the owner of considerable property in Hudson, Massachusetts, and the last years of his life were devoted to his real estate holdings and the management of his farm. From a very small beginning he developed a trade that won for him a place among the leading fruit growers of the country. Seldom had the death of any man so deeply affected those who knew him, and sorrow at his loss was general throughout Hudson, where he was best known.

Politically Mr. Hastings was affiliated with the Republican party, but never aspired to hold public office. He was an attendant at the Unitarian church, to which he was a liberal contributor. He was a strictly temperate man, never having taken liquor in any form during his long and active life, and in his last illness, when it was advised for medicinal purposes, he declined, for he felt that since he had lived for ninety years without it, he did not deem it necessary for him to take it then. In his younger life he was very fond of fishing and boating. He owned good thoroughbred horses and fine carriages, and derived great pleasure in driving.

Benjamin Hastings married (first) Miss Marble, a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, who bore him one child, Frank, who now resides at Junction City, Kansas, and is messenger on the railroad there; he has two daughters. Benjamin Hastings married (second) Catherine E. Wooster, June 22, 1866. Mrs. Hastings is a daughter of Benjamin and Louisa (Ball) Wooster, both of whom were natives of Newark, Vermont, where Mrs. Hastings was born April 12, 1825. Benjamin Wooster was for many years engaged in a meat market there, and had retired from all active pursuits the last years of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hastings were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Bertrand Wooster, who has been connected with the "Boston Post" for sixteen years; he was united in marriage with Annie Phillips, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Alice, Margaret, Catherine and Francis. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings reside in Waverly, Massachusetts. 2.

William, who has been a salesman with a florist in Boston for seventeen years. Mrs. Benjamin Hastings attends the Unitarian church, and resides in Hudson, Massachusetts.

Benjamin Hastings was one of those rare men who was a friend to all humanity. The influence which he exerted in life was at once great and beneficent, and it is the task and privilege of those who come after him to keep it alive in the future.

# Charles Anson Dale

THE life of Charles Anson Dale was typical of that splendid set of New England men, so many of whom appeared during the last half of the nineteenth century, men who saw not merely the means to their own personal aggrandizement, but equally the advantage and development of the communities in which they lived. At that time they had not fallen into the mistake of so many of our modern captains of finance and industry, that of restricting themselves and sympathies to the limits of their own business interests, but were broad-minded enough to take a vital part in the public affairs, according to the standpoint of a faithful, public servant who places the welfare of his country, state or city before all personal considerations whatsoever. The death of Mr. Dale, which occurred at his home in Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 3, 1917, deprived that entire region of one of its most public-spirited citizens. The winning of success for himself was not, however, incompatible with the invaluable services rendered to the community-at-large. His character was of the highest and his benefactions most liberal. Mr. Dale's manners were always unaffected and marked by chivalrous high breeding, recognizing the rights of the lowest as well as those of the highest to the courtesies which sweeten the intercourse of life. In thought, word and deed his daily life was characteristic of a Christian and guided by Christian purity. Into the transactions of business, both public and private, as well as into the intercourse of society, also his domestic relations, he carried the principles of Christianity as the rule of conversation, the guide of conduct and the assurance of happiness here and hereafter. Mr. Dale wore well as a friend, and in him loyalty and large-heartedness were discernible that were unsurpassed. With all of the milder virtues there was added the mightiness of firm conviction and unswerving purpose.

The birth of Charles Anson Dale occurred in Boston, Massachusetts, on Salem street, the date being November 13, 1868. He was the eldest son of John Anson and Catharine (McNeal) Dale. The Dale family came from England, and Mrs. John Anson Dale was of Scotch descent. John Anson Dale was a son of Ebenezer Dale, who was a member of Frothingham & Dale, pioneer dry goods merchants of Boston. Ebenezer Dale was one of the historic "Forty-niners" who journeyed to California, when the great gold agitation broke out there upon the discovery of that precious metal. He felt the lure of adventure which the stories from that romantic region possessed, and embarked to seek his fortune in the West.

John Anson Dale, the father of him in whose memory we are writing, was for many years the buyer for Mr. Houghton, a member of the firm of

Houghton & Dutton, dry goods merchants in Boston. He died in May, 1915, at the age of sixty-five years; his wife followed him one month later, her age also about sixty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. John Anson Dale became the parents of six children, namely: 1. Charles Anson, of whom further. 2. Christine, who became the wife of Nathaniel Francis, of Brookline, Massachusetts. 3. Sarah, of Westwood, Massachusetts. 4. John Franklin. 5. Mary, who became the wife of William F. Hosman. 6. Clara, wife of William J. Barrett.

Charles Anson Dale obtained his education in the public schools of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and upon the completion of his studies there became engaged in a dry goods store. His father and grandfather achieved success in the dry goods line, and it was only natural that the son and grandson should turn toward that endeavor when seeking a place for himself in the business world. Mr. Dale then decided to take up engineering, and for this purpose entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Later he became associated with the Fenton Mechanics Works, and did much work at the State House in Boston. When still a young man he enlisted in Company A, Fifth Cadets, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, under Captain Stover. When the Spanish-American War was in progress Mr. Dale found himself in the service of his Government, and was commissioned to mount the large guns at Fort Warren and Fort Strong. Upon the completion of the war Mr. Dale returned to the place of his birth. His unusual aptness had already manifested itself, and attracted the attention of all who came in contact with him, the result of which was that he became the recipient of many offers of employment in different lines of work. Out of all these he accepted the superintendency at the Quarantine Station located at Gallops Island, receiving this appointment during Mayor Fitzgerald's administration. Later, during the Curley administration Mr. Dale was appointed building inspector on account of his thorough knowledge of building construction and engineering. Mr. Dale proved to be a hard and conscientious worker. It is said by many of his friends that his close application to his work in a great measure hastened his end.

Mr. Dale's integrity and honor were never impeached and this fact, combined with his genial manner, his courtesy and consideration of all men, and a certain intrinsic manliness, which showed in his every action and word, made him an extremely popular figure and won him a great host of friends whose devotion he returned. His life was a short one, his death occurring in his forty-seventh year, but even in that period he had made himself respected in the community. Not only were his ideas powerful, but his maintenance of them was of a kind to impress those about him and cause them instinctively to defer their opinions to his. It was this quality which made him so quickly assume a position of influence in the city which he called home, and in the various activities in which he engaged. Of course there was something else beneath this that insured, as it were, his success in life. No man, however powerful his personality, can retain his hold of success and influence without a foundation of those sterling virtues that are so conspicuous in the hardy stock from

which Mr. Dale was sprung. Honesty, perseverance, self-control, must all be present or men will not be led. But all these traits of character Mr. Dale possessed in full measure, as well as many other qualities of manner and bearing which, if not so fundamental, at least contributed potently to the general effect which his personality produced.

Besides his prominence as building inspector in Boston, Mr. Dale was well known as secretary of Ward Seventeen. He took a deep interest in political affairs and was a stern advocate of civic righteousness. He was a Democrat and a member of the Democratic Club. Taken from every angle he was a man of the most sterling quality and one whom any city might well be proud to number among her citizens. It is true that Mr. Dale was a young man, and that death had claimed him when in the very prime of life, but his career had already reached a point where it could be prophesied that a brilliant future lay in store for him. In his religious belief, Mr. Dale was a devout member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. His popularity was attested by the volume of beautiful letters and memorials sent to his wife and daughter at the time of his death.

On December 1, 1891, Charles Anson Dale was united in marriage with Catherine M. Treanor, of Boston, a daughter of Richard and Rose (Murray) Treanor, both now deceased, and members of old Boston families. To Mr. and Mrs. Dale one child was born, Madeline. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Dale lived on Clifton street, Dorchester, Massachusetts, but at the time of Mr. Dale's death their residence was at No. 435 Columbia road, Dorchester, where Mrs. Dale and her daughter, Madeline Dale, still reside. Mr. Dale was a "home man" and did all in his power to render his beloved ones happy. His work and study occupied the greater part of his time, so that he did not have any leisure hours to spend in clubs and other organizations.

# James Barrett Wood

SOME time during the year 1638 there came to the plantation of Concord one William Wood, of Matlock, Derbyshire, England. He was accompanied by his wife, Margaret, and his children, Michael and Ruth. Probably Mary, the wife of Michael, was one of the party. Shattuck, the historian of Concord, has reason to believe that this William Wood was no other than the author of that quaint and interesting book, "New England's Prospect," published in London in 1634. Other historians and pedigree-tracers find cause to doubt Shattuck's conclusions, some of them claiming that the distinguished author of the "Prospect" (who was prospecting in the Bay Colony for four years previously to 1633, when he returned to England to publish his book) never came back to New England. However this may have been, we may safely assume that William Wood, of Concord, was a man of capacity. He was one of the first three assessors for Concord, appointed by the General Court in 1640, and filled many other important offices. Michael, his son, had a house and lot near the Common. Afterward a homestead was established west of the Sudbury river (the property included the site (1909) of Mr. John F. McCallar's house); and here lived William and his son, Michael, and here, in course of time, lived William's grandson, Jacob, and his great-grandson, Ephraim, and his great-great-grandson, Ephraim, Jr. The latter, a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, an ardent patriot and one of the coterie that founded the Social Circle, lived for a time after his marriage near the spot on Wood street on which stands the house of the master of the Concord School. He built the present house in 1763 and established his home there. The eldest of his ten children was Daniel, a young soldier of the Revolution and quartermaster of a Concord company that was sent to aid in suppressing Shays' Rebellion. Daniel Wood bought the Melvin farm (so called) in the North Quarter, recently owned by Mr. C. E. Jennings, and in the house yet standing were born his son, James, and his grandson, James Barrett, the latter being the eighth in this line of Concord men, none of whom, during a period of little less than two hundred years, had removed from Concord, and each of whom, with the exception of the emigrating father and son, had been born in one of three, or, at the most, four houses. Theirs was a family of public-spirited, worthy citizens, self-respecting and respected. In them fondness for their town and loyalty to its interests and institutions were instinctive, hereditary.

James Barrett Wood, whose paternal ancestry has thus, in part, been sketched, was born September 23, 1824. He was the son of James and Rizpah (Farmer) Wood, and was one of seven children. He was an amiable

youngster, shy and sensitive to ridicule. When old enough he was sent to the near by school,—District School No. 6, and later to the High School (kept in what is now the Masonic Building), to Mr. Goodnow's private school, and, for a few terms, to the Academy, conducted by John and Henry Thoreau. Not long after leaving school, he was in Manchester, New Hampshire, for a time, in lumber mills, doing what even-handed employers called "learning the business," which in his case consisted in running a circular saw and striving to conquer homesickness. Information about the circular saw having reached his parents, he was summoned home in haste, and returned with no parts ot him missing. He taught school for a winter in Carlisle. Some of his flock, rude farmers' boys, older than their youthful instructor, whom they knew well, were unruly and inclined to make trouble. Experimentally, they called their master "Jim" to his very face, and in other particulars failed to maintain that high standard of propriety which the heroes of the contemporaneous Rollo Books so irritatingly exemplified. Despite these annoyances, James B. Wood conducted his school with dignity and success, and finished the term with credit to himself and, doubtless, with profit to his charges. But he did not like the work; and when one day his father inquired if it wasn't about time to look for another school, James B., with considerable alacrity, replied that if he must choose between the schoolhouse and the poor-house, he should cheerfully select the latter. This unpleasant alternative was not forced upon him. Another course lay open. He remained with his father, helping with his brothers in the summer time to cultivate the large and well-conducted farm and, during the winters, cutting the wood and timber from the woodlands, sometimes for his father, sometimes on his own account, for he had begun to invest his savings in property of that sort and had already shown good judgment in his purchases and business ability in disposing of his commodities. He was prominent among the younger men in his part of the town and was commonly among those chosen to represent the North Quarter on social and patriotic occasions. The dancing-school and particularly the singing school gave him much pleasure, and he sang a very good bass. He was enrolled in the Concord Artillery in 1845 (Lieutenant John S. Keyes being then one of the officers of that organization), was lieutenant in 1850, and was elected captain in 1851. About the year 1850 he formed a partnership with Mr. George L. Prescott for the sale of lumber, wood, and coal. The business was conducted with considerable enterprise. Among other dealings, the firm bought a large tract of standing wood on Fairhaven Hill, which was cut and sold to the Fitchburg Railroad Company. The partnership was dissolved in 1853, when Mr. Wood bought in Vermont, on the tops and slopes of the Green Mountains, a large area of wood and timber land, eventually fifteen hundred acres, and went there to live. He bought a mill and began to cut down the spruce and hemlock, marketing his lumber mainly in Troy and Albany. On June 28, 1856, he married, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, Ellen Smith Oldham, of Pembroke, Massachusetts, and brought back his bride to East Dorset,

which was their residence during their stay in Vermont. Three of their children were born in East Dorset and three after the removal of the family to Concord. The children were: Caroline Prescott, married Sherman Hoar; George Miller; Julia Smith, married Herbert W. Blanchard; Richard Farmer, married Victoria Phelan; Isabel Rizpah; and Winthrop Barrett, married Annie C. Millett. George and Isabel died in infancy.

One of his old neighbors has written thus of him: "No nicer man ever lived than Major Wood. He was always jolly and the best of company. He was one of East Dorset's best citizens, free to give for any worthy cause, a man with a great deal of influence. I got my start through Major Wood." Others who knew him well in Vermont have spoken in like terms of his standing in the community there.

During the Civil War, Mr. Wood was one of the persons appointed to recruit the First Vermont Cavalry Regiment. This was in 1861. The regiment was raised under the direct authority of the United States Government, no state law then authorizing the recruiting of cavalry. Forty-two days after the authority was given the regiment was in camp, its uniforms provided and its horses on the ground. Mr. Wood recruited Company G, the Bennington company. He did not go with the regiment to the war. The little family at home and, more particularly, certain debts that he had assumed for the carrying on of his business, which could not be left to others to discharge, seemed to make it imperative that he remain in Vermont. His decision to do this was formed with reluctance, for he had at heart the interests of the organization and the cause in support of which it had been raised. On January 18, 1865, he was commissioned a major in the Eleventh Regiment of Vermont militia. About two years later, the number of infantry regiments, which had been increased to twelve, was reduced to three by act of the Legislature, and the Eleventh Regiment was thereby disbanded.

Having disposed of the business in Vermont to advantage, Mr. Wood returned to Concord in 1869. He had prospered and had rebought from Captain Barzillai N. Hudson the business in which he had formerly engaged, and once more established himself in his old quarters near the Fitchburg Railroad station. He continued to conduct this business until the time of his death, the last few years in partnership with his son, Richard F. He was glad to be back in Concord. For a time he lived on Middle street, in a house which he bought and enlarged, and then purchased a larger house on Main street, which continued to be his home for the remainder of his days. He became a member of the Social Circle in 1878, taking the place left vacant by the death of Dr. Josiah Bartlett; was treasurer of the First Parish for twenty-six years, at the church of which society he was a regular attendant; was a member of the Board of Selectmen for four years, serving as chairman throughout his term of office; and was one of the committee in charge of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Concord Fight. He was elected a member of Corinthian Lodge of Masons in 1870, having previously been made

a Master Mason in Manchester, Vermont, and was a charter member of Walden Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. A quiet, retiring, genial man, never a ready talker, but always a responsive listener, he was not in later life conspicuous in town affairs or on occasions when public questions were publicly discussed, and deafness, which came with increasing years, tended to make him more silent in general company; but his interest in all that was going on was keen, and he was frequently consulted on matters relating to the welfare of the town, and especially when some fellow-townsman had met with misfortune or affliction.

Few men hereabout were better judges of standing timber, and he knew much about the different varieties of trees. The trees were his friends and he loved them; and his affection for them was not at all prompted by visions of so many running feet of lumber at so much a thousand feet. When he marked a noble tree for the ax, he did it not as one might doom his victim to slaughter, but rather in that reverential spirit in which the finest animal of the flock was selected for the sacrifice. Henry Thoreau, whose pupil he had been at the Academy and with whom he was well acquainted, was often employed by him to survey woodlands; and Thoreau, much interested on hearing from Mr. Wood that he was cutting down the primeval forest in Vermont, at one time contemplated paying him a visit there, remarking that he should not take a train but should draw a bee-line and walk. In a communication to one of the local papers in 1902, Mr. Wood wrote: "Unfortunately, or, as I view it, fortunately, I am one of those terrible men whom one of your correspondents rank with the hangman. I have always been a destroyer of standing wood. Probably no one man in Concord has cut over more woodland than I have. . . . Notwithstanding I have destroyed several thousand acres of woodland, I do not think any one thinks more of a pine grove than I. Where is there a more beautiful drive than up Elm street across to Main street, by the old Abel Hosmer place? (When I take a drive with my friends, that is my favorite one.) . . . I have often said that the owners of these pines—I mean the grove between the Hosmer house and Elm street—ought to receive a pension from the town for letting them stand." To take his friends for a drive was a favorite recreation of Mr. Wood's; and during his later years a plump, sedate, well-kept horse, attached to a neat two-seated vehicle, in which sat Mr. Wood, driving decorously along the village streets, and accompanied by some member of his family and a friend or two, was a familiar sight to many. The sociability of it and the pleasure that it gave to his guests were always to him important factors in these pleasant drives.

"Major" Wood, as he was often called, was about five feet eleven inches in height, well favored and well proportioned, with delicately formed hands and feet. The merry twinkle that played about his dark eyes showed his appreciation of the humorous. In youth his hair was very dark and his complexion clear. He was always scrupulously neat in dress and person. Attired in the imposing uniform of an officer of the old artillery and marching

at the head of the column, his company dragging the guns with ropes, their tall plumes swaying as they swung along, he is said to have been a striking figure, and he was generally accounted a handsome man.

His home life was most attractive. He was fond of his home, fond of the friends that gathered there, appreciative of the peace and comfort and companionship that make home a blessed haven. To him the family ties were sacred ties, and he was always a considerate and affectionate husband and an indulgent father.

His general health was excellent and his last illness very brief. He died January 17, 1903, and was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

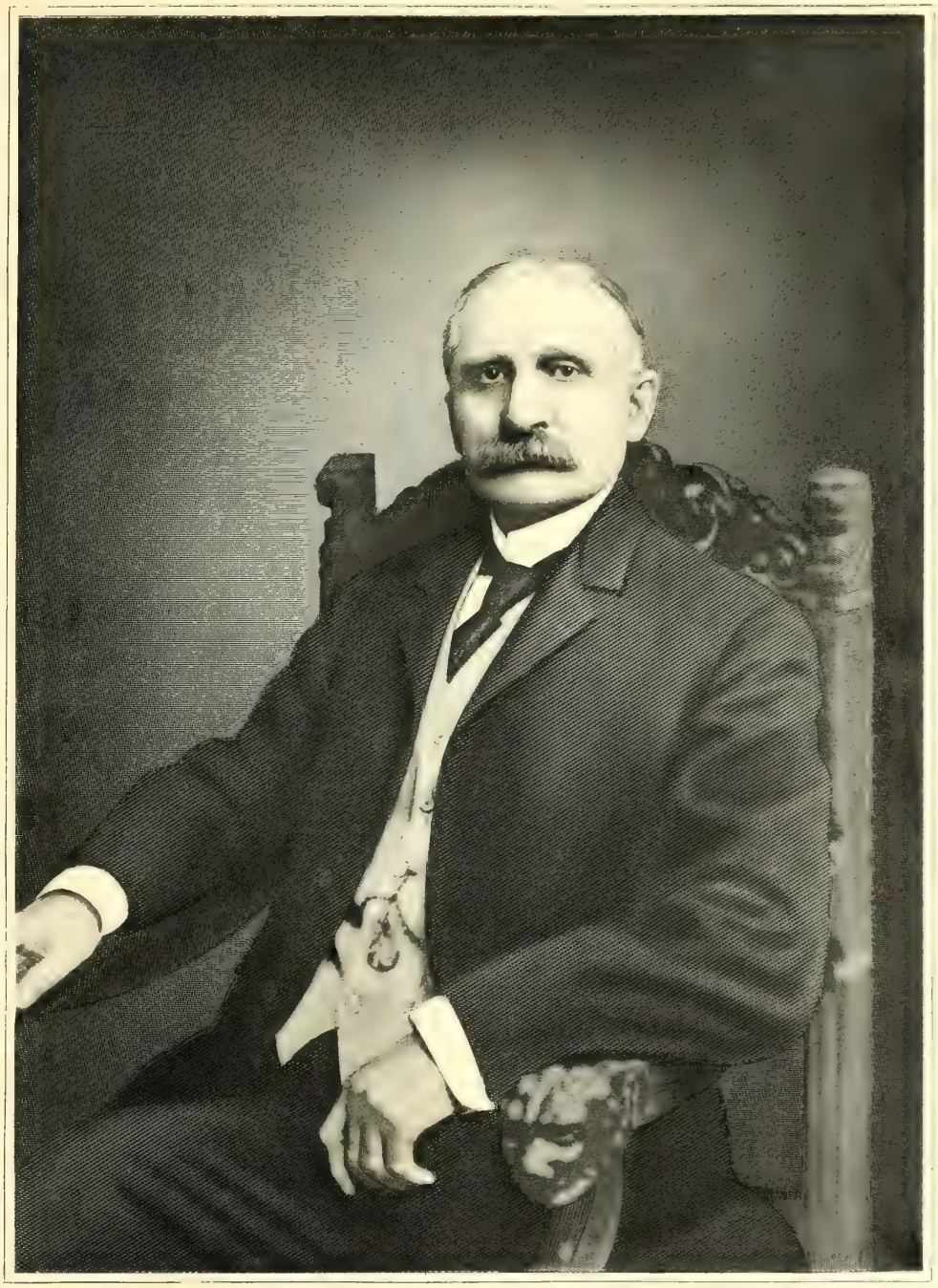
Mr. Wood was no misanthrope. Melancholy and he were not even speaking acquaintances. He was blessed with the spirit of contentment, and seemed to feel that to live was a fortunate privilege. His happiness was not of the boisterous kind, he was never boisterous about anything, but his quiet cheerfulness, his serene and unvarying good-nature and kindliness, were much esteemed by those who knew him well and were recognized by all who came in contact with him. In very comfortable circumstances himself, though not rich, he rejoiced in the prosperity of others, and he was ready to lend assistance to those who seemed to him to need it. If now and then he misjudged a man, his error was usually that of an optimist. He valued highly his membership in the Social Circle and was a very regular attendant at its meetings. He was methodical and systematic in his business and correct in his habits, a modest, sensitive, democratic, hospitable man, a man of uprightness and integrity.

# Frank E. Wilbur

WE should not by any means forget those who, although unobtrusive in their every-day life, yet by their individuality and great force of character mold the commercial destinies and give tone to the communities in which they live. In an extended search it would be difficult to find one who would be a better example than the late Frank E. Wilbur, for many years a well known business man of Boston, and one who enjoyed the respect and confidence of the business world and the friendship of those whom he met in a social manner. Mr. Wilbur was a self-made man in the strictest sense of that term. The excellent management of his business interests was mainly due to his good judgment, decision of character and a strict integrity. His success in life was also due to the possession by him of a combination of virtues and talents greatly in demand in this world. His sterling good qualities were very generally recognized, and his honor, candor and the democratic attitude he held toward all men won for him a most enviable reputation and the admiration of a host of friends. The death of Frank E. Wilbur occurred in the city of Boston, January 23, 1910, and the news of his passing away cast a gloom over the business community of that city where he had been held in high esteem for a great many years.

Frank Edward Wilbur was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, October 10, 1849, the son of George Seaman and Lucy A. (Chickering) Wilbur, both of whom were respected natives of the State of New Hampshire. George Seaman Wilbur was a shoemaker of the old school, having his shop at home and employing help. The latter part of his life was passed in Randolph, Massachusetts, where he manufactured boots and shoes. Mr. and Mrs. George Seaman Wilbur became the parents of four children, all of whom are now deceased.

Frank E. Wilbur, in whose memory we are writing, attended the public schools of Randolph, Massachusetts, for his early education, and later entered Middleboro College. His desire to enter business life was a strong characteristic in the young man, and accordingly he left college, when quite young, and immediately became employed with Chandler & Company of Boston, where he remained but a short time. When eighteen years of age he entered the firm of C. W. White & Company, of Boston, wholesale dealers in surgical supplies. Mr. Wilbur started with this firm as a traveling salesman, and in a short time became the owner of some stock in the company, which he increased from time to time, until he finally became sole owner. Mr. Wilbur remained in that business until the time of his death, which occurred when he was in his sixty-first year. Great credit is due such a man, who started



Frank E. Wilbur

in a small way and by his great energy and business intelligence increased the growth of his holdings and subsequently that of his business. To the very last, as well as in the beginning of his business career, Mr. Wilbur was ever ambitious, energetic and a believer in being an early riser. He spent the greater part of his life in Boston, where he won many friendships and gained the confidence of the business community through honest dealing. From the year 1847 Mr. Wilbur's place of business was located at the corner of Court and Hanover streets in Boston. He was extremely industrious and a very hard worker, and when not attending to his business affairs was always to be found by his own fireside at home, preferring the comforts and intimate intercourse of his immediate family and household to any other form of social life and pleasure.

Mr. Wilbur was of a quiet and unassuming character, and possessed no ambition to win public honor. He never took part in the public life of his adopted community, although he always amply lived up to the tasks and duties imposed upon him by virtue of his citizenship. He was one of those men who contented himself with the discharge of his duties as a citizen, and the influence he could exert through his personal associations with others. He took a keen interest in young men, especially those in his own employ, and many men to-day owe much of their success to the helping hand extended to them by the late Frank E. Wilbur. Thus he moved serenely and unostentatiously along the different walks of life, unconsciously winning honors of far more value than those which are attached to public station. As Mr. Wilbur did not enjoy formal social life to any extent, he for this reason was not a member of clubs nor similar organizations, but devoted his time and attention to his business interests and to his home.

The energy of Mr. Wilbur has already been commented upon and was indeed remarkable. His business acumen was also of the highest type, and there were many other sides to his nature which, while probably not so conspicuous, were quite as worthy of praise. Mr. Wilbur was not a member of any one denomination of religion, for he believed that man's every-day life as he lived it was his religion. His success in life was deserved, and the uniform happiness of his family relations and his life in general was the merited result of his own strong, fine and winning personality. He was fond of good books, and in this way kept abreast of the times. We are always duly interested and properly impressed by the success won through unusual talents and powers out of the common, for it appeals to a very fundamental trait in all of us. Especially are we interested in that class of records which describe how worth has won its way upwards, through doubts and difficulties, from humble beginnings to a recognized place in the regard of men, and trusted to no power but its own indomitable courage and indefatigable patience for the result. We feel a reawakened sympathy, a renewed wonderment regarding the forces and traits of character that have thus triumphed over obstacles and difficulties, and a strengthened determination to emulate them. Such

an example we may find in the life story of Frank E. Wilbur, who, by sheer perseverance and hard work, gradually forged his way upward from a humble position to one of influence and control in the business world.

On December 17, 1887, Frank E. Wilbur was united in marriage with Madge E. Hunter, who was born in Grenada, Mississippi, a daughter of James M. and Lucretia (Snell) Hunter. James M. Hunter was a veteran of the Civil War; he was a captain in the Confederate Army under the gallant General Forrest, of Mississippi; upon the close of that terrible conflict he was a commission merchant and dealer in cattle and horses. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. James S., of New Orleans, Louisiana. 2. Joel M., who is manager of C. W. White & Company, of Boston. 3. Mrs. V. A. Lonaker, who is the wife of V. A. Lonaker, the automobile manufacturer of Indianapolis, Indiana. 4. Mrs. J. W. Maheu, of St. Louis. 5. Mrs. Frank E. Wilbur, above mentioned. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Wilbur has sold their beautiful residence at No. 194 Humboldt avenue, Roxbury, and makes her home at the Hotel Somerset, Boston. She is a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, also a member of the McClure Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The self-reliance, sound judgment and energy of Frank E. Wilbur brought him success. His character was an unusually strong one, and his record should be as an inspiration to every youth who seeks to improve his position in life and earn and retain the good will of his fellow-men.

# William Greenwood

AS man in society finds the most important feature of his life in his relations with his fellow-men, so in the upbuilding of a State perhaps the most salient feature to be considered is its commercial relations with other States, and as it is with States and nations so it is with cities, the foundations upon which they are resting being their commercial activities and the qualities of their leading merchants and manufacturers. The importance to a municipality, therefore, that its representative business men should possess the highest attributes of the race cannot be overestimated, for it is in the hands of these chief citizens that its destiny lies, and with them its fortunes must rise or fall. In the proud list of her citizens, known and honored for their sagacity, integrity, and fair dealing, Boston, Massachusetts, has no cause to be other than satisfied with the record of William Greenwood, who was engaged in the baking business, into which he introduced all the elements of success. The methods by which he attained success attested his qualities of mind and character, and withal he was untiring in labor, clear of judgment and alert to opportunity.

William Greenwood was born in Yorkshire, England, remaining there until he reached the age of about thirty years, at which time he came to the United States. His parents always stayed in England, never coming to this country. His death, which occurred in East Boston, April 19, 1905, was lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and was a severe loss to the community in which he lived. He received his education at the common schools of the country of his birth, in the meantime working at various kinds and lines of work, but his bright and attractive manner always found for him a good position, and he began his business career in an extremely humble way. One of his later employers was a baker, and it was in that establishment that he learned the baking business, and had his interest directed to the possibilities of scientific baking. He was a thrifty and an industrious youth, a combination which always means money saved, and accordingly, when he had attained the age of thirty years, he had saved a sufficient portion of his earnings to enable him to take up business on his own account. About this time he came to this country, and started a small baking shop, the ovens, the store, and the office where he kept his own books, were all in exceedingly narrow compass. Mr. Greenwood was a progressive man, however, and at the same time a prudent one. Keeping step by step with an increasing trade, he enlarged his output accordingly, but he never attempted more than circumstances warranted. Little by little his sales increased and spread over a large area of the city, until he found himself possessed of a con-

siderable local reputation. His courteous manner and alert mind proved a strong asset in his business, and he ever strived to give his patrons the very best. He was what might well be called a "hard worker," his business always coming first, to which he gave not only his time and attention but the benefit of his best efforts. He conducted this baking business for over forty years, and was very successful. Later he became interested in an employment department for employing bakers, drivers and clerks. In this he also met with success, being the possessor of a natural aptitude for business and a fixed determination to succeed in anything that he attempted. He was a man of marvelous courage, and where others might have yielded he stood firm.

It has been remarked that the educational advantages of William Greenwood were of a limited order, and this fact was appreciated by him most keenly, so that it became his purpose to remedy the defect. Therefore he spent much time in study, and derived great pleasure in reading at his own fireside. He was a member of the Methodist church, of which he was a zealous, influential and respected attendant. He was ever willing to contribute to its support, and his wise counsel in church matters was often sought. Few men have led a more active and useful life than did Mr. Greenwood, and his capacity for making friends easily was a marked characteristic. He was of a sociable nature, and an excellent companion. All through his life he was true to the creed of "Once a friend, always a friend." His was a congenial nature and he greatly enjoyed the intimate intercourse of his fellow-men.

In his political belief, Mr. Greenwood was a Republican, and though he took an active and interested part in public affairs, yet he never aspired to office, and the opportunity of holding an office was given to him, but he always declined. He was a member of the United Workmen, to which organization he was also generous in his support.

William Greenwood was united in marriage with Hannah Carr, a native of England, and they were the parents of two children, both sons, Albert E. and Leonard G. It was in his own home that Mr. Greenwood experienced more real happiness than he could extract from any other form of occupation, and every hour which he felt free to dispose to his own pleasure was thus spent among those he loved best. He was a man of domestic tastes, and one to whom the ties of home and family were sacred. Always tender and loving in the home circle, his heart was no less filled with love toward all humanity. The traits of character possessed by him were such as commended him to his fellow-men. His faithful industry, methodical habits, sound judgment and impregnable integrity were qualities which they could not fail to recognize and appreciate. He was remarkably quick to pick up business principles and methods of all kinds, and probably his success was based on this fact. As he himself was in life, so now should his memory serve as an example of what can be done and accomplished from small beginnings by consistent effort and unfaltering faith.

# Charles Lewis Blakney

AMONG the class of men who, in the days gone by, added to the growth and importance of Fall River, Massachusetts, better known as the Mill City of Massachusetts, who became prominent by the force of their own individual character, and who stood in the front rank, was the late Charles Lewis Blakney, one of the best known contractors of that community in which he had lived for nearly forty years. The record of Mr. Blakney's life is well worth preserving, as it furnishes good instruction for the generations to come. His name ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship, and his industry and energy were well illustrated in his career. Even though the careers of such men as Mr. Blakney may not happen to have been conspicuous, it will be found that wherever they have lived, and among whomsoever they have moved, they have left a strong impression and their lives and characters have had an elevating and beneficial influence. It is just such men who help so much to strengthen and preserve that reputation for sturdy honesty and high ideals which New England still has the right to claim, and with which, if we could arrive at the truth, we should find that she is still regarded by the remainder of our countrymen. Honorable in every relation of life, Mr. Blakney commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and it is scarcely neccessary to add that as a business man he was held in the highest estimation by his fellow-men. Happy in his many friends, and exceptionally happy in his domestic relations, honored and respected by all, and deeply loved by those who had the good fortune to command his friendship, always courteous, possessing personal dignity, Mr. Blakney represented in his person and character one of the highest types of the Christian gentleman. When he passed away at his home in Brookline, Massachusetts, March 25, 1916, the community sustained a real personal loss, not only from the fact that the example of a good and useful life was gone forever from daily sight, but also because Mr. Blakney was a public-spirited citizen, and one who had earned for himself the best eulogy that a man can receive from his fellow-men; that he lived a useful life.

The birth of Charles Lewis Blakney occurred in Rothsea, New Brunswick, January 20, 1842, thus making his age at the time of his death seventy-three years and seven months. He was the son of the Rev. James and Catherine (Kasted) Blakney. Rev. James Blakney was an Englishman by birth, a native of Kent, England. After completing his education he taught school, and later studied theology, becoming consecrated as a minister of the Baptist

church. He was a God-fearing man, loved and honored by all who had known him, and he lived to see three of his sons enter the Baptist ministry.

Charles Lewis Blakney received his education in the town of his birth, Rothsea, New Brunswick, and when still a youth learned the trade of ship-building in St. John, New Brunswick. Upon finishing his course in that line of work, Mr. Blakney went to Portland, Maine, where he followed his trade of ship-building. He also spent some time in the East Boston Ship Yards, and through close application to his work climbed the ladder of success, becoming a prominent contractor. With an unyielding purpose in the enlargement of his activities and usefulness, he laid the foundation of an honorable and substantial life, and his success was the result of a merited reward of industry, ability and honesty. In all his words and deeds he was ever faithful to every personal and public obligation, and his commanding influence among his friends was the natural product of superior mental and moral qualities. Mr. Blakney removed from Portland, Maine, to Fall River, Massachusetts, where he established a reputation as a contractor and builder. For many years he was associated with the firm of Beattie & Wilcox, and supervised the construction of many of the cotton mills that have been built in that city in the last twenty-five years. Mr. Blakney was also connected with the Fall River Iron Works, during the construction of the newer mills, and his latest work was to supervise the building of the Charlton Mills. This occurred just before his retirement from all active business pursuits, after which he removed to Brookline, Massachusetts, where he made his home until the time of his death.

On December 25, 1868, Charles Lewis Blakney was united in marriage with Elizabeth Richardson Jackson, of Kennebunkport, Maine, the daughter of Benjamin and Marguerite Ann Jackson. Benjamin Jackson was born in England, and came to Chatham, New Brunswick, when he was fifteen years of age, there learning the trade of ship-building. He built ships in East Boston and Portland, Maine, and located in Kennebunkport, Maine, where he established himself as a ship-builder. Mr. and Mrs. Blakney were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Kate Minnard, born April 5, 1871, in Kennebunkport, Maine, became the wife of Fred Russell Hollister, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, February 14, 1894. 2. Benjamin Jackson, born May 11, 1879, in Fall River, Massachusetts. 3. Charles Judson, born in East Hampton, Massachusetts, September 12, 1885. 4. Foster Malcomb, born June 6, 1889, in Fall River, Massachusetts; he was united in marriage with Ann Jones, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1916. 5. Leroy Glendon, born in Fall River, Massachusetts, July 16, 1891; he was united in marriage with Anna Louisa Beauregard, of Providence, Rhode Island. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Blakney has continued to reside in Brookline, Massachusetts. Mr. Blakney was faithful to his family, a man who loved his home above all else, and in spite of his membership in a number of social and fraternal organizations and his activity in some of them, he spent most of his time at his own fireside. He proved to be a kind brother and indulgent father, a devoted hus-

band, a loyal friend, and will be greatly missed by all those who had been so privileged as to have known him.

In his religious beliefs, Mr. Blakney was a member of the Baptist church, and always very proud of the fact that his father and three of his brothers were ministers of the Baptist religion. He was an active worker for the Baptist Temple of Fall River, Massachusetts, and did all in his power to extend its doctrines to those outside the church. He was a man of the highest integrity, and his honesty and sincerity were recognized by all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Blakney greatly enjoyed the informal intercourse and intermingling with his fellow-men, and this social, genial side of his nature won for him the favor of many, but the sterling traits of his character were of so large a number and so well developed that they proved to be the attractive points that appealed to his associates. Mr. Blakney was a prominent member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with Mt. Hope Lodge of Fall River, Massachusetts.

If the measure of life is in the character which one develops and the good that he does, then Charles Lewis Blakney may be said to have succeeded in rounding out a career of precious memory to all who knew him.

# James Marshall Gleason

IT seems that Nature intended the late James Marshall Gleason to be a hotel proprietor, so broad, jovial and generous did she create him. But Nature did not pave the way further than to so richly endow him. The road he traveled ere he could write "proprietor" after his name was long, rough and rugged, and the earlier part of the journey was made against adverse circumstances. Certainly among all the communities of the State of Massachusetts, great or small, there is none that can point to a higher average of good citizenship among its members than the town of Marlboro, Massachusetts, and none which can boast of a greater number of their sons, per unit of population, whose names deserve to be remembered as having had to do with the development and growth of the place. Among these names that of James Marshall Gleason stands high. Those who knew him tell of a man who rose to a position of unusual authority in business and community life. This in itself entitles him to high tribute, but it is only part of the story of a life that was notable for the spirit of brotherhood and human sympathy of which it was composed. In an extended search it would be very difficult indeed to find one who better than Mr. Gleason gave substantial proof of the wisdom of Abraham Lincoln, when he said, "There is something better than making a living, and that is making a life." With a realization of this truth, Mr. Gleason labored persistently and energetically not only to win success, but to make his life a source of continual benefit to his fellow-men. The death of Mr. Gleason, which occurred at his residence, "The Gleason House," July 19, 1906, meant the removal of one of Marlboro's most prominent men. In his death one of the best known and beloved members of the Marlboro Fire Department was taken away from all earthly environment. The sterling character of the man, his courage under trial, his fidelity to friendship, his loyalty to men and causes, his never-failing good fellowship, and his tenacious adherence to principle and honor endeared him to a host of good men and true, who learned to know him and to trust him implicitly.

James Marshall Gleason was born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, in the Gale House, corner of Main and Bolton streets, August 17, 1843, the son of Dana and Mary (Rice) Gleason. The father died when J. M. Gleason was quite young, and the mother not long afterwards. Mr. Gleason obtained his education in the schools of his native town of Marlboro, but his schooling was never completed owing to the outbreak of the Civil War, at which time his youthful enthusiasm and ardent patriotism were the cause of his enlisting in Company I, Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, as a drummer-boy. Most of this regiment came from that section of the State of Massachusetts. Mr.

Gleason served for three years, and at the close of the war he returned to Marlboro, where he sought employment. He soon became engaged in the stitching department of Boyd & Corey's Shoe Factory, where he remained for fifteen years. He then became interested in the hotel business, and not long after was the proprietor of the Gleason House, being the head of that well known hostelry for over a quarter of a century. This hotel had the reputation of being one of the most home-like hotels in that section of New England.

Mr. Gleason, being of an active nature, seemed to be drawn towards those things which partake of life and force. For twenty-nine years he was connected with the Marlboro Fire Department, serving in the days of the old volunteers, and filled many different positions up to first assistant engineer. In the days of the old hand engine contests he was foreman of Torrent Engine, No. 1, and took an active part in the contests of that famous company. Mr. Gleason's last service as fireman was under Mayor George A. Howe's administration. He was known throughout that section as a veteran fireman and was for several years foreman of the famous Charlestown Veterans. When he wished to resign from this position, the old time lads would not accept his resignation. Mr. Gleason also belonged to the Barnicoat Veterans, one of the best known fire organizations of this country, and which came to Marlboro, Massachusetts, as a tribute to Mr. Gleason, as also did the Charlestown organization in 1903.

The Grand Army of the Republic was one of Mr. Gleason's dearest objects. He was commander of John A. Rawlins Post, in 1904, and attended several National Encampments, among them being Washington, D. C., and Denver, Colorado. It was largely through his efforts, along with his comrades of the Civil War, that the John Brown Bell was brought to Marlboro, Massachusetts, and hung in the Grand Army Hall. This bell, which hung on the engine house at Harper's Ferry, and which was to form the musical notes of the black man's freedom, was removed and buried in the ground. At the time of the Grand Army of the Republic's National Encampment, in 1893, Mr. Gleason visited the spot where it had been hidden, thirty years before, and had it brought to his native city. With proper services the old bell was hung on the exterior of the Grand Army of the Republic's Hall, there to remain as a signal of liberty and freedom the entire country over. The annual camp fire of the Grand Army of the Republic was an event Mr. Gleason looked forward to with great pleasure, and when that occasion arrived it was a grand day at the "Gleason House." And likewise the Gleason House was a familiar name to members of the Grand Army of the Republic, all of the leading members of that organization having stopped there, at one time or another. Many a poor comrade received hospitality at that hotel, and the little button worn by any veteran would always readily be recognized by Mr. Gleason. He was a very generous man, and his heart was ever willing to respond to the cry of distress.

On December 31, 1865, James Marshall Gleason was united in marriage with Addie Eliza Gamage, who was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, the

daughter of Joseph S. and Mary Thayer (Taft) Gamage, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. Joseph S. Gamage was a boot manufacturer of the olden days. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. J. Henry, born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, July 8, 1867, and died January 20, 1915. He received his education in the schools of his native city, and then learned the barber's trade, conducting a barber shop in the Gleason House, of which hotel his father was the proprietor for many years. When his father passed away, he became the proprietor of the Gleason House, and continued as such until the year 1914. Like his father, Mr. Gleason was much interested in the fire department, and for many years was a member of Hose Company No. 4, in which he became lieutenant, in 1898. He was appointed second assistant engineer by Mayor E. G. Hoitt, and served under Mayor Hoitt and Mayor Plunket. He was made chief engineer in 1901 by Mayor Walter B. Morse, and served in this capacity for three years. He was elected building inspector by Mayor Henry Parsons, serving for five years. He was a member of the Republican committee for twenty years, and was chairman of both ward and city Republican committee for four years. In 1911, Mr. Gleason was elected mayor of Marlboro, and served his native city as chief executive for two terms. He was a candidate for nomination for Congress in 1913. Mr. Gleason was prominent in the social life of the community, having been a member of the United Brethren Lodge of Masons, the Houghton Royal Arch Chapter, the Trinity Commandery, the Marlboro Lodge of Elks, the Marlboro Grange, and F. C. Curtis Camp, Sons of Veterans. He was a conspicuous figure in the Union Club, and a director in the Marlboro Coöperative Bank. In his religious belief, he was affiliated with the Unitarian church. On the day of his funeral, Mr. Gleason's body lay in state from eleven o'clock in the morning until one thirty o'clock in the afternoon. His casket was literally buried in flowers, being the largest number seen in Marlboro for years. Members of the Benevolent Order of Elks, under direction of Exalted Ruler Ralph H. Milliken, marched from the Lodge room to bid farewell to the first member of their lodge to be borne away. The floral tributes from different organizations and his many friends were profuse and beautiful. On July 19, 1887, J. Henry Gleason was united in marriage with Jennie Smith Howe, a daughter of Louis A. Howe, deceased, a former shoe manufacturer of Marlboro, Massachusetts. 2. Addie Josephine, who on December 6, 1905, became the wife of Alfred Lear Hastings. Mr. Hastings was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, March 21, 1876, and passed away at Merrimac, Massachusetts, September 6, 1912. He was a son of Horace N. and Augusta A. (Houghton) Hastings. Alfred Lear Hastings was the junior member of the firm of Hastings & Sons, a publishing company of Lynn, Massachusetts. His education was obtained in the Lynn public schools, supplemented by a commercial college course. From earliest boyhood he was interested in the "Lynn Item," and after the completion of his education, he took a very active interest in that organization. Mr. Hastings possessed many fine qualities of head and heart, and these were combined

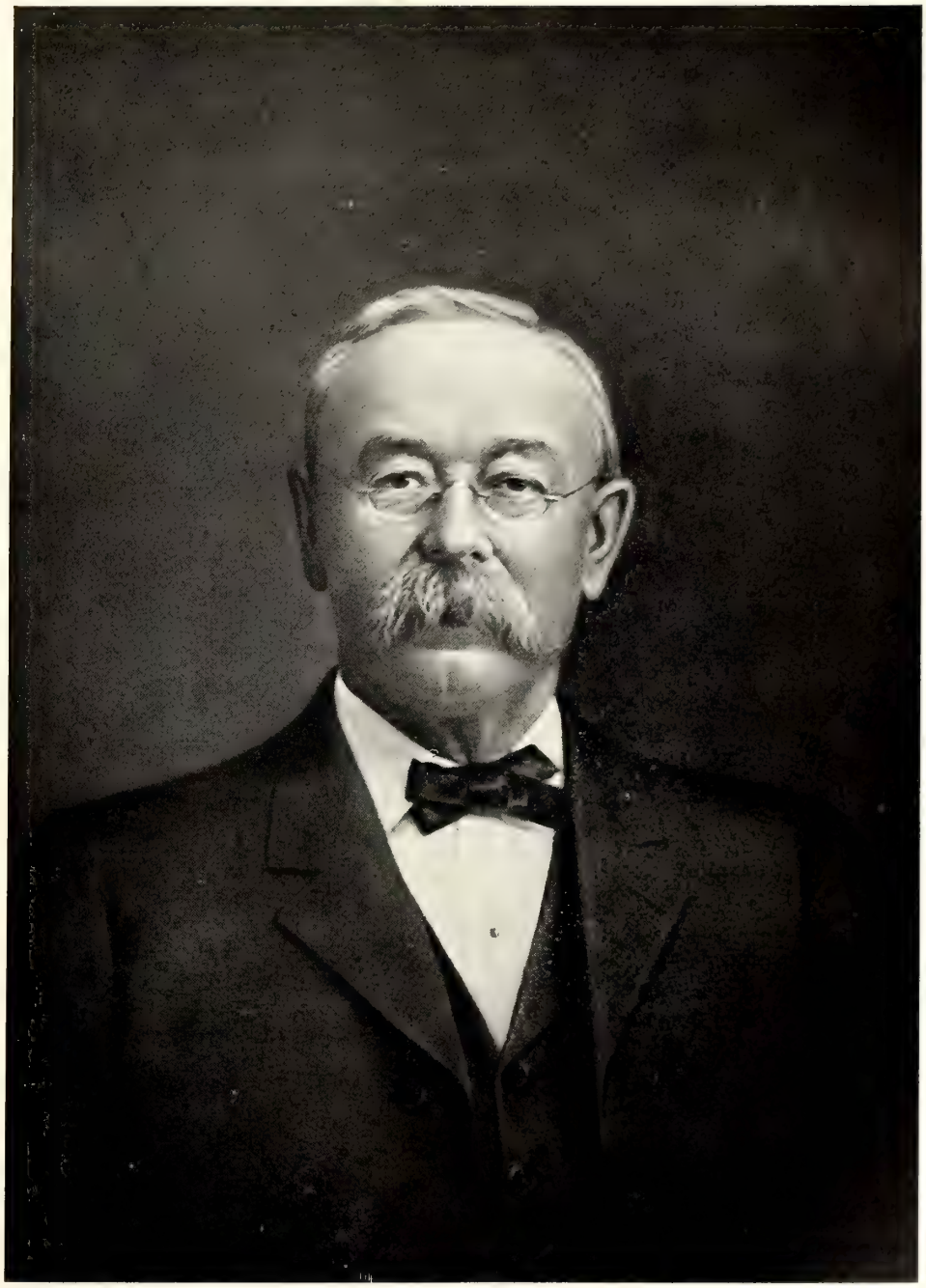
with a keen and ready wit and quiet humor, together with a pleasant manner, which made him a very agreeable companion. His passing away at such an early age brought to an end the career of one who had looked forward to making a name for himself.

When still a youth, James Marshall Gleason's ambition was to become a hotel proprietor, so that when he came "into his own" he was thorough master of the hotel business, and became one of the best known, most popular and successful hotel men in the State of Massachusetts. His friends were legion, numbering many high in official and business life, who received the tidings of his death with great sorrow. In his boyhood, he obtained a few years of schooling only, but he improved his opportunities well, and by self-study and reading became well informed. His life was spent in Marlboro, and no man in the town won more friends or was held in greater respect. While his home was the brightest and best beloved spot on earth to him, he had many outside associations that brought him into contact with many people, all of whom loved him for his upright life and manliness.

# Richard Summers

IT has fallen to the lot of a few men to exemplify, as was done by the late Richard Summers, both under conditions almost too alluring and under conditions tending to discouragement, that character of the sterling sort may rise superior to all surroundings. He was noted for his kindness and liberality, and his genial temper and unaffected manner won for him a very large circle of personal friends. There are some lives that, in their ceaseless, indefatigable energy, are the cause of wonder to their fellowmen and might well serve as a model to all those who seek the illusive goddess, Success. The long and varied career of Mr. Summers has displayed talents and abilities as varied as the scenes in which they have been displayed or the directions in which they have been expended, but most especially has it shown those first and cardinal virtues of courage, honesty and charity without which no normal or lasting achievement may be wrought. During his life time, Mr. Summers was brought into contact with many different classes of people, but he always proved himself in every sense a man among men, and was instinctively accorded a high place in their regard. The sudden death of Mr. Summers came as a shock to the community in which he had resided for so many years. He was a type of citizen whose removal from earthly activities was a distinct loss, and his passing away at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 12, 1913, was mourned by a most unusually large circle of friends and business acquaintances. The due reward of merit, it has often been observed, is frequently or even generally withheld until death has rendered its payment all but vain. This, however, is less true in active democratic communities, such as are typical of the United States, which are ever on the outlook for ability of any kind, and where talent is recognized as the most marketable of all commodities. The reward of justly deserved merit was not delayed until after death in the case of Richard Summers, whose character was in many ways a most remarkable one, and in all ways most commendable.

The birth of Richard Summers occurred in Devonshire, England, February 9, 1846, the son of William and Harriett (Rutley) Summers. The Summers family is one of the oldest in England, and came over with William the Conqueror. They were feudal Barons in Gloucestershire, in the reign of King Henry the Second. One of the first chief justices of the High Court of England was Sir Thomas Summers. At different times the Manor Houses of Wapley, Winterbourne, Eastington and Cherington have been seats of the Summers family in Gloucestershire, with estates in other counties. William Summers, the father of Richard Summers, belonged to the yeomanry branch of the Summers family, and was a native of Devonshire, England.



Richard Summers

Richard Summers spent his boyhood in his native country, England, where he also attended school in the city of his birth. When twenty-one years of age he came to America, in search of better opportunities than were afforded in his own country. Upon his arrival, Mr. Summers located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where the remainder of his life was spent. His first employment was as a coachman, and for many years he served in this capacity for private families, being for eleven years in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. George Abbott, of Concord avenue. In 1894, Mr. Summers engaged in the livery business, in which he was highly successful, and continued to conduct it until seven years prior to his death, when he retired from all active participation in business affairs. He was of an ambitious nature, and had looked forward with a strong desire to the time when he could engage in an independent business. His methods of transacting business were clear and concise, and he was known to be rigidly honest in his dealings with his fellow-men, and in fact in all his relations with life. The traits of character possessed by Mr. Summers were such as commended him to all men. His faithful industry, sound judgment and high integrity were qualities which they could not fail to recognize and appreciate. He was possessed of a natural aptitude for business and a fixed determination to succeed in his chosen calling. Ever energetic and zealous, his loyalty to America asd American ideas knew no bounds, and his life should act as an inspiration to our growing youth to maintain a constant devotion to our beloved country. Mr. Summers was not one of those men who devote their entire attention to their business interests, for on the contrary he was extremely fond of informal intercourse with his fellow-men, and was a well known figure in the general life of the City of Cambridge, where he had been a resident for more than forty-four years. He had no preference for political life of any kind, but his interest in the welfare of his adopted city was proverbial, and he did all in his power to encourage legitimate enterprise and business of all kinds.

On January 22, 1895, Richard Summers was united in marriage with Sophia Dorothy Von Steimker, a daughter of James Carl and Anna Maria (Busse) Von Steimker, both of whom were natives of Wernitz, Province of Magdelburg, Germany. James Carl Von Steimker's ancestors were of the House of Brunswick. He himself was paymaster in the German Navy, and was also interested in the flour milling business. Mrs. Summers was one of eight children, and came to America in 1861. She first settled in Burlington, Iowa, and later made Cambridge, Massachusetts, her home, where she has continued to reside since the death of her husband, in 1913. Besides his wife, Mr. Summers is survived by three brothers, George Summers, Fred Summers, and James Summers, and also three sisters, namely, Mrs. John Box, Mrs. Mary Ann Jordan, and Mrs. Frederick Cox, all of whom live in England.

The funeral services of Mr. Summers took place at his residence in Cambridge, the Rev. Mr. Walton, of St. Paul's Church, in Boston, being the officiating clergyman. The services were largely attended by Mr. Summers' nu-

merous friends and neighbors, who came to pay their last tribute to the good man who had been taken away, at the age of sixty-seven years. The floral tokens were beautiful and many, which signified the respect and esteem in which he was held. Interment was in Cambridge Cemetery.

Mr. Summers was a member of Victoria Lodge, Loyal Sons of St. George. Without doubt the most striking quality about Mr. Summers was that magnetic enthusiasm which was at once attractive and compelling to those about him. His sterling integrity was just as fundamental, but this other was what men saw first and felt the power of. He was a man of impressive personality, broad-minded and possessed of the characteristics which always merit confidence and friendship. Viewing his life, none can fail to have an appreciation of his accomplishments, and as he himself was in life, so now should his memory serve as an example of what can be done from small beginnings by consistent effort and unfaltering faith.

# George Washington Warren

IN making a presentation to the public of the representative men of the city of Boston, and the State of Massachusetts, who have by a superior force of character and energy, together with a combination of ripe qualities of ability and intelligence, made themselves conspicuous and commanding in both public and private life, we have no example more fit to present and none more worthy a place in this volume than George Washington Warren. He possessed those excellencies of human nature that make men worthy of regard among their fellow-men, and was not only high-minded and liberal, but keenly alive to all the varied requirements of life. He was one of those men who represented the highest ideals of citizenship, while his influence was felt either directly or indirectly by all who came in contact with him, and his life has left a lasting impress upon the city of Boston. To all who knew him and therefore loved him, the memory of Mr. Warren must recall the noblest and gentlest personality, all that constitutes the most essential human worth, the purest charm of character and the highest Christian manhood. He laid the sure foundation of an honorable and substantial life, and his success was the merited result and reward of industry, ability and honesty. In all his words and deeds he was ever faithful to all personal and public obligations, and his commanding influence among his many friends was the natural product of superior mental and moral qualities. In the death of Mr. Warren, which occurred at his home in Waltham, Massachusetts, January 4, 1907, a good man was taken away, and the community sustained a personal loss. The sorrow of the public was universal, not only because the example of a good and useful life was gone forever from daily sight, but also because Mr. Warren was a public-spirited citizen of the highest type. He earned for himself the best eulogy that a man can receive from his fellow-men, and that is that he lived a useful life. He was a gentleman in the loftiest meaning of that term, and his life has shown what honesty combined with brains and hard work can accomplish.

The birth of George Washington Warren occurred in Brookline, Massachusetts, January 18, 1820, the son of Charles and Persis (Weston) Warren. He was a descendant of General Joseph Warren, the Revolutionary soldier and hero of Bunker Hill. The surname Warren is derived from Garenne or Varenne, a small river in the old county of Calais or Caux, Normandy, which gave its name to the neighboring community and is only a few miles from Dieppe. There is at present a village called Garenne in the same district and it is here that the origin of the family has been fixed by historians. On the west side of the river, Garenne was the ancient baronial seat of the de War-

rennes, and some of the ruins were still standing in 1832. The surname has assumed different forms from time to time, such as Wareyn, Warin, Waryn and Warren, the latter becoming the most common in use. The ancestors of perhaps all the English and Scotch families of Warren was William de Warrenne, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and was related to him both by marriage and descent. He had a considerable command at the battle of Hastings, and on account of his valor and fidelity obtained immense grants of land from the Conqueror. The history of the Warren family has been written and is exceeded in interest and antiquity by none in England.

Early in his life George Washington Warren's parents removed to Weston, Massachusetts, where he attended the public school and later a private school in Waltham for his education. As a lad he was of so ambitious a nature that he availed himself of every opportunity that arose, and while he could not take a formal course of studies in an advanced institution, he continued all his life an independent scholar, so that there were few men better informed upon general topics nor more widely cultivated than he. Upon leaving school, Mr. Warren started his business career as an auctioneer in Boston. In 1858 he was elected to the General Court as representative from the district in which the town of Weston, Massachusetts, was then located. Two years after he removed to Waltham, Massachusetts, and in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln to a clerkship in the Boston Custom House, serving faithfully and well for a period of twenty-five years in that same capacity. For two years prior to his death, Mr. Warren had been incapacitated for active work, but neither increasing age nor growing infirmities had appreciable effect upon his cheerfulness and geniality, and the same cheery, sunny smile and cordial grasp of the hand greeted his friends to the last that they met in the earlier days. Wherever he was stationed, Mr. Warren proved to be the same willing, capable, conscientious worker, intent always upon the performance of his manifold duties, and genial and courteous with all and to all.

As a citizen, Mr. Warren was earnest, loyal and public-spirited. He felt a pride in the city of his adoption, and was ever ready to do what he could for its prosperity and good name. Originally a Whig in his political affiliations, and afterwards a stalwart Republican, Mr. Warren was justly proud of the fact that he voted for every president and every governor since the casting of his first presidential vote for Henry Clay. He was a definite force for good in the community where he lived, and one whose life story is inseparably interwoven with the history of its development. At different times he was chosen to hold various responsible positions of trust, all of which he filled with the most implicit fidelity. While never subservient nor lacking in firm convictions of right, he was pre-eminently charitable in his judgment of others and rarely spoke aught but kindly of any one. His was one of those happy natures that shed the golden glow of their sunny presence on all around them, and his later years bore evidence to this fact.

In the midst of his many tasks, Mr. Warren was possessed of strong so-

cial instincts and greatly enjoyed the informal intercourse with his fellow-men. He was one of the most prominent members of the Masonic order, and thoroughly imbibed the spirit of this organization. In his Masonic life he was especially exemplary. Raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Monitor Lodge, September 19, 1864, Mr. Warren was assiduous in his attendance at the communications of this lodge, and, so strong were his convictions of his duty as a Master Mason, that, so long as he was able to go to the lodge room, he rarely failed to respond to the summons of the worshipful master to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to a deceased brother. Personal comfort or convenience was not weighed by him as an offset to that brotherly duty he was under a solemn obligation to fulfill. Fraternity was not a fad with him but a principle, and any organized effort to bring men into closer relationship with each other always received his hearty support. To a fine natural business ability, Mr. Warren added the warmth of a deeply social nature and a desire to be useful of his fellow-men.

On August 14, 1862, George Washington Warren was united in marriage with Sarah Boynton Warren, a daughter of Nehemiah and Sally (Wyman) Warren. Nehemiah Warren was born in Weston, Massachusetts, a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Smith) Warren. His wife was the daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Wyman, of Woburn, Massachusetts. The union of Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Warren was blessed with one child, George Frederick, who was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1865. He attended the public school of Waltham for his education, and later the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Boston. He has been connected with the Waltham Watch Factory for a quarter of a century, andhas served his home city as an alderman. On October 30, 1890, he was united in marriage with Anna Turnbull McCabe, of Belmont, Massachusetts, a daughter of James W. McCabe. Mr. and Mrs. George Frederick Warren are the parents of three children, as follows: Robert Atherton, who is connected with the Bureau of Statistics in Boston; Sally Wyman, who became the wife of Reginald D. Thomas, December 17, 1917, Mr. Thomas an instructor in the Aviation School at Miami, Florida; George James. The family relations of George Washington Warren were particularly happy, and as a husband and father he was all that the terms imply.

The following is taken from the Memorial Tribute which was adopted by Monitor Lodge of the Masonic Order, in memory of their brother, Mr. Warren:

To his sorrowing family we extend a most tender and brotherly sympathy. We realize that while our loss has been a grievous one, theirs has been even a harder to bear. We can only commend them to the care and protection of an all-seeing and all-wise God.

"We know His way is always best,
Though darkly falls a cloud about our way,
Although the shadow of an angel's wing
Has shut the golden sunlight from the day."

Our faith teaches us that He looks down with infinite compassion upon the widow and the fatherless in the hour of their desolation, and that the Great Architect of the Universe will fold the arms of His love and protection around those who put their trust in Him.

The funeral services of Mr. Warren were held from his home on Weston street, in Waltham, Massachusetts, and were conducted by the Rev. Frederick H. Page, the pastor of the Congregational church. Mr. Warren's passing away called forth a remarkable expression of feeling from the community-at-large, and from friends and admirers in various parts of the country. This proved the depth and sincerity of the devotion and affection in which Mr. Warren was held. It was said of him that he was a man of sterling public worth, of strict integrity, and his success in life was largely due to these admirable traits of character. He was a liberal, tolerant, broad-minded gentleman, whom it is neither adulation nor exaggeration to call a "great man."

# Sylvester Brown Fuller

THERE are times when in the perusal of the records of prominent men, especially those who have won their success early in life, we are inclined to feel that destiny has her favorites with whom she deals with partiality, conferring upon them favors of all kinds which she withholds from other men, talents, abilities, qualities of mind and spirit, which make smooth to their feet paths which are the roughest to others, and which help them with comparative ease to achievements of which the average man often entirely despairs. Yet a closer examination generally dispels this illusion. Men indeed are given talents above the ordinary, but none are reprieved from the necessity of using them, and we have it upon the highest authority that in proportion as we receive so we must render again in the final account. No, the man of talent is not commonly the one who works the least, but rather the most, and his accomplishments are more generally the result of efforts from which we would be apt to shrink, than the spontaneous fruits of uncultivated abilities, for there is a very great element of truth in the pronouncement of Carlyle that genius is merely an "infinite capacity for taking pains." A splendid example of the strong and capable men of New England, whose careers, meeting with a high degree of success, seemed to contribute proof to Carlyle's dictum, was the late Sylvester Brown Fuller, who became one of the most prominent business men of Lynn, Massachusetts, and the owner of the firm of S. B. Fuller & Son, shoe manufacturers. His death, which occurred at his summer home on Shirley Hill, Goffstown, New Hampshire, July 14, 1893, marked the passing of an important factor in the general life of Lynn, Massachusetts, and an influence for good in the business world of Eastern Massachusetts.

Sylvester Brown Fuller was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, April 17, 1829, the son of Samuel and Hannah Chipman (Howland) Fuller. His father, Samuel Fuller, was a sea captain, and his mother a descendant of an old "Mayflower" family. The pioneer ancestor of this family was Edward Fuller, who came in the "Mayflower" to Plymouth, Massachusetts, with the Pilgrims in 1620, accompanied by his famous brother, Dr. Samuel Fuller. He was one of the signers of the compact on board the ship before landing. Thus from these worthy and illustrious ancestors the late Sylvester Brown Fuller inherited all those strong and admirable characteristics which were so predominant throughout his entire life. He passed the years of his childhood in his native town, where he attended the local public schools and added to the somewhat meager educational advantages by a course of independent reading. His was one of those receptive minds which absorb knowledge easily from the

environs, and perhaps it may be said of him that his chief teacher was experience. When he had reached the age that he felt was the ripe time to make his start in life, Mr. Fuller learned the trade of shoemaking, and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he became identified with the great shoe manufacturing industry of that city. During the year 1870 he began his career as a shoe manufacturer, as a partner in the firm of Haskell & Fuller. After the withdrawal of his partner, he admitted his son, the late Charles S. Fuller, to partnership, under the firm name of S. B. Fuller & Son. This name was changed later to that of Charles S. Fuller & Company, and in 1908 was conducting business under the firm name of The Fuller Shoe Company. The business grew most rapidly, from a modest beginning to large proportions, with factories located at Essex, Salem and Gloucester, Massachusetts. In Salem there was a large plant on Cousins street, where they manufactured exclusively a medium McKay shoe, and later opened an office on Lincoln street in Boston. About this time Mr. Fuller had retired from business life, and his son, Charles S. Fuller, assumed entire charge of the business, later being associated with his brother, Fred P. Fuller, but subsequently Charles S. Fuller was compelled to relinquish all active business affairs on account of failing health, and the affairs of the large concern were then taken in charge by Fred P. Fuller. Sylvester Brown Fuller continued to reside in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he had a most attractive home on Herbert street, and it was there that his pleasing personality was best seen in his gracious hospitality. His beautiful home was always open to his large circle of friends and business associates, as was also his summer residence in Goffstown, New Hampshire.

In his political life, Mr. Fuller was a Republican, and was often called upon by his fellow-citizens to run for office. This honor, however, he refused and consistently declined, though he worked no less hard for the advancement of all public matters of importance. He was in the fullest sense a Christian, translating the terms of his belief into a guide for every-day conduct. He was a faithful and prominent member of the North Congregational Church of Lynn, Massachusetts, of which he was one of the founders, and we quote from the eulogy of his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hadley:

"You all know what he was in the world of business, the home and the Church. His memory you will cherish and his good works will live after him. He has laid down the work; let us take it up with his largeness of heart and sympathy. He was always faithful in his Church work, as you can all testify. You also know better than I of the happy home life, his life and friendship being so rich. It seems as if a dark cloud has come over us, but we must say, 'Thy will be done.' The impress of his character and goodness was felt in the home, the Church and the city."

The reputation of Mr. Fuller for probity and integrity was second to none, and he stood for the very highest type of citizenship in the community where he dwelt for so many years. A thoroughly upright and conscientious man,

it was only natural that he was well beloved in the community and respected by all those who knew him.

On September 25, 1851, Sylvester Brown Fuller was united in marriage with Mary C. Pomeroy, of Hadley, Massachusetts, a daughter of Ansel and Sally (Johnson) Pomeroy. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller became the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Charles S., now deceased. 2. George A., who was united in marriage with Lucy A. Burnham, and they are the parents of two children, Sarah E., who died in 1889, and the other child died in infancy. 3. Henry H., who died in 1881. 4. Sarah E., who became the wife of Charles S. Crosman, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of four children, namely, Marion, Charles H., Elizabeth and Lincoln Holway, who died in 1894. 5. Fred P., who was united in marriage with Harriet Ricker, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and their union was blessed with four children, namely, Henry H., Raymond, Morris Wiggin and Louise. Being extremely domestic in his instincts, Mr. Fuller gave much of his time to the intimate intercourse of his family in his home. It was there that he found his chief pleasure, and he was in every sense of the word and in the homely old phrase, a great "home man." He was always a most generous man in his domestic and personal relations, and extremely charitable in his attitude for those less fortunate than himself.

To the fundamental virtues of honesty and simplicity Mr. Fuller added the graces of culture and refinement, so that among all his associates, whether in the way of business or the more personal relations of life, he was both loved and admired, and a complete confidence was felt in him that he would fulfill both spirit and letter of whatever he engaged to do. He was possessed of the most charitable nature, and could not bear to witness need without an attempt to alleviate its circumstances. Probably no one, certainly no one outside of his immediate family, knew the extent of these benefactions, for he gave with that Christian humility which is recommended to us, and his one response to those who cautioned him against such liberality was to express regret that he had not more to give. He won a large degree of respect and affection from the community-at-large, which would gratify any man, and was especially welcome as the reward of real merit. His death was a loss not merely to his immediate family and the large circle of devoted friends, which his good qualities had won for him, but to his fellow-citizens generally, none of whom had not benefitted in some way by his life and example.

# Edmund Wright Clap

THE pages of this work contain and record the lives of many successful business men who have risen from obscurity to affluence, but of none can it be said more truthfully than of the late Edmund Wright Clap, of Walpole, Massachusetts, that his work was active, public-spirited and enduring. The memory of this distinguished gentleman is cherished by the city in which he was born, as one of those whom she delights to honor and remember. The death of Mr. Clap, which occurred in Walpole, Massachusetts, October 10, 1875, was sincerely mourned by all classes of the community, for by the nature and magnitude of his life-work, his large hearted benevolence and his very attractive personality, he was linked to them all with hoops of steel. He was a true citizen, interested in all those enterprises which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of the community in which he lived, and actively aided a number of associates by his influence. His leading characteristics might perhaps be stated as indomitable perseverance, untiring energy, unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men, strict integrity and unswerving loyalty. His self-reliance never failed him. Always willing to listen to and respect the opinions of others, when the time for action came he acted for himself and according to his own judgment. He surrounded himself with many faithful friends whose admiration for his abilities was surpassed only by the deep respect for his sterling qualities, and by the affection which his numerous lovable traits of character never failed to inspire. His methods in business were along the strictest lines of honesty and integrity, and were clear and concise, while the system and ability which he displayed at all times would have been as equally as effectual if fate had decreed to place him in any other line of work.

Edmund Wright Clap was born in Walpole, Massachusetts, son of Harvey and Nabby (Polleys) Clap, both highly respected residents of Walpole. His father, Harvey Clap, was an old-time and well known merchant, and was postmaster for many years, passing away at the age of fifty years during the year 1840. His grandfather was Jacob Clap, and the American branches of this family are descended in a direct line from six immigrants, who were brothers and cousins, and who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, upon arriving in this country from England, and whence they and their descendants have scattered to all parts of the country, and formed one of the most prominent and influential families in the State of Massachusetts. The surname Clap, or Clapp, as it is sometimes spelled, had its origin in the proper or personal name of Osgood Clapa, a Danish nobleman, in the court of King Canute, as early as the year 1036. The site of his country place was known

as Clapham, County Surrey. The ancient seat of this family in England is at Salcombe, in Devonshire, where important estates were owned for many centuries. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Clap were the parents of five children, namely: Edmund Wright, the subject of this memoir; Dr. Harvey Erastus; Abbie P., who became the wife of Samuel Warren Bacon; Samuel; Angeline W., who became the wife of David E. Metcalf. On his maternal side, Edmund Wright Clap was descended from an old and well known family in Walpole, Massachusetts, who were renowned for their thrift and industry.

Mr. Clap obtained his early education in the public schools of Walpole, Massachusetts, the city of his birth, and received the best of training afforded in those days. When quite young he helped in his father's store; as he was the oldest son, more was expected from him. During the year 1850, Mr. Clap left home and went to Boston, where he foresaw better and more opportunities ahead for himself. After several adventures in the business world, he engaged in the flour and grain business and located on State street, Boston. It was only a short time before he became known as one of the leading commission business men in that locality, and he was greatly admired for his rugged honesty. The goal of his ambition was to meet with success, and he was one of those rare men who would succeed only by fair dealing and living up to the unwritten laws of integrity. He possessed a broad mind of unusual sagacity, and was a quick discerner of human nature. He had won the favorable regard of all classes by his genial manner, his unfailing humor and his versatility in adapting himself to others. His practical sense and clear discernment made his counsels of great value and much sought after. His business was successful, and a few months prior to his death Mr. Clap had retired from all active affairs in the business world. Although his entire business interests were in Boston, he continued to reside in Walpole, making the trip between the two cities daily. His advancement in business life was due to the exercise of his own individual powers, and to the possession of a close study of business conditions. He made excellent use of all the opportunities afforded him, and it was in the utilization of those opportunities that he won his way to success. He was one of Massachusetts' representative sons, and all who knew him can testify that he was a man of the most pleasing manners, and well known as a man of very well trained mind.

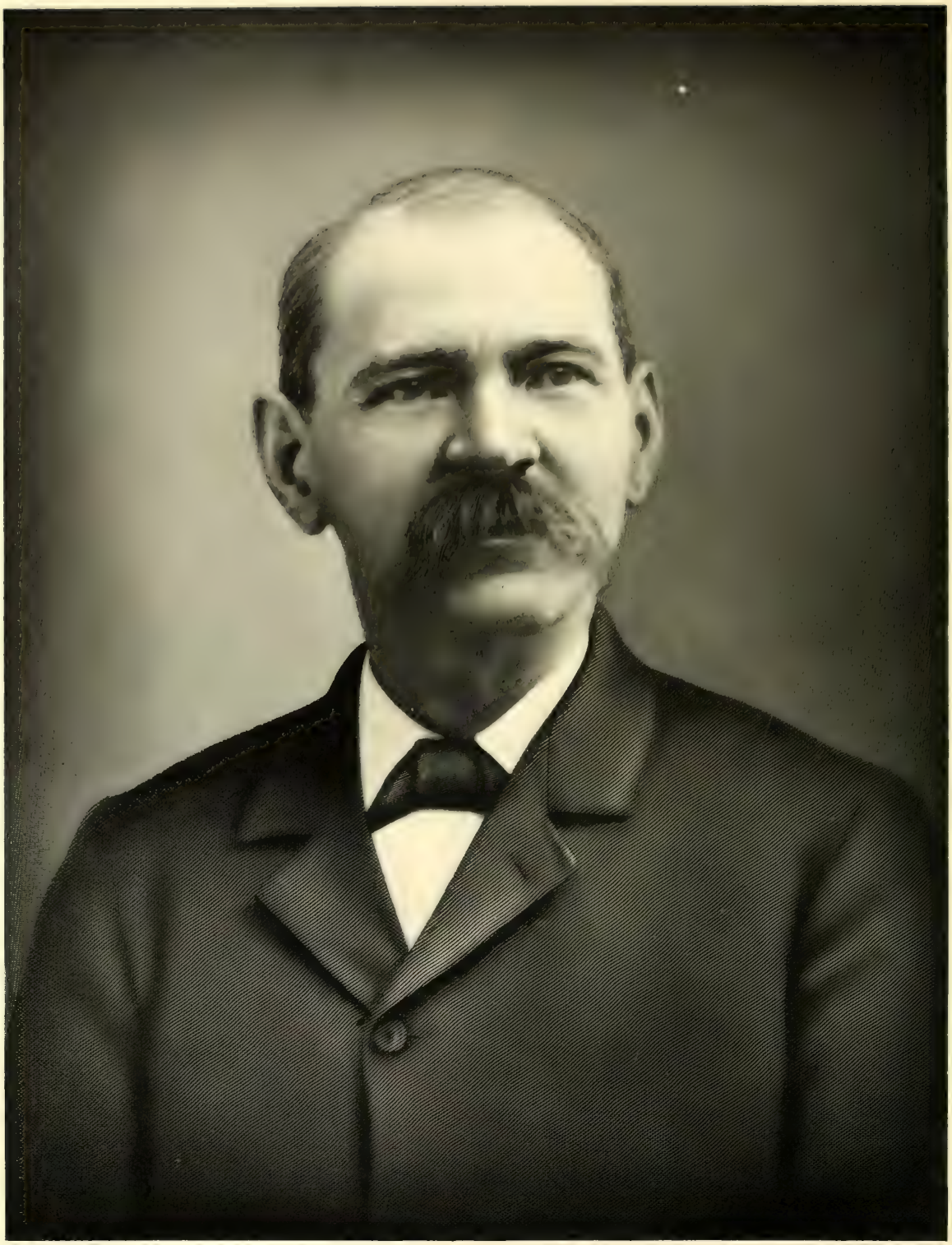
Edmund Wright Clap was united in marriage in Walpole, Massachusetts, with Achsah Barbour Hawes, a daughter of John Holebrook and Achsah (Barbour) Hawes. Her father, John Holebrook Hawes, was a native of Walpole, and was a farmer by occupation, being the owner of a large farm in Roxbury, Massachusetts, whither he and his family had moved. At the death of his wife, in 1887, he returned to Walpole when Mrs. Clap was a girl of about seven years of age, and there he passed away, in the city that had given him birth. Mr. and Mrs. Clap were the parents of one child, a daughter, Abby Frances, who resides in Walpole, Massachusetts, at No. 973 Main street.

Mr. Clap was a member of the Unitarian church, and was devoted to its

interests. Nothing seemed too great for him to do were the church to be benefited by his efforts, and his support was never requested that it was not given most cheerfully. He had a host of friends, and it may be truly said of him that he was not only a friend in need, but if once a friend always a friend. And this trait of character could not but gain him many admirers and true friends. Of such a man as Mr. Clap it should be recorded that he belonged not only to one community but to the entire nation. Despite his close attention to business affairs, he always held that every citizen should interest himself keenly in the public affairs of his own community, and in all matters affecting the welfare and growth of Walpole Mr. Clap faithfully coöperated.

His manner was frank and cordial, and he possessed in an eminent degree the faculty of making and retaining friends, his characteristics being those of a cultured gentleman, and a member of the old school. His home was the frequent resort of choice circles of his friends, to whom his hospitalities were gracefully extended. His wide experience of men and events through a long life made his companionship a delight to all who were thus privileged to be with him. Always considerate and dignified, Mr. Clap never failed to consider the feelings of others in action and speech, and in his life there were elements of greatness, because of the good use he made of his opportunities. He has shown to the world most strikingly what a man of energy, kindliness and purpose, combined with absolute integrity, can accomplish, and to him must go forth our unlimited praise.

The Clap family did much for the city of Walpole, Massachusetts, as the Public Library now stands upon part of what was the original land of the Claps, and the Public Common and one of the principal residential sections were at one time owned by them.



Edward Albert Carpenter

# Edward Albert Carpenter

THE career of Edward Albert Carpenter, a prominent merchant, is indeed a worthy example of commendation and should serve as an object lesson to young men who are ambitious and desire to succeed in the business world of to-day. Mr. Carpenter was a man of many sterling characteristics, with strict regard to commercial ethics, and with a high standard of citizenship which rendered him popular with a wide circle of friends who sincerely mourned his passing away, November 12, 1914, at his home in North Reading, Massachusetts. The shock of his death was sudden and numbed the senses of all, for he was a man of honor, integrity and high standing in the business and social community. His character was stainless in every relation of life, his motives unquestioned, and all his actions were influenced by kindly consideration for others. Probably the greatest compliment that can be paid a man is that he has made himself an honor to his Nation in the great commercial world, as well as a credit to the mercantile community in which he dwelt. Such a man was Mr. Carpenter, who by his own honorable exertions and moral attributes gained for himself all that a man could desire, namely, friends, affluence and position. Public-spirited in the highest degree, he was ever forward in encouraging those enterprises which would in any way advance the interests of his adopted town of North Reading, Massachusetts, and he was classed among the prominent citizens of that community, whose memory it is a delight to honor.

Few American families have been traced so thoroughly and accurately in America and England as that of the Carpenter family. The line is traced back for a period of over six hundred years. John Carpenter, the first progenitor to whom the line is definitely traced in the English records, was born in 1303, and was a member of Parliament in 1323. William Carpenter, in the ninth generation from John Carpenter, was the immigrant ancestor of the family, and was born in London, England, in 1576. He was a carpenter by trade, and came to America in the ship "Bevis," in 1638. He was a Puritan and on this account was obliged to leave London. Edward Albert Carpenter, whose name heads this memoir, was in the seventeenth generation from John Carpenter, and was born in Walpole, New Hampshire, July 22, 1846. His parents were Albert H. and Mary (Wilder) Carpenter, most estimable people of sturdy New England stock, with an ancestral record extending back into early pioneer history. His father, Albert H. Carpenter, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1815, and removed with his family to Walpole, New Hampshire, where he succeeded his father in the business of hotel keeping there. Later

in his life he purchased a farm on which he lived the remainder of his life. He died in 1866, at the age of fifty-one years.

Edward Albert Carpenter, the eldest son, loved the liberty and variety of the tasks of the farm, and early learned how to rise through them to the mastery of the more serious problems of life. From them he gleaned the value of punctuality and steadfastness that he magnified in his daily life. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native town of Walpole, and in Bellows Falls, Vermont. In 1862, when President Lincoln called for volunteers, the patriotic ardor of Mr. Carpenter was stirred to the deep and he enlisted, giving efficient service in Company H, Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Regiment. Filled with a desire to help his beloved country, he filled out the term of his enlistment in the valiant service of this heroic regiment during the Vicksburg and Port Hudson campaign. After serving his country, and receiving an honorable discharge, Mr. Carpenter returned to Massachusetts and became engaged in the manufacture of shoe pegs in Athol, where he had located. The manufacturing of shoe pegs was at that time an important industry, and Mr. Carpenter worked for his uncle, George Wilder. Two years later he removed to South Royalston, Massachusetts, an adjacent town, where he was employed in the Brush and Shoe Peg Factory of Caleb W. Day, for twenty-one years, and became the superintendent of the factory. In the disastrous fire of 1884, the factory was destroyed, but being able to weather this difficulty, Mr. Carpenter engaged in the grocery business with Deacon Jonas M. Turner, during the following year. In 1886, in company with F. S. French, who had been a close business associate for many years, Mr. Carpenter removed to North Reading, Massachusetts, where the general store of Obediah Walker was bought and the firm of Carpenter & French became a synonym for fair and just methods of dealing. For nineteen years an inseparable partnership existed between these two men, years of faithful working into all the various details of business life, and a large measure of success and a widespread influence fell to their lot. Owing to the ill health of Mr. French, on October 1, 1905, Mr. Carpenter bought out his interest and conducted the business alone until the time of the closing of his eventful career. It is not too much to say that it was due to the genius in business of Mr. Carpenter during his business life in North Reading, shown by his executive ability and practical sagacity, industry and hard work, that his success in life was warranted. Throughout his tireless efforts he developed a large and growing trade in hay, grain, lime, cement and agricultural implements, as well as a general line of groceries and small wares.

Before his removal to North Reading, Massachusetts, Mr. Carpenter was an enthusiastic school committee man, an efficient constable and a faithful tax collector for the town of South Royalston. His loyalty and admiration for the town never ceased, and he kept in touch with all the vital affairs to the time of his death. Mr. Carpenter had always been interested in public affairs, believing thoroughly and rightly that the only possible means of securing

Carpenter

effective and just government was through parties, and he was willing to give up much of his personal judgment to reconcile the views of himself and his associates upon a few principles. In his political opinions, Mr. Carpenter was a Republican, and had served his party often as a delegate to nominating conventions. He was chosen chairman of the Board of Selectmen of North Reading for four years, and was collector of taxes for five years while residing in South Royalston.

In 1870, Mr. Carpenter joined the Congregational church in South Royalston, and retained his membership from that time on, never failing financially or otherwise to honor the church. The principles at the base of his Christian life ever abounded in sympathy, charity and benevolence. He was a continuous helper in all practical church work and an advisor and loyal friend and brother to every pastor. The sterling, ethical and religious uprightness of Mr. Carpenter will stand as a perpetual memory in the communities in which he dwelt.

Mr. Carpenter was a member of Parker Post, No. 123, Grand Army of the Republic, but upon removing to North Reading he relinquished his membership, retaining, however, a loyal interest in all memorial events of volunteer soldiery. He was marshal of every Memorial Day celebration, being chosen by the unanimous vote of the veterans and the people in North Reading. His ability and personality were of such a high standard that he was in constant demand for office, and he acquiesced in serving faithfully the interests of the town, more often than otherwise at the sacrifice of his own personal welfare and interests. He was treasurer of the North Reading Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; president of the Board of Trade, trustee of the Public Library; was one of the twelve organizers and a director of the First National Bank, and trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Reading, Massachusetts. He was also one of the overseers of the poor of North Reading. He was a member of the Men's Good Fellowship Club of Reading, and acted in the capacity of assistant postmaster of North Reading for twenty-six years. Mr. Carpenter was an indomitable worker in whatever he undertook. It was his business sagacity, accompanied by untiring energy, that made him a man among men, always in command of himself and the situation.

On April 11, 1868, Edward Albert Carpenter was united in marriage with Effie F. Brooks, of South Royalston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Carpenter's mother makes her home with her daughter in North Reading, and was eighty-seven years old March 25, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter were the parents of one child, a son, Eugene Carpenter, who died at the age of four years, his death causing deep sorrow for his parents. Some years afterward, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter adopted a daughter, Annie L. Carpenter, who became the wife of Charles F. Burditt, of North Reading, who later entered into the employ of Mr. Carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Burditt are the parents of three children, namely: Edward Eugene, Mabel Marian, and Charles Sumner.

One of the saddest blows to the town of North Reading, Massachusetts,

was the quick and sudden death of Mr. Carpenter. He was a man of varied interests, born of a broad sympathetic spirit. There was a wholesome spirit about his business life, because he made his business a trust, a means not an end, and he owned it, it did not own him. Success came to him and he deserved it, for it came through industry, fidelity, thrift and ability. He loved his church, was generously appreciative of its work and loyally supported all its plans for progress. The funeral services were held in the Union Congregational Church, in North Reading, and was the largest in attendance ever held in the town. The floral tributes were profuse and beautiful, and came from various organizations, from business friends and citizens, and evinced the truest sentiments of the one who had passed away, loved and honored. The services were conducted by his friend and pastor, the Rev. Eugene E. Colburn, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts.

Mr. Carpenter was frequently chosen to fill various positions of trust and responsibility, in which he displayed the utmost efficiency and capability. It has been said of him that he was a man of sterling public worth, of strict integrity, and his success in life was largely due to these admirable traits of character. The record of his achievements both in the time of war and in general business was extended and honorable, and such were the qualities of his mind and the forces of his character that in any calling he would have occupied a commanding position in life.

# Willard Hawthorne Brown

THE development of character in the individual is, after all, the most potent instrument of the individual to control and lead others, quite irrespective of what place he may hold in the formal organization of the community. Such in a large measure was true in the case of the late Willard Hawthorne Brown, whose life was one of singular interest. A man of forceful character and marked ability, Mr. Brown from the date of his arrival in the city of Salem, Massachusetts, was a prominent figure in the business life of his adopted city. The years prior to his going to Salem were spent in various occupations, formative years, in which he gathered an experience in trade that fitted him for the future years of usefulness. He was a man of genial nature, kind in heart, and generous in deed. Honorable and upright, he rendered every man his just due, and where there was a doubt as to exact justice he cheerfully resigned his claim. He was truly a gentleman, not only of the old school, but in fact of every school, and his death at his home in Salem, Massachusetts, in the year 1896, at the age of seventy-three years, was sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends and business associates, of which he had a legion. He demonstrated through the long years of his useful life an ability as a business man and a spirit of Christian service that won for him universal respect.

The birth of Willard Hawthorne Brown occurred in Plaistow, New Hampshire, April 24, 1823, a son of the Rev. Edward and Eunice (Porter) Brown, both having been born in Salem, Massachusetts. Rev. Edward Brown was a son of Bartholomew Brown, who was a carpenter and built the first Franklin Building in Salem. Rev. Edward Brown was a Universalist, and a follower of John Murray, establishing churches in Vermont and New Hampshire, and died in Rochester, Vermont. The son, Willard Hawthorne Brown, spent his childhood and early youth in Plaistow, where he studied under his father, who was also a teacher and a most learned scholar. When quite young, Mr. Brown went to Salem, where he learned the trade of currier under the tutelage of an uncle. About the first day of December, 1845, he became a partner of James H. Battis, who was engaged in the cigar manufacturing and tobacco business. The name of the firm was changed to that of Battis & Brown. At first they had a small store located on Derby street, Salem, and later moved into a larger place at No. 30 Front street. Mr. Brown was the traveling salesman for the concern, and became well known all over that part of the State. He remained there in successful business, building up a large trade, and winning the friendship of every man who dealt with him. He finally withdrew from the firm of Battis & Brown after twenty-eight years of

service, though against the wishes of his associate, Mr. Battis. Soon after the firm dissolved, and about the year 1875 Mr. Brown and his son, Herbert P. Brown, engaged in the retail cigar and tobacco business with a store at No. 137 Washington street. Since the death of Mr. Brown, the son has continued business at that place. Mr. Brown was prominent and influential in business circles, and his unceasing work proved an important element toward laying the foundation upon which he built his success. Promptness and exactness were two of his characteristics. His friends often said of him that "he was much too big a man for this small field," but he nevertheless found plenty therein to occupy his time and attention. He was an indefatigable worker, and was most deliberate in his actions and decisions. He was public-spirited and ever ready and willing to promote the welfare of his adopted city.

Willard Hawthorne Brown was united in marriage with Anna Proctor, a daughter of Benjamin Proctor. Both she and her parents were born in Salem, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of two children, as follows: S. Ellen; Herbert Porter, who was united in marriage with Sarah A. Allen, and they became the parents of two children, namely, Willard Allen Brown, who died at the age of fourteen years, and Helen Proctor Brown, who became the wife of Charles F. Cabeen, and they are the parents of one child, a daughter, Janette Allen Cabeen. Mrs. Brown died during the year 1900, a woman greatly loved and admired. Both she and her husband were members of the First Unitarian Church, and liberally contributed to its support. The home life of Mr. Brown was an ideal one, and when not at work he was always to be found in his home, to which he was so devotedly attached. Around his home he seemed to shed a benign influence, which acted as a ray of sunshine, the household being rendered by his presence a center of domestic peace and harmony. Always tender and loving in the home circle, his heart was no less filled with love toward all humanity, and what more beautiful and fitting thought to associate with him than that he was one who loved his fellowman.

Mr. Brown derived great enjoyment and genuine pleasure in the informal intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and especially through the medium of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a member, and highly regarded in that circle. He was a capable business man, and during his lifetime was ever seeking for opportunity and never waiting for fortune to seek him out. He was intensely public-spirited, and in both his public and private life an example of integrity and of sterling manhood worthy of emulation. He was a vital force for good in his community, and aided, where he did not lead, in all efforts to promote the spiritual as well as the temporal welfare of his fellow-men. The personal qualities of Willard Hawthorne Brown were of a rare order, and coupled with them he had great consideration for the feelings of others, and a loyalty in friendship which was expressive of his deep and affectionate nature. These qualities endeared him to his many friends and business associates.

# Leonard Augustus Worcester

DURING his active years, Mr. Worcester was engaged in mercantile business, many years of his useful life having been spent as traveling salesman, and solely through his own efforts he won an honored name among business men. He was a veteran of the Civil War, giving three years of his life to his country's service. He loved his home and was in all things honorable and upright. He was a son of Leonard and Minerva (Carpenter) Worcester, his father a native of Salem, Massachusetts, his mother of Vermont birth. Leonard and Minerva Worcester were the parents of eight children, two of whom are living, Ebenezer and Martha P.

Leonard Augustus Worcester was born at Concord, New Hampshire, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, May 6, 1906. Three years after his birth the family moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, and there he obtained a good education in the public schools. After leaving school he worked with his father, a tailor, for some time, but he craved a more active business life, and for three years was connected with a wholesale house in New York City. He then became a traveling salesman, handling different lines during his career on the road, but usually represented wholesale grocery houses. He was well known throughout New England territory, and until his final illness continued a commercial traveler. He was a member of various organizations, including the Grand Army of the Republic, his three years of service in the Union Army entitling him to that honor. Mr. Worcester married, August 10, 1868, Ellen F. Carll, born in Lowell, Massachusetts, who survives him, a daughter of Francis and Mary Ann (Wooster) Carll.

Francis Carll was born in Waterbury, Maine, October 29, 1825, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, September 7, 1892, son of Jeremiah and Melissa (Pitts) Carll, his father a farmer. Jeremiah and Melissa Carll were the parents of fifteen children, all of whom married save one, two of the children yet living, Adelia, wife of George A. Gardiner, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Fidelia Carll, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Francis Carll was educated in Maine public schools, there residing until accomplishing his minority. He then located in Lowell, Massachusetts, there learned the carpenter's trade and in due course of time became a leading building contractor of the city. He erected many of the fine houses in Lowell, several of those on the Highlands being constructed under his management. He purchased the land through which Westford street runs, laid out the street and owned all the land on both sides for several blocks. He built for himself the first house on the street at that time, there being no water, gas or modern conveniences on the street. He sold the lots with the restriction that all

houses should be built seventeen feet back from the sidewalk line and this restriction was strictly observed. After several years of successful contracting business he retired and confined himself entirely to real estate dealing. He was a careful, judicious investor and was an authority on real estate values. He bore a high reputation as a man of honor and uprightness, and all his transactions bore the closest scrutiny.

He was a Republican in politics and served his city as alderman, declining a nomination for mayor. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving two years, and was one of the useful public men of Lowell, that city losing a good citizen with his passing. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, active in all good works, and greatly beloved by all who knew him. He was a thirty-second degree member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, highly esteemed by his Masonic brethren. He was also an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He made for himself an honored name, and was one of the men who from an humble beginning won their way through industry, perseverance and integrity to high positions of honor and trust.

Mr. Carll married (first) Mary Ann Wooster, of Maine birth, who bore him two daughters, Ellen F., now the widow of Leonard Augustus Worcester, and Etta, wife of Frederick A. Fielding. He married (second) in 1881, Emma C. Pitts, born in Waterbury, Maine, daughter of Benjamin and Myra (Thorne) Pitts. Mr. and Mrs. Pitts had four children, two of whom are living, Emma C., widow of Francis Carll, and Mrs. H. C. Worcester, of Leacock, New Hampshire.

# Mager Page

THROUGHOUT the length and breadth of our country we find men who have worked their way unaided from the lowest rung of the commercial ladder to positions of eminence and power in the community. The more credit is due them for the additional obstacles they have been obliged to overcome and the indomitable courage with which they have been possessed. An example in point was the life of the late Mager Page, of the city of Salem, Massachusetts, whose unabating energy and unfaltering industry, combined with great executive ability, brought him success. Unlimited strength was the impression conveyed by his appearance, and his entire life and the impression was a well founded one. He possessed the deep admiration of the citizens of his adopted city, not only as a keen and upright business man, but as one who was ever foremost in advancing the interests of the city. The progressive business man, if he be at the same time a citizen of large and liberal public spirit, remains even after his being taken away from earthly environment, a power in the community, lending aid and force to all that makes for advancement and betterment. Such a man was Mr. Page, his invincible courage and his stout-heartedness in times of disaster being well-nigh phenomenal. His death, which occurred in Salem, Massachusetts, October 3, 1899, at the age of forty-seven years, cut short a career of great usefulness, and came as a severe blow to the many who were numbered as his friends. The business world suffered the irreparable loss of one who was always ready to approve of that which was right, and for the betterment of commercial life.

The birth of Mager Page occurred in Newfield, Maine, a son of Jacob and Esther (Thompson) Page, old and highly respected natives of that State. His father, Jacob Page, was a farmer in Maine, and later in life became interested in the shoe manufacturing business in Salem, Massachusetts, where he was associated with his son, Warren Page. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Page died in Salem. They were the parents of four children, namely, 1. Warren, who died in Boston, May 19, 1900, a resident of Salem, and was the founder of the Page Counter Company of that city; with seven dollars as his sole capital, and a wheelbarrow for delivery, was the way in which he started this great concern, first making shoe counters, which is the stiff leather used on the inside of the heel, in one small room on Dodge street; he sold these products to shoe manufacturers in Salem, and later erected a large factory, selling the shoe counters all over the New England States. 2. Mary, who is the widow of the late Burt Tilman, and resides in New York. 3. Mager, who is the subject of this memoir. 4. Annie, who became the wife of Ira Berry.

The boyhood and early youth of Mager Page were spent on his father's farm, where he assisted with the chores, but he yearned to make his way in life and felt that for this purpose a larger field was very necessary. Accordingly, after attending the country schools of that locality, he left home at the age of fifteen years, and went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he was employed in a soap factory for one year. While there he managed to save one hundred dollars, which made him feel very independent and capable of doing greater things. He returned home, and loaned this money to his father. His desire to enter business life was so strong that he soon left his home again, this time going to Summersworth, Massachusetts, where he was employed in a morocco shop, his work being that of finishing the morocco. He remained there for five years and continued in that line of business. He then went to Salem, Massachusetts, where his brother, Warren Page, was engaged in business, and soon after his arrival in that city he bought out his brother's partner, James Knight, and thus entered the establishment of the Page Counter Company. He was a man who first saw possibilities and then realized them. He was the possessor of a keen, analytical mind, and was quick to foresee the advantages of business investments and their ultimate worth. Mr. Page remained a member of the Page Counter Company until his death, and in his life there were elements of greatness because of the excellent use he made of his opportunities. Vigorous intellect, magnanimity, patience with people and events, these are a heritage of infinitely greater value than that of mere wealth. What the world needs is men such as Mager Page, men capable of conducting business on terms fair alike to employer and employed, men of genuine worth, and of unquestionable integrity and honor.

On July 30, 1871, Mager Page was united in marriage with Augusta A. Wilkinson, of Freedom, New Hampshire, where she was born, a daughter of George and Susan (Wilkinson) Wilkinson. Mr. and Mrs. Page were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Frank A., who was united in marriage with Edith Thompson, and they are the parents of three children, Raymond M., Doris and Marjorie Augusta; they reside in Cambridge, Massachusetts. 2.. Fred A., who married Gertrude Davis, and they are the parents of two children, Louise and Mager, the latter being named for Mager Page, the subject of this memoir. 3. Cora L., who became the wife of Howard Rudderham, and they are at present living at Shirley, Massachusetts. 4. Edgar W., who was united in marriage with Alice Philbrook, and they are the parents of one child, Evelyn Margaret. 5. Margaret J. D., who lives at home with her mother, in Salem, Massachusetts, at No. 2 Loring avenue.

The Page Counter Company, of which Mager Page was a member, is now managed by Charles I. and William F. Wilkinson, brothers, who are half-brothers of Mrs. Page. Despite his close attention to business, Mr. Page always held that every citizen should interest himself keenly in public affairs, and in all matters affecting the welfare and growth of Salem he faithfully coöperated. Courteous and dignified in his manner, he was always considerate of others

in action and speech. Happily gifted in disposition and taste, enterprising and original in all of his ideas, personally liked most by those who knew him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he was sincere in maintaining them, Mr. Page's career was rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having. He was a man of strong domestic affections, finding his chief recreation and pleasure in the home circle. He possessed a most lovable, sympathetic disposition, and was always a staunch friend. Truth-loving, fearless and fraternal, there was in his manner a certain warmth and geniality which was extremely winning and never failed to attract those with whom he was brought in contact. A man of large heart and social nature, Mr. Page was always accessible to his friends. He was a member of the United Workmen, and in his political belief was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, having served in many city offices. He was essentially a man of deeds rather than of words. Self-made, and partly self-educated, the city of Salem, Massachusetts, may well be proud to number this man among her sons.

# Cyrus Woodman

AMONG the representative men of the community of Massachusetts stands the name of the late Cyrus Woodman, who represented high ideals of citizenship. Commercial integrity meant much to him, but intellectual enlightenment and civic righteousness meant more. His influence for good was felt either directly or indirectly by all his associates, and his life has left a lasting impress on them. He was a type of the American citizen whose interests are broad and his success was won by honorable enterprise.

The Woodmans of New England are of English descent, and in the mother country this family is said by genealogists to have been of great antiquity. The origin of the surname and its signification are variously described, and may have been first given to one whose abode was in a forest, and hence classed with names derived from localities. In 1635, Edward Woodman and his wife Joanna came to Newbury, Massachusetts, where they resided until their death. Of the ninety-one grantees who settled Newbury, fifteen persons were entitled to be addressed as "Mr.," a title indicating social position above that of the average colonist. Edward Woodman became prominently identified with affairs of the church, and figured as leader of the movement which resulted in setting aside some strict regulations of church government. He was a deputy to the General Court in 1637, and in 1638 was one of the three commissioners to end small causes in Newbury, and died in 1694.

Cyrus Woodman was a direct descendant of Joshua Woodman, the second son of Edward and Joanna Woodman, and was born in Buxton, Maine, June 2, 1814, a son of Joseph and Susanna (Coffin) Woodman. A man of exceptional physical vigor, he was apparently unusually well on the morning of the day he died, and had gone to Boston to attend to some matters of business. His death, which occurred at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 31, 1889, was wholly unexpected. His life was a solid, true, strong and serviceable life, leaving the impress of his personality upon the enterprises with which he was identified, and upon those with whom he was associated. He was buried in Buxton, Maine.

Mr. Woodman graduated from Bowdoin College in 1836, and in that year went to Boston and studied law in the office of Hon. Samuel Hubbard, and later in the office of Hubbard & Watts. During this period he shared quarters in an attic on Howard street with his schoolmate and life-long friend, John A. Andrew. In 1838, Mr. Woodman entered the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Boston during the year 1839. He did not

practice to any extent, however, and shortly afterward felt the lure of the West, and went there as assistant agent of the Boston & Western Land Company, in whose employment he remained until the dissolution of the company in 1843. He afterward formed a partnership with the late Governor C. C. Washburn, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, which association continued for eleven years. He continued in business in the West until the year 1863, when he removed to Cambridge, Massachustts, where he made his home up to the time of his death. Mr. Woodman always took a deep interest in his *Alma Mater,* and for a number of years was one of the board of overseers, and was a generous benefactor of Bowdoin College. He was a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and took a lively interest in genealogical and historical subjects, particularly those in reference to his native state and town, devoting much time to the collection of data concerning the history of Buxton, Maine, his birthplace, and of his immediate and distant relatives.

On January 5, 1842, Cyrus Woodman was united in marriage with Charlotte Flint, daughter of Deacon Ephraim Flint, of Baldwin, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Woodman were the parents of six children: 1. Mary, born in Winslow, Illinois. 2. Frank, also born in Winslow, Illinois, died August 2, 1845. 3. Frank, born in Mineral Point, Wisconsin. 4. Walter, born in Mineral Point, died September 9, 1850. 5. Walter, born in Mineral Point. 6. Edward, born in Mineral Point. Miss Mary Woodman, the only daughter, resides in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A man of large heart and social nature, Mr. Woodman was always accessible to his friends, and never neglecting any duty, he could at almost any hour find time for a social chat or a word of encouragement to the downhearted. Such a man leaves a memory that is cherished for many years after he has passed from earth. The business interests of Mr. Woodman became many and varied. His clear and far-seeing mind seemed to grasp the problems of the future, and his indomitable perseverance carried his undertakings to success. He had a capacity for judging the merits and motives of men, a large view of life, and an unfailing self-reliance. His sympathies were so broad that they extended to all with whom he came in contact, and it was the good of each individual that seemed to appeal to him. People of the most widely differing dispositions, and the most opposite temperaments, were alike his friends. Large as was his mind, his heart was larger, and his sympathetic help was given in many ways. As a host, his hearty, genial manner, his unaffected pleasure in the society of his friends, was something to be enjoyed and treasured. Mr. Woodman was a man of strong domestic affections, finding his chief recreation and pleasure in the home circle. Truth-loving, fearless and fraternal, there was in his manner a certain warmth and geniality which were extremely winning and never failed to attract those with whom he was brought in contact. New England is proud to claim as her citizen such a man

as Cyrus Woodman, one in whose character the qualities of enterprise and genuine conservatism were so well blended. He was an example of the man who wins the confidence and respect of his fellow-men by following the rules established, both in private and public life, by the unwritten laws of honor and integrity.

# Rufus Gibbon Walden

RUFUS GIBBON WALDEN, whose death occurred in North Adams, Massachusetts, March 5, 1891, was a business man of marked force and energy and well exemplified the fact that constant labor, well applied, especially when joined with sterling personal qualities, must inevitably win the respect and esteem of his fellow-men. His methods in business were clear and concise, and the system of ability which he displayed would have been equally effectual if fate had decreed that he be placed in any other line of work. No visionary dreams of impossibilities ever filled his mind, and he was practical in all his ideas, ever building up instead of tearing down as he journeyed through life, benefiting his fellow citizens and seeking to leave the world all the better for his having been in it.

Rufus Gibbon Walden was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, February 11, 1836, a son of Arnold and Maholo (Wilburn) Walden. Arnold Waldon was a farmer, and his farm, which was located in the "Notch," a part of North Adams, was called and was well known as the Old Walden Farm. After the completion of his education, Rufus Gibbon Walden started a career of great usefulness and success. He was a lifelong resident of his native town, in which he was honored with various positions of trust and responsibility. He served as chief engineer of the fire department, and as tax collector and selectman for several years. He had been treasurer of the Hoosac Valley Agricultural Society, and was a member of the executive committee of this organization at the time of his death. Mr. Walden was appointed deputy sheriff for many years and filled this office with signal ability and the utmost success.

His energy, determination and thoroughness in whatever he undertook could not fail of splendid results, and for many years he was engaged in the insurance business, becoming a thorough master of this line of work and was not only successful but well known also. During the last years of his life he carried on an extensive business as a real estate and insurance broker, being particularly successful in the real estate calling and his transactions in that line for years amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. He was a competent auctioneer and received numerous calls to act in that capacity. His talents and time were devoted to every line of work which he undertook, which constituted the foundation of his success.

The death of Mr. Walden was a real loss to the community, not alone because it cut short all the valuable activities in which he had been engaged so long, but also because it removed from his fellow-men a strong and winning personality, and the deep affection and feelings of the community were ex-

pressed in the North Adams "Transcript" at the time of his death, as follows: "This community was startled to learn of the very sudden death of Rufus Gibbon Walden, who, judging from all appearances, had been in the full flush of health and strength. He had been transacting business as usual during the forenoon, and at a little before twelve o'clock started to drive to his home on Cherry street. When very near his home he collapsed in the sleigh, and soon after expired."

On November 2, 1856, at the age of twenty-four years, Rufus Gibbon Walden was united in marriage with Lutheria Louise Sampson, of Troy, New York, a daughter of Lyscom and Cyrene (Davis) Sampson, of Williamstown, Massachusetts. Mrs. Rufus Gibbon Walden's grandfather on her mother's side was Joseph Davis, her grandmother was Sylvia (Wilburn) Davis. Her grandfather on the paternal side was Jacob Sampson, of New Salem, Massachusetts, and her grandmother was Alice (Clark) Sampson. On her father's side was an ancestor, by the name of Deborah Sampson, who masqueraded as a man and served for a long period in the Revolutionary War as a soldier. Her sex was not discovered until near the close of that conflict, when she was honorably discharged, and much praise was bestowed upon her. Her life forms one of the many interesting unwritten narratives of those trying days to the young Republic. Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Gibbon Walden were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Eugenia Maria, now deceased, who became the wife of Clarence Wescott Gallup, of North Adams, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of two children, Eugenia Louise, deceased, and Clarence. 2. Herbert Rufus, deceased.

Mr. Walden's life was one of great activity, being the possessor of natural ability of a high order, and he was a man of energy, grit and perseverance. His business and official career brought him in contact with all classes, among whom he had many and warm friends. He was himself kindly, friendly, accommodating and generous. He always had a cordial greeting for all and was never appealed to in vain to confer a reasonable favor. These admirable qualities drew men to him and bound them by firm and enduring attachments. Though not a believer in the idleness of club life, yet he derived pleasure in the intercourse with his brother members of Berkshire Commandery, Knights Templar. He was not a member of any particular church, but was in sympathy with the tenets of the Methodist faith. The manner of his death was not a surprise to himself and family. For years he had been aware that he was a victim of heart disease, and the attacks that at first seemed trivial increased in severity with the advance of age. He had consulted a specialist, who had informed him what he had reason to expect, and in kindness he communicated the sad intelligence to his family, but few, if any, others knew of the specter that persistently followed him in his daily round of duties, through which he went with the same cheerful demeanor that had always marked his intercourse with men. The personal characteristics of Mr. Walden were wholly

worthy and very unusually attractive, and no man could have performed the tasks that he assumed more admirably or with greater enthusiasm. He will be greatly missed and mourned by the many who esteemed him for his social nature, kindness of heart, and his true loyalty to friends.

# George Washington Stinson

THE record of the business life of the late George Washington Stinson, who for a quarter of a century was a well-known resident of the city of Melrose, Massachusetts, was one of great prominence and activity. He will long be remembered, not more for his achievement than for the "little nameless" remembered acts of kindness and love. No trouble was too great for him to take if a neighbor could be benefited, a sufferer relieved, a boy's ambition realized, or even a sick man's whim gratified. Out of the grateful love of the men and women, who were constant recipients of his lavish hospitality and friendship, shall his monument be built. He was a man of noble proportions, mentally equally well endowed, with a heart that quickly responded to every appeal. He would have won eminence in any field of labor, and was most genial, open-handed and friendly, while his life was a succession of good deeds. His death occurred in Melrose, Massachusetts, December 11, 1916, and his funeral was the occasion of a great gathering of those who wished to manifest their respect and love.

George Washington Stinson was born in Deer Isle, Maine, May 26, 1849, the son of John and Olive Stinson, both highly respected natives of that place. His father, John Stinson, was the youngest son, and his first wife was Isabel (Dyer) Stinson, of Castine, now Brooksville, on Cape Rozier. After her death he was united in marriage with the widow of Thomas Trundy. Early in his manhood he gained the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, and held many elective offices during his lifetime. He died in Rockland, Maine. The ancestor of the Stinson family was Robert Stinson, commonly called Cornet Robert Stinson, because he was cornet of the first horse company raised in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, in the year 1658. Tradition says that he came from England, and from the County of Kent, settling in Scituate, Massachusetts, in the year 1634. His house stood on a sloping plain near the bank of the Scituate river, and the records show that he was able to bear arms in 1643, and in the year 1652 he became a freeman. In 1656 he erected a saw mill on what was then called "Herring Brook," which was burnt by the Indians in 1676. Robert Stinson died February 1, 1702, at the age of ninety years.

Captain Isaiah Stinson, the great-grandson of the immigrant, Robert Stinson, and the great-grandfather of George Washington Stinson, had a long service of distinction during the Revolutionary War, from January 1, 1777, to April 13, 1780. He was commissioned as captain in Colonel Gamaliel Bradford's Fourteenth Volunteer Regiment. Captain Stinson, after the Revolution, returned to the sea and was lost on one of his voyages. Thus George Washington Stinson, a man of rare nobility of character and usefulness of

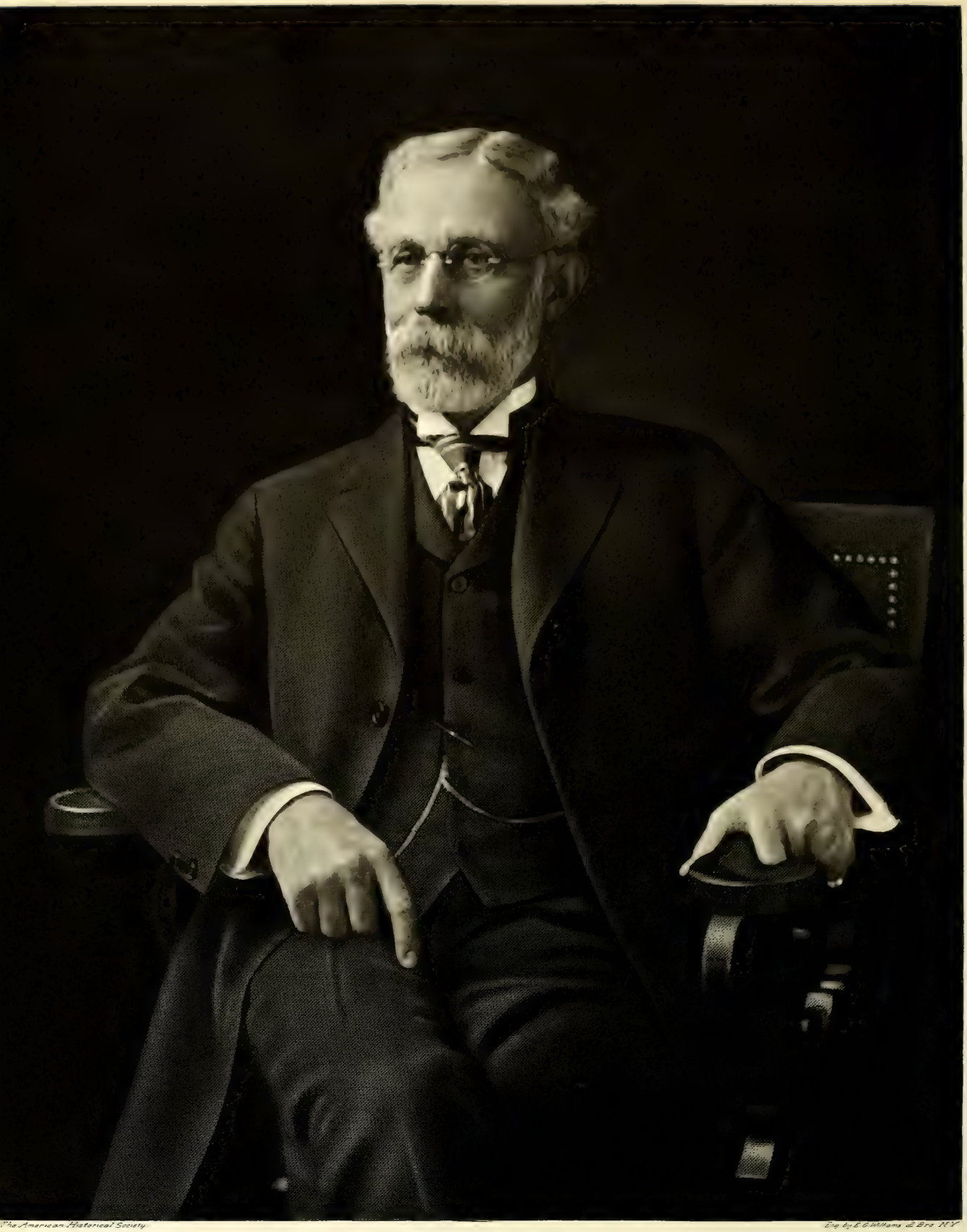
life, was a representative of a family known and respected for its illustrious members. Mr. Stinson left his native State of Maine when a young boy, and grew to manhood in Charlestown, Massachusetts. During the year 1863 he enlisted in the army, when still only fifteen years of age, but was rejected because of his extreme youth, so he was forced to wait until he was a little older, when he again volunteered his services and was accepted. He was a splendid soldier, taking quite naturally to military ways and discipline. At the close of the war, Mr. Stinson returned to Boston, and being thrown out in the world on his own resources, he first was employed by Mr. Gillett, and later by A. R. Mitchell, wholesale tobacconist. It was there that he gained an introduction to the business world, and as this establishment was run on the best of business lines, the youthful clerk gained a wide understanding of methods and principles that were of the utmost value to him later in his life. By perseverance and natural ability and thrift, he soon gained the confidence of J. L. Richards, one of Boston's leading business men and capitalists, and he became Mr. Richards' partner, the firm being known as J. L. Richards & Company, wholesale tobacconists. Mr. Stinson continued actively engaged in this business, and died in the harness. He became one of the leading jobbers of the New England States, and although he gradually relinquished his interest in business affairs, he was the representative of the American Tobacco Company. With his mental equipment to strengthen and make effective his natural business ability, Mr. Stinson won success. He took a very keen interest in the affairs of Melrose, Massachusetts, his adopted city, and did much to promote its interests, so that the community owed him a great debt for the assistance he gave in its development. His integrity in business was perfect and might justly be called unblemished.

That feeling of sympathy, which was so predominant in him, made him delight in intercourse with his fellow-men, and he was always quick to enter into the informal social gatherings of his friends, of whom he had a host. One of the organizations of which he was a member, and in which he was for many years very active, was the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and keenly interested in the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of United States Post No. 4, of Melrose, Massachusetts. The funeral services of Mr. Stinson were held at his late residence at No. 25 Batchelder street, Melrose, and were conducted by the Rev. Harold Marshall, of the First Universalist Church, in which Mr. Stinson had been an active worker for many years. Thus with imposing ceremonies his body was laid to rest, and no man will be more missed or longer mourned among the poor and unfortunate, to whom his sympathy and help were unfailing.

On April 23, 1872, George Washington Stinson was united in marriage with Sarah Bowman Frost, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, a daughter of Albert and Eliza Mitchell (Bell) Frost. Her father, Albert Frost, was one of the pioneer provision dealers of the city of Boston, and was a direct descend-

ant of the old Puritan schoolmaster, Joshua Frost.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Frost were the parents of two children, namely, Sarah Bowman, who became the wife of George Washington Stinson, and Martha Robbins, who became the wife of John E. Parker, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Stinson were the parents of one child, a son, Albert Frost, who was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and received his education in the city of his birth. Mrs. Stinson has continued to reside at the Stinson home in Melrose, Massachusetts, since the death of her husband.

The public spirit of Mr. Stinson was most notable, and no pains or effort were too great for him to take in the interest of the community or the welfare of those about him. He was a devoted husband and father, and in every relation of life his conduct was well worthy of being held up as an example to the youth of the community. Mr. Stinson was most generous in nature, kindly and considerate of all men, while his sympathies were quick and his affection strong and enduring. Of a genial disposition, he made and kept hosts of friends, and while his business integrity gained for him an enduring reputation among his associates, his sterling character made him a much-sought-after man, both in the business and social world. He was a man of kindly nature, a hater of sham, and most charitable in nature, few if any knowing the full extent of his benefactions. The great influence which George Washington Stinson exerted in life was at once great and beneficent, and those who come after him should consider it both a task and a privilege to keep it alive in the future.



The American Historical Society

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John Hopewell

# John Hopewell

NEW ENGLAND has acquired a well deserved reputation for the large number of keen, progressive business men that she has sent out in all directions, not a few of whom have come to the conclusion that the city of Boston, Massachusetts, offered in many respects advantages not to be found in some of the other larger cities of the United States. The late John Hopewell, until his death the head of the firm of L. C. Chase & Company, was a fine instance of this class. His name was well known in the highest business circles of the business world as that of a man to be trusted, and one with whom it was a satisfaction to transact business. His life was truly a happy illustration of the honors and rewards of business fidelity and industry, when combined with high principles and unswerving integrity. While up-to-date and progressive in all of his business methods, he gave careful and deliberate thought to every innovation which was proposed to him bebefore he would allow its introduction, but when once convinced of its practicability and benefit, there was no delay in making the required change. Like the majority of men who have risen to commercial prominence during the last half century of our Nation's history, Mr. Hopewell was emphatically self-made, cutting his way from the most humble walks of mercantile pursuits, inch by inch and step by step, relying upon his own good sense, until he gained the uppermost rung of the commercial ladder, and became a leader among the merchants who guided the destiny, along commercial lines, of Boston. Long years of hard work had told heavily upon the health of Mr. Hopewell, who passed from our midst in Washington, D. C., March 28, 1916, where he had stopped off for about three days previous for a visit, en route home from a pleasure trip to the South.

John Hopewell, who was for a long period known and is still remembered by many as John Hopewell, Jr., was born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, February 2, 1845, the eldest son of John and Catherine Hopewell. His father, John Hopewell, Sr., was a native of London, England, and came to the United States as a boy. He had many machine interests, and the family moved early to Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, where the son's boyhood days were spent. John Hopewell, Jr., obtained a good elementary education in the public schools, but left school at the age of fourteen years to take up the trade of his father. He then entered the employ of the Messrs. Lamson and Goodnow, who were manufacturers of table cutlery in Shelburne, and there he remained for three years, in the meantime continuing his studies when opportunity offered by attending night school.

During the year 1861, Mr. Hopewell, then nineteen years of age, went to

Springfield, Massachusetts, where for a while he was with the Wason Manufacturing Company, car builders, and when the Civil War broke out, he secured a position in the United States Armory, at Springfield, Massachusetts, manufacturing rifles for the Government. Throughout these years of his youth Mr. Hopewell, while giving conscientious attention to his daily work, embraced every opportunity to read and study, and with the wish to fit himself for a larger career he took a course in the Burnham Business College, Springfield. His first experience in the mercantile business was as agent for a publishing house in Albany, New York, but misfortune overtaking the concern, he returned to Springfield and secured a position with Josiah Cummings, a manufacturer of saddlery. After two years, he made his most important change, went to Boston, and associated himself with L. C. Chase & Company of that city, becoming a traveling representative for that firm, and in five years he became a member of the firm. He was identified with this concern up to the time of his death. This business was organized in 1847 by Lucius C. and Henry F. Chase, manufacturers of saddlery and horse clothing. This firm in 1867 joined with Thomas Goodall, of Sanford, Maine, and established the Sanford Mills for the manufacture of plush carriage robes, and from that time forward Mr. Hopewell became identified with the growth of these mills. In the year 1875 he was made a partner in the firm of L. C. Chase & Company and later Mr. Hopewell became the senior partner, also succeeding Henry F. Chase as treasurer of the Sanford Mills.

Mr. Hopewell was a typical example of the self-made man, and was enterprising and always prompt to see and take advantage of opportunities to enlarge the business. He was a firm believer in the infusion of "young blood" to keep a firm alive and active. Accordingly, in 1909, five younger members were added to the firm of L. C. Chase & Company, but he followed the affairs of the concern and the mill with continuing interest. In the last few years of his life, Mr. Hopewell was able to look back over his career and see how the business of his firm had developed from small beginnings on Sudbury street to what, in connection with the mills, is the largest plant for manufacturing horse clothing, plush robes, car and furniture plushes and so forth, in the United States, or in fact in the world, with branches in New York, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, and London, England. In addition to their own manufacturing business, L. C. Chase & Company are the selling house of the Sanford Mills, the Troy Blanket Mills, of Troy, New Hampshire, the Reading Rubber Manufacturing Company, of Reading, Massachusetts, and the Holyoke Plush Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts. Upon the retirement of the Messrs. Chase in 1885, the question arose with the remaining partners, namely, John Hopewell, his brother, Frank Hopewell, and O. F. Kendall, as to the expediency of continuing the business under the old firm name, or to adopt a new name for future use, and it was decided to continue under the old firm name. But here they met an unexpected obstacle, as their lawyer discovered that there was still on the statute books an old, forgotten, and useless law, passed about

seventy-five years before, which prohibited the use of any name in a business firm having a special partner when no person of that name was connected with the firm. Mr. Hopewell then applied to the Legislature and had this law repealed.

During the period that Mr. Hopewell and his family visited in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which covered a period of twenty-five years, he took a prominent part in its business and political affairs, serving as president of the Cambridge Board of Trade, then called the Citizens' Trade Association, and as president of the Cambridge and Colonial clubs. In 1890 Mr. Hopewell was a member of the House of Representatives, and six years later was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in St. Louis, Missouri. He was also a delegate to the National Board of Trade conventions at Washington for four successive years. For several years Mr. Hopewell was a delegate from Boston to the National Board of Trade in Washington. He represented his district in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1892, and was a power in his congressional district. At one time he was offered the candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress, which was equivalent to an election, but his business responsibility would not permit him to accept this honor. He was also a delegate to the Republican Convention, in 1896, which nominated William McKinley for President of the United States. For many years Mr. Hopewell was active in the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, serving repeatedly on its important tariff and other committees and speaking again and again for the industry before the committees of Congress in Washington. He was always a welcome friend of President McKinley, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, and Chairman Nelson Dingley, Jr., and high in the esteem of these and other leaders of the Republican party. Years of intercourse with these and other public men, combined with the fact that he himself had been active in shaping some large and fruitful legislation, left its mark and made him interesting and resourceful in conversation and debate. He removed to Newton, Massachusetts, eight years prior to his death, and for two years was the president of the Hunnewell Club, and a member of the Newton and Brae Burn Golf clubs.

Mr. Hopewell was also identified with other interests outside his own business, and held many positions of responsibility and trust. He was a director of the Sanford Mills, the Reading Rubber Manufacturing Company, and of the First National Bank of Boston, and was president of the Electric Goods Manufacturing Company of Canton, Massachusetts. He was one of the organizers of the Home Market Club, and served as a member of its executive committee or a director ever since its organization, and was influential in the shaping of its policies. He was interested in political subjects, especially those connected with the manufacturing interests of the New England States, and in all political matters gave his support to the principles of the Republican party.

On October 20, 1870, John Hopewell was united in marriage with Sarah Warriner Blake, a daughter of Charles and Betsey Collins (Pease) Blake,

both natives of Springfield, Massachusetts. The ancient and respectable family of Blake is of British extraction, and traditionally descended from Aplake, whose name appears as one of the Knights of King Arthur's Table. In a Genealogical History of William Blake, of Dorchester, appears the statement that the immigrant to New England was the son of Giles Blake, of Little Baddow, Essex, England. In 1833, her father, Charles Blake, married Betsey Collins Pease, a woman who combined great strength of will and moral purpose with a vigorous and engaging personality. Mr. and Mrs. John Hopewell were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Charles Frederick, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and educated in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; he was united in marriage with Vera Stiebel, a graduate of Radcliff College. 2. Frank Blake, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and received his education at the Chauncey Hall School; he married Helen Clarke, of Natick, and they are the parents of one child, John Clarke. 3. Mabel Gertrude, born in Cambridge, and educated in Gillman's Private School; she became the wife of Clarence Marmaduke Casselberry, M. D., of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and they are now residing in Brookline, Massachusetts. 4. Nellie Harriett, born in Cambridge, and obtained her education in Gillman's Private School; she became the wife of Clarence Conant Colby, a graduate of Harvard Law School; they are the parents of two children, Beatrice and Elizabeth. 5. Henry Chase, born in Cambridge, and graduated from Harvard University; he is associated with the L. C. Chase & Company, and resides in Newton, Massachusetts.

Mr. Hopewell was a man of strong social instincts, and joined freely with his fellow-men in the common life of the community. He was included in the membership of many prominent organizations and clubs, where he met with his friends and associates in the most delightful relations. The order of Masons was naturally one of those organizations in which his membership was especially valued by him, and he was a member of Hampton Lodge of Masons, of Springfield, Massachusetts. He served in the past as president of the Cambridge Republican Club, and at the time of his death was a member of the Algonquin Club of Boston, the Boston Art Club, the Boston Athletic Association, the Merchants Club, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Guernsey Cattle Club, and was the owner of one of the finest herds in the State, which he delighted in showing his friends and acquaintances on his modernly equipped farm, located two miles from Natick, Massachusetts. He purchased this estate for a country house, and found much enjoyment in developing the farm and was an enthusiastic advocate of better herds of cattle and intensive farming.

Mr. Hopewell was a man who first saw possibilities, and then realized them. He possessed a keen analytical mind, and was quick to foresee the possibilities of business investments and their ultimate worth. As a host, his hearty, genial manner, his unaffected pleasure in the society of his friends, was something to be enjoyed and treasured. He was a man of most generous im-

pulses, and was held in closest affection by all who knew him well. He was a graceful and interesting speaker, with an unusual knowledge of public affairs. He was always outspoken in his manner, and there was no difficulty in knowing just where he stood on any subject to be discussed. While not a native of Newton, Massachusetts, Mr. Hopewell was among the most loyal of her adopted sons, and one whom she is proud to number among her representative men. He labored not for this day and generation alone, but for those who are to come after, and for the distant future. His work will endure, will promote the world's progress in more ways than can now be foreseen, and will bring blessings to untold millions.

# Levi Emery

BEYOND doubt Levi Emery, late of Lawrence, Massachusetts, was one of the most conspicuous figures in the general life of that community, having identified himself with well-nigh every department of its affairs during the many years which he made it his home. Although the influence of Mr. Emery upon the community, due to the part he played in the business world, was a great one, it was not by any means the sum total of that which he exercised, or perhaps even the major portion of it. This was rather the result of his character as a man, a character which, coupled with a strong personality such as that possessed by Mr. Emery, could not fail to have its effect upon all those with whom he came in contact. At the base of his character, as it must be at the base of all worthy character, were the fundamental virtues of courage and honesty, and to these he added not only other virtues, but the graces of personality and manner, which made him at once the charming companion and the most faithful friend. He was the possessor of a sincerity which rendered him incapable of taking advantage of another, and a courage that kept him cheerful and determined in the face of all obstacles. He always had a practical grasp of affairs, and an idealism which kept his outlook fresh and his aims pure and high-minded. In all the relations of life, in all his associations with his fellow-men, these same qualities stood out in a marked manner, and it was only natural that they gained for him the admiration and affection of all those who were so fortunate as to have known him intimately. We are always duly interested and properly impressed by the success won by unusual talents and powers out of the common, it appeals to a very fundamental trait in all of us, the account of the exploits of others more gifted than ourselves. But it may be questioned if such matters are really of vital interest to us; certainly they are not so important as that other class of record which describes how worth has won its way upwards, through doubts and difficulties from humble beginnings to a recognized place in the regard of men, and trusted to no power but its own indomitable courage and indefatigable patience for the result. Such an example we may find in the life of the late Levi Emery, who by sheer perseverance and hard work gradually forced his way upward from a humble position to one of influence and control in the business world. His death, which occurred at his home in Lawrence, Massachusetts, on February 2, 1885, when he was sixty-seven years of age, was a distinct loss to the business and social circles in which he had been so prominent a figure.

A word here would be appropriate concerning the distinguished ancestry of Mr. Emery, the sterling characteristics of which were so well exemplified

in his personal life. John Emery, the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the family in America, was born in Romsey, Hants, England, and with his brother he sailed from Southampton in 1635 in the ship "James," and landed at Boston. John Emery then went to Newbury, where he had a grant of half an acre for a house lot. It is from this old and honorable English house that Mr. Emery was sprung and his forbears in this country are not less to be honored than those of old England. Levi Emery was born of well-to-do parents in Salem, New Hampshire, in the year 1818, and his early life was spent at home in his native town. He attended the local schools, as he was of so ambitious a nature that he availed himself of every opportunity that arose, and he looked forward with a strong desire to the time when he could engage in an independent business. For six years after he commenced business for himself, Mr. Emery lived in Malden, Massachusetts, and then removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he remained for about a dozen years, acting as agent for the Tremont Land Company. During the year 1864 he went to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and during his life there he carried on a large and profitable farming business, becoming familiarly known as "Farmer Emery," and held many positions of honor and trust in the community. He was a member of the Common Council in the years 1867, 1868, 1872, 1875 and 1876, and was a member of the Legislatures of 1877, 1878 and 1879. Every one who knew Mr. Emery joins in the statement that his life can be numbered with the great men described by the poet, who in departing leave "footprints on the sands of time." His strong points were his originality, his geniality, his enthusiasm, and his rugged honesty. In his private as well as his public walks of life his originality was everywhere apparent. When he first went to Lawrence the land of the fifty acre farm on Tower Hill was all worn out, the buildings gone, fences decayed, and the property in part loaded with debt and unpaid taxes, but withal he foresaw great possibilities in the dilapidated old farm, and purchased for the sum of sixty-five hundred dollars, what in a few years was worth more than fifty thousand dollars. He erected new and commodious buildings, and raised a certain kind of produce for which that land was especially adapted and which found a ready market. For many years the garden truck of Mr. Emery, such as early cabbages, lettuce, tomatoes, and strawberries, had almost a monopoly in the city. He saw the demand and was in time to supply it, and be it said to his credit that he was one of those men who knew how to make farming pay. He worked and he planned while others slept, and this originality contributed largely to his success in public life. When he spoke he always had something interesting to say; his phrases were not stereotyped rhetoric, but they had a newness that always commanded the closest attention. When in the City Council or in the State Legislature, if he saw a wrong or need that could be redressed or supplied by legislation, nothing could stand between him and duty. And one little circumstance will serve to illustrate the integrity of Mr. Emery. When in the Legislature urging forward a law to tax association property there was a strong lobby to oppose the measure. While the bill was pending

a third reading in the House, a party who was interested in its defeat came to the city and disclosed a plan to a well known lawyer of the city to have Mr. Emery stop pressing its passage. The lawyer sent for Mr. Emery and, getting into the wagon beside the honest farmer, inquired of him if a money consideration would not persuade him to "let up." Mr. Emery, without hesitation, replied, "This old wagon wouldn't hold gold enough to have me stop urging the passage of this bill." Mr. Emery was one of those men who did nothing by halves, but in whatever he undertook his enthusiasm pushed it to a conclusion. Firm in his convictions, he was gentle in manner, genial in his nature and generous in his impulses, qualities which caused him to be respected and beloved by all. He and his family attended the Elliot Church, to which he gave his time and means unsparingly. He was helpful and sympathetic with the pastors and the members, and his intense desire was for the prosperity of the church.

Forty-seven years prior to his death Levi Emery was united in marriage with Sarah Tenney, of Salem, New Hampshire, a sister of the Messrs. Tenney, of Methuen, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Emery became the parents of one child, a daughter, Sarah E., who is now Mrs. Ebenezer Saunders, and who resides at the old homestead. She became the wife of Ebenezer Saunders, November 18, 1872, and was left a widow by the death of Mr. Saunders, August 24, 1909, at Methuen, Massachusetts. Mr. Saunders was born in Salem, New Hampshire, November 30, 1831, and had resided in Lawrence, Massachusetts, for about twenty years previous to his retirement from all active business life, when he went to Methuen. Mr. Saunders was chiefly engaged in market gardening, being associated with his father-in-law, Levi Emery, in conducting extensive farming operations on a fifty acre farm on Tower Hill, commonly known as the "Tower Hill Farm."

A tribute to the general affection and respect in which Mr. Emery was held was his impressive funeral, which was held from the old homestead, the Rev. J. L. R. Trask being the officiating clergyman. The house was banked with flowers, tokens of the esteem in which he was held, while many of the most prominent men of the city acted as his pallbearers. The interment was in Bellevue Cemetery. The bright sayings and fund of wit of Mr. Emery will long be remembered, and at his death all united in saying that a good citizen, a kind and generous neighbor and a valued man had been taken away. However high our estimate of those with whom we are associated or however strong our attachment to our dearest friends while they are with us, when they are taken away and we know they never will return, then we realize as never before what they were to us, and how great our loss is, and so it is sometimes said that words of praise are spoken of the dead which would not have been spoken when they were living. Enough cannot be said concerning the distinguished gentlemen whose name heads this memoir, and he was always the honest and just man. If one had any claim where he was concerned, they were sure to have credit for all they were entitled to. He was generous, and many

of his acts of kindness doubtless were known only to himself and those benefited by his kindness. Levi Emery has left a memory, fragrant with goodness, of a nature to be emulated by all in maintaining the high character and standard of business principles. His loss, so serious to the community-at-large and to the business world, was felt by the general public more deeply than can be expressed.

# Charles Hamilton Brown

THE life of Charles Hamilton Brown was so varied in its activities, so honorable in its purpose, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects, that it became an integral part of the history of Stoneham, Massachusetts, and also left its impress upon the annals of the State and Nation. He was a type of business man of whom any city or State might justly feel proud, whose enterprise and integrity not only developed the trade and commerce of the community, but gave it an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods. Probably the greatest compliment that can be paid him is that he made himself an honor to his Nation in the great commercial world, as well as a credit to the community in which he resided. As a man in society finds the most important feature of his life is his relation with his fellow-men, so in the upbuilding of a State, perhaps the most salient feature to be considered is its commercial relations with other States, and as it is with States and Nations, so it is with cities, the foundations upon which they rest being their commercial activities and the qualities of their leading manufacturers. The importance to a community therefore, that its representative business men should possess the highest attributes of the race, cannot be overestimated, as it is in the hands of these chief citizens that its destiny lies, and with them its fortunes must rise or fall. In the list of her honored citizens, Stoneham cannot be other than satisfied with the record and useful career of Mr. Brown, who was a leather manufacturer. His death, which occurred in Stoneham, Massachusetts, March 24, 1904, marked the passing of one who was a business man of great force and energy, and who well exemplified the fact that constant labor when joined with sterling personal qualities must inevitably win the respect and esteem of fellow-men.

Charles Hamilton Brown was born in Leominster, Massachusetts, February 27, 1839, the son of Alexander Hamilton and Adelia (Spaulding) Brown. His father, who was a son of Jethro Brown, was a native of the State of Vermont, and his mother a native of Massachusetts. In those days every youth was expected to earn his own living by his hands, and the educational advantages were not to be compared with what were afforded in later years. Mr. Brown attended the common schools of Leominster, where he obtained his only education, and at the early age of fifteen years, without waiting to complete his studies, he left home and went to North Woburn, Massachusetts, where he learned the currying trade, and served an apprenticeship with the firm of Bond & Tidd until he was twenty-one years old. On March 6, 1860, Mr. Brown moved to Stoneham, Massachusetts, where he was employed by the firm of Tidd & Bloomer, and remained in that position until they dissolved

their partnership and closed their factory in 1861. He then went to Woburn, Massachusetts, where he became associated with General Abijah Thompson, Tidd & Blake, until February, 1862, when he returned to Stoneham, and gave his services to William Tidd, Junior, who was then just starting in business alone, after having closed up the business affairs of Tidd & Bloomer. Mr. Brown continued in the employ of Mr. Tidd, Junior, and afterwards when the firm name was changed to that of William Tidd & Company. In January, 1866, Mr. Brown was admitted as a partner in the firm of which he had worked his way to be master of the business. He remained a partner of the firm until November, 1890, when he withdrew and retired from all active business affairs, with a competency. His son, William Tidd Brown, now deceased, was admitted into the firm in 1887, and remained a member until his death. Mr. Brown was the possessor of a rare and distinctive business character, which seemed to impress one immediately, and was a keen and intuitive judge of men. He gave his whole soul to whatever he undertook, and allowed none of the many interests in his care to suffer for want of close and able attention. Throughout his entire life he always chose that which was worth while, never being satisfied with the second best, reaching always to the highest things in all the relations of life. He was a trusted and leading member of the Unitarian church of Stoneham, and fulfilled his duties in that relation with zeal and discretion.

On November 27, 1862, Charles Hamilton Brown was united in marriage at Woburn, Massachusetts, by the Rev. R. P. Stebbins, to Oriana Tidd, a daughter of William and Harriett (Flagg) Tidd, both natives of Woburn, where Mrs. Brown was born, but she was raised in Stoneham, as her parents removed to the latter town when she was but six months old. Her father, William Tidd, was a manufacturer of leather, his firm being the one for whom Mr. Brown worked upon coming to Stoneham. The concern is now owned by the Leather Trust. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of two children: 1. William Tidd, who died at the age of thirty-one years, leaving a widow, who was Edith Dow, of Woburn; he was associated with the firm of William Tidd & Company, of which his father was a member. 2. Annie Hamilton, who lives with her mother in one of the finest homesteads in Stoneham, situated on the corner of Maple and Chestnut streets, where Mrs. Brown has continued to live since the death of her husband. Both Mrs. Brown and her daughter are attendants of the Unitarian church in Stoneham. Tender and loving in the home circle, the heart of Mr. Brown was no less filled with love and kindly feelings toward all humanity, and he was ever striving to make life pleasant and happy for the little family to which he was so devoted.

The well known integrity and ability of Mr. Brown gave him great influence in private affairs. Those who were in trouble, the poor and the destitute, found in him a safe counselor and friend. He was patriotic, wise, liberal and kind-hearted. His beneficence kept pace with his means, belonging as he did to that noble class of men whose fortunes ministered not to themselves alone,

but to all humanity. He was greatly valued in social life, having a host of friends, and it may truly be said of him that he was often a friend in need. Devoted as he was to the duties which his great responsibilities imposed upon him, Mr. Brown's interests were too numerous and his sympathies too broad to be confined within the sphere of commerce. His genial, social nature, which was one of the marked features of his character, led him to ally himself with the following organizations: The order of Masons, the Wyoming Lodge of Melrose, Massachusetts, the Hugh De Payens Commandery, also of Melrose, the Waverly Royal Arch Chapter of Melrose, and a charter member of the King Cyrus Lodge of Stoneham, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Brown was a financier of unusually keen perception, and had been a director of the First National Bank of Woburn, and a director and one of the incorporators of the Stoneham National Bank. He belonged to that distinctively representative class of business men who believe that the good of the community is best secured by advancing individual prosperity, and his private interests never precluded active participation in movements and measures which concerned the general good. His own achievements and services, both as a business man and as a citizen, worthily supplement the records of his forbears, and make his career and name a vital part of the State in which he was born and in the town of his adoption.

John Carter Sargent

# John Carter Sargent

WITH a realization of the fact that there is something better than making a living, and that is making a life, the late John Carter Sargent, of Lynn, Massachusetts, labored persistently and energetically not only to win success in this world, but to make his life a source of benefit to his fellow-men. A list of the representative men of the city of Lynn and of the State of Massachusetts, who have made themselves notably conspicuous in public and private life by a combination of most excellent qualities, whose superior force of character has placed them in the front rank, would be decidedly lacking in accuracy were the name of Mr. Sargent not to be found. Not only did he rise above the standard in business life, but he was also the possessor in a high degree of those excellencies of character which make men worthy of the regard of their fellow-men. The memory of his upright life is a blessed benediction to those who were his associates, and whom he numbered among the representative business men of the city of Lynn, Massachusetts. It is impossible to estimate the true value to a city of such a man as Mr. Sargent, and his success was perhaps due to his far-sightedness, his exactness and promptness to the moment in all of his engagements, and his holding to his verbal promises as of absolute obligation, even in trifles. He belonged to that class of business men who promote public progress, and he exemplified the sturdy virtues and traits of the old stock from which he was descended, and which were transplanted to the genial and friendly soil of Massachusetts. The death of Mr. Sargent, which occurred at his home in Lynn, Massachusetts, June 6, 1907, caused genuine grief among a wide circle of his friends and business associates, who had recognized in him all the ideals of true manhood. The city mourned the loss of one of its most representative business men, and as his name ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business life, and progressive in citizenship, no history of the city would be complete without extended reference to Mr. Sargent. He was possessed of a rare if not distinctive business character, and this was impressive upon one at the first meeting with him. His social position was among the highest, and there his many genial traits of character made him ever welcome.

John Carter Sargent was born in England, October 9, 1835, and received his early education there in the local common schools. When he was seventeen years of age, his parents came to this country and settled in the State of Wisconsin. His father followed farming, and became a prominent farmer in that section of the country. His parents spent the remainder of their lives in Wisconsin, where they both passed away, greatly respected and esteemed by all who had known them. Upon his arrival in this country, John Carter Sar-

gent endeavored to finish his education, and took advantage of the educational opportunities offered him in Wisconsin, proving to be a diligent and studious pupil. It was only natural that the son should follow in the footsteps of the father, and accordingly Mr. Sargent took up farming upon the completion of his education, and became a prominent and successful farmer in Nebraska. He was very fond of traveling, and for a while was located at Indianola, Nebraska, where he became the proprietor of a hotel. He met with success in this undertaking, and seemed made by nature to be a hotel proprietor, so broad, jovial and generous was he created. Mr. Sargent then traveled west, and spent some time in the State of California. He met many friends on these journeys, men whom he had entertained as his guests, and who never forgot his geniality and good nature. Indeed, his friends were a legion, numbering many high in official and business life, who received the tidings of his death with great and genuine sorrow. After some years, Mr. Sargent, having acquired capital, experience, and a wide acquaintance, deemed the time ripe to settle down at one place permanently. He returned to the east, and went to Chelsea, Massachusetts, where for many years he conducted a meat shop. He was then attracted to the city of Lynn, Massachusetts, and decided to make that place his home and the center of his business interests. He engaged in the manufacture of soap there, in which line of business he continued the remainder of his active life. He became interested in real estate and could foresee great opportunities in such investments. It was but a short time before Mr. Sargent became the owner of considerable property, and the last few years of his life were spent in looking after the real estate that he had acquired. This property is now being successfully taken care of by his wife, Mrs. Sargent, who resides in Lynn, Massachusetts, at No. 73 Goodridge street. Through good sound judgment, and a keen business foresight, Mrs. Sargent has increased these holdings, and her ability in handling such weighty matters is deserving of sincere praise. Undaunted courage in her undertakings has distinguished Mrs. Sargent from the commonplace, and she has shown unusual tact and business knowledge in thus looking after and increasing the real estate holdings of her husband.

In his political belief, Mr. Sargent was a staunch Republican, but was a voter only, as he never aspired to public office, although the opportunity would have been his but for the asking. He preferred to give his time and attention to the business interests with which he was connected, and while on his way through life won far more honors than are attached to public station. He was always active and deeply interested in all things that pertained to the welfare of the city of Lynn, Massachusetts, and was prominent and influential in many movements that were made for the advancement of its social culture. He was a religious man, and was an attendant at the Maple Street Methodist Church of Lynn, being a generous contributor to its worthy cause.

On November 27, 1890, John Carter Sargent was united in marriage with Lucinda H. Davis, born in Washington, Maine, a daughter of Ambrose and

Lucinda Hart Jones

# Davis

Mary (Gilpatrick) Davis. Her parents were natives of the State of Maine, and her father was a well known farmer there.

*Davis Arms*—Gules a chevron engrailed between three boars' heads erased argent.
*Crest*—On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a boar passant argent.
*Motto—Virtue duce comite fortuna* (With valour my leader, and good fortune my companion).

Mrs. Sargent was one of three children, namely, Mary Elizabeth Davis, Daniel Davis, and Lucinda H. Davis, who became the wife of Mr. Sargent, in whose memory this memorial is written. As a child, Mrs. Sargent attended the Universalist church, and now attends the Methodist church in Lynn, Massachusetts. The home life of Mr. Sargent was ideally happy, and his greatest pleasure was found there. When not at his place of business, he could always be found at his own hearthstone, and in his home was a charming host.

John Carter Sargent possessed the sterling qualities of character which have marked his race for so many generations, the virtues which have brought to them universal respect and the capabilities that made them leaders among their fellow-men. His life was always a busy one, his every-day affairs and duties making heavy demands upon his time, yet he never shrank from his duties as a citizen, nor from his obligations to the community which he had adopted as his home. Always calm and unassuming, his life was a persistent plea for the purity and grandeur of right principles and the beauty and elevation of wholesome character. To Mr. Sargent home life was a sacred trust, friendship was inviolable and nothing could swerve him from the path of rectitude and honor. Mr. Sargent, a few years prior to his death, made an extensive tour of Europe, visiting Germany, Austria and other European countries, also visiting his old home in England.

# John Miller Kingsbury

IN 1877 Mr. Kingsbury located in Lowell, Massachusetts, coming to that city from a Maine farm, with all the energy, strength and ambition of the country-bred young man. He naturally selected the business with which he was familiar, and for two years he was an employee of F. R. Straub, a marketman and produce dealer. At the end of that period he purchased the business and until his death in 1914 conducted it most successfully. His long years in the market business brought him a host of friends, and he numbered among his regular customers families which he served during his entire business life. He was strictly honorable and upright in all his dealings, helpful to others and particularly interested in young men who were striving to rise in the world. He was fond of his home and there could always be found when not engaged in his regular pursuits. He was a son of William and Lavocia (McGregor) Kingsbury, both of Maine parentage, his father a farmer and lumberman. Mr. and Mrs. William Kingsbury were the parents of twelve children, four of them yet living.

John Miller Kingsbury was born at Bradford, Maine, May 15, 1844, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 20, 1914. He was educated in the public schools, then became his father's assistant, and until the age of thirty-three remained at the home farm engaged in its cultivation and in lumbering. In 1877 he left the farm and located in Lowell, Massachusetts, and there ever afterward resided. His first position, in fact the only one he ever held under another, was with F. R. Straub, a market dealer, with whom he remained until 1879. He then purchased the business and for thirty-five years was its successful owner and manager. In his advanced years he was assisted by his son, who succeeded his father and yet conducts the business. He stood high as a business man, was a director of the Coöperative Bank of Lowell and had other interests of importance. He was a regular attendant of the Methodist church, affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, and was interested in all that interested his friends and neighbors. He was a good citizen in every way and bore well his part, leaving to his family an honored name.

Mr. Kingsbury married Sarah P. Seavey, born in Maine, daughter of Horatio and Helen (Plummer) Seavey, both of Maine birth and parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury were the parents of three children: Rose, married John A. Thompson; Fred S., his father's successor in business; Percy F., married Ethel Wilcox, has a daughter Elizabeth and resides in Passaic. Mrs. Sarah P. Kingsbury survives her husband, residing at No. 1987 Bridge street, Lowell.

# Oren Smith

OREN SMITH belonged to that class of citizens, who, although unassuming and undemonstrative in their natures, nevertheless form the character and mold the society of the communities in which they dwell. It is this class that develops our great business interests, spreads our commerce, and replaces the rude hamlets of our forefathers with magnificent business palaces. They alone deserve the credit for such impressive results, and when the history of Lynn, Massachusetts, and her most representative citizens shall have been written, its pages will bear no nobler name and record than that of Oren Smith. We should not forget those who although unobtrusive in their every-day life, yet by their individuality and great force of character mold the commercial destinies, and give tone to the communities in which they live. No visionary dreams of the impossible ever filled the mind of Mr. Smith, who was so practical in all of his ideas, ever building up instead of tearing down as he journeyed life's pathway, and endeavoring to benefit his fellow-men in every way possible, and seeking to leave the world all the better for his having been in it. The death of Oren Smith occurred at his residence on Bassett street, Lynn, Massachusetts, June 6, 1912, at the age of seventy-five years. He well exemplified the fact that constant labor when well applied, and when joined with sterling personal qualities, must inevitably win the respect and esteem of his fellow-men. His methods in business were always clear and concise, and the system and ability which he displayed would have been equally as effectual if fate had placed him in any other line of work.

The birth of Oren Smith occurred at Cohasset, Massachusetts, October 7, 1837, and was the son of Elijah Smith, of that town. His childhood days were spent in his native town, and in East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he obtained his education. His schooling was cut short owing to the fact that at an early age he was obliged to earn his own livelihood. Unlike the majority of the young men of his age, he was ever and always eager and athirst for more knowledge, and realized that not having the opportunity to complete his education was a large drawback to him. All through his life he strove to make up for this deficiency, and became a very studious man, using his idle hours in an effort to better his education instead of spending his leisure time in recreation. The result of this well applied characteristic, that of being studious, was a most beneficial one, as Mr. Smith came to be considered a well educated gentleman, and one who was well posted on all subjects and topics of the day and age. His youthful enthusiasm was the cause of his offering his services at the outbreak of the Civil War, and he served as a musician, joining an Army Band, and going from Lynn, Massachusetts, whither he had gone as a young man. Mr. Smith

became a cabinet maker by occupation, and at one time conducted a store on Market street, Lynn, under the firm name of Smith & Robinson. Later in life his place of business was located in Boston, where he followed the cabinet making trade, and made fine furniture and violins. He met with success in this undertaking, and had retired from all active business affairs several years previous to his death in 1912.

Oren Smith married (first) Amanda Snell, who died leaving no children. He married (second) June 20, 1910, Mrs. Edith M. Worden, the widow of a former Lynn grocer, Fred A. Worden, who passed away October 30, 1888, at the age of thirty-one years. Mr. Worden was born in St. John, New Brunswick, and moved to Lynn with his parents at the age of eight years. He was interested in the grocery business on his own account, and was located on Essex street, Lynn, Massachusetts, for fifteen years, and left an enviable record for business integrity. For a short time Mr. Worden was associated with Mr. Packard in the grocery business under the firm name of Packard & Worden. He was a very moderate man in all of his habits, and a strict temperance man. Mrs. Oren Smith was a daughter of Thomas R. and Harriet (Van Blarcom) Baxter, of Scotch descent. In his home Mr. Smith enjoyed the highest happiness, and it was always one of his greatest pleasures to spend the time at his own hearthstone. He was one of those men to whom the ties of home and the beloved ones were most sacred.

Mr. Smith was a man of public spirit, but never aspired to hold public office, and he looked beyond the ruts of business life, and was keenly alive to every opportunity to promote the welfare of the community in which he lived, and where he spent the last thirty years of his life. The interests and tastes of Mr. Smith were not confined alone to his own personal business, as he was intimately connected with many social and benevolent organizations, among which should be mentioned the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic. The latter organization had charge of the funeral of Mr. Smith, at which many of his friends were present to pay their last tribute to the one who had been taken from their midst. Many beautiful resolutions and tributes were written at the time of his death, which proved the high estimation in which he was held by all. The business career of Mr. Smith suggests the conspicuous qualities of his mind and temperament as the world saw them, and he lived to enjoy the fruition of a successful life, both materially and spiritually. He was the possessor of an affable disposition, which won for him many friends, and a judgment well balanced and almost uniformly correct in its results. He was broad in his views, and true and steadfast in his convictions and feelings. Generous, of untiring energy, sagacious and enterprising, he presents a character for admiration and an example which is fragrant with all the best qualities of our New England life. His many friends and acquaintances will forever cherish the memory of his warm and tender heart and his brotherly helpfulness toward all mankind.

# James Edward Wall

AMONG the men whose lives and personal exertions have done so much toward the material and commercial prosperity of Houghs Neck, Massachusetts, it may be well doubted if any deserve a more honorable mention in the historical and biographical annals of that place than the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this memoir. Any calling in life, be it what it may, is either ennobled or debased by the men who follow it. It is such men as the late James Edward Wall who have made the words "captains of industry" synonymous with high-minded enterprise and absolutely fair dealing, and who have maintained the lofty standard of commercial honor for which the business men of the New England States have ever been distinguished. There are some men who are in sympathy with all that is useful, pure and good in the community in which they reside, and the community on its side cheerfully responds by extending to them respectful admiration and sincere affection. As a business man, Mr. Wall was in many respects a model, the goal of his ambition being success, but he would succeed only on the basis of truth and honor. He scorned deceit and duplicity, and would not palliate false representations, either in his own employ or among his customers and correspondents. His death, which occurred at Houghs Neck, Massachusetts, the place of his adoption, February 8, 1917, brought to an abrupt close the career of a business man of marked force and energy, and one who had well exemplified the fact that constant labor, well applied, especially when joined with sterling qualities, must inevitably win the respect and esteem of his fellowmen. His methods in business were concise, and the system and ability which he displayed would have been equally effectual if fate had placed him in any other line of work.

James Edward Wall was born in Dover, Massachusetts, January 11, 1863, and had been a resident of Houghs Neck, Massachusetts, for many years. He was not only one of the best known residents of that place, but a most prominent and influential citizen as well. He received his education in the public schools of Dover, Massachusetts, and being of an ambitious temperament was eager to enter into the business world. This desire was so strong that his parents finally acceded to his repeated entreaties, and he at once started to manufacture bamboo articles of all descriptions. He remained in that business, located in Boston, on Cornhill street, until the year 1900, when in partnership with James E. Brackett he established the wholesale and retail wall paper business in Boston. This partnership continued for about two years, at the termination of which time Mr. Wall bought the interest of Mr. Brackett, and became the sole owner of what was then a well known firm, located at the same spot,

where he had first started to make his name in the business world. Business increased so rapidly that in January, 1916, Mr. Wall was compelled to seek larger quarters in order to take care of his business, and accordingly moved to Nos. 25 and 27 Cornhill street, Boston, and continued there until his death. As a citizen, he was universally esteemed, always sustaining the character of a true man. His business transactions were conducted on the principle of strict integrity; he fulfilled to the letter every trust that was committed to him, and was generous in his feelings and conduct towards all. He was a type of the business man of whom any city might be justly proud, and whose enterprise and integrity not only developed the trade of commerce of his community, but gave it an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods. He was one of the men who were instrumental in having the Atherton Hough School at Houghs Neck, Massachusetts, and since the time that he went to Quincy, and settled at Houghs Neck, where he built for himself a beautiful house at No. 191 Manet avenue, he had been one of the leading residents, and one of the foremost figures in matters looking toward the betterment of that place as an all-year place of residence. He was deeply interested in all the movements that tended to the improvement of Houghs Neck, and served as president of the Houghs Neck Associates. He was one of the leading figures in the community Christmas tree festivals that were held at the Neck each year for the little ones who live there all the year round. In 1912 Mr. Wall was a candidate for mayor, and again in 1914. He had also been a candidate for the City Council, and was a man of strong social instincts, joining freely with his fellow-citizens in the common life of the town. He was included in the membership of many prominent organizations and clubs, where he met with his friends and associates in the most delightful relations. Mr. Wall was one of the prominent leaders in the movement started a few years past to have Houghs Neck set off from Quincy, Massachusetts, and incorporated into a separate township under the name of Seagrit.

On June 4, 1902, James Edward Wall was united in marriage with Mary E. Lyons, of Boston, a daughter of William B. and Matilda J. (Keinachan) Lyons, both natives of Boston. Her father, William B. Lyons, was an architectural sculptor, and he and his wife were the parents of five children, namely: William J., Henry T., Frederick E., Herbert G., and Mary E., who became the wife of the late James Edward Wall. Mr. and Mrs. Wall were the parents of five children, as follows: Edith E., James E., Gertrude M., Carolyn A. and Phillip N. Wall. Mr. Wall and his family were members of the Catholic church, and were devoted to its interests.

Death always seems untimely, and it is good that Divine Providence has kept from us the Book of Fate, and in the death of Mr. Wall, at the age of fifty-three years, this fact is brought very forcefully before us. He was one of the best known and most highly honored of Boston's business men, and his career was rounded with true success. He was preëminently a man of action, one whose plans and theories deeply conceived and deliberately matured speedily

crystallized into realities. The efforts and accomplishments of such men benefit not their own cities alone, nor even their own states, but the entire country, furthering the progress of civilization and ministering to the welfare and happiness of humanity. Mr. Wall was a man of attractive personality, and greatly valued in social life. He had a host of friends, and it may be truly said of him that he was often a friend in need. His advice was frequently sought by men in other cities and localities when confronted with business problems which needed shrewd calculation and far-sighted judgment, for which Mr. Wall was noted. Of such a man it can be written that he belongs not only to any one community but to the Nation.

# Rear Admiral George William Beaman

LIVING in an age like the present, when the gracious and beautiful in life are somewhat at a discount and nothing that does not contribute to material success is very highly prized, it is most pleasant to turn for a moment to the generation that is just past, and recall certain figures in whom that more idealistic age was personified. Such a type was the late Rear Admiral George William Beaman, in whom seemed present that period in the development of New England when its people united in a most happy combination the strong and sturdy qualities of democracy with the graces of aristocracy; when, in spite of the demand made upon the time and energies of men by the necessity of getting on in life, certainly not less then than now, they found occasion and opportunity for all that occupation with the higher things of existence which we now think of with admiration, so that we can scarcely pay a man a greater compliment than to call him a gentleman of the old school. The name of Admiral Beaman will stand as a symbol of strength and capability among those whose names will be placed in the annals of New England. Through all the varied responsibilities of life, he acquitted himself with dignity and fidelity, and labored persistently and energetically not only to win success for himself, but to make his life a source of benefit to his fellow-men. We are apt to turn our eyes to the past when we desire to find examples of work and ability in any of the departments of life, it being the prevailing impression that sincere motive and earnest endeavor are there to be found, while to-day they are mainly conspicuous in their absence. Perhaps there is no field where this search will be more surely successful than in the New England States, which to-day, as in the past, show to the inquirer many men who are worthy descendants of a long line of sturdy forbears and who amply maintain the high traditions of the past. Admiral Beaman inherited his sterling qualities from such illustrious and distinguished ancestors, and on his maternal side was a direct descendant of Thomas Gookin, of Beckesbourne, County Kent, who died in 1599. Rear Admiral Beaman passed from life's fleeting drama at his home in Cambridge, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in his eightieth year, May 3, 1917, leaving a host of aching hearts to mourn his departure, and to deplore the loss of an excellent example of manhood.

The birth of Mr. Beaman occurred in Rutland, Vermont, May 7, 1837, the son of George Hudson and Eleanor Kettelle (Gookin) Beaman. His father, George Hudson Beaman, was the son of Joel and Lydia (Brown) Beaman, of Poultney, Vermont, and was born there December 25, 1810. About the year 1835, he bought the Franklin House in Rutland, Vermont, but this

occupation was not a congenial one, and in 1842 he purchased the "Rutland Herald," of which he was for many years the editor. On June 21, 1836, George Hudson Beaman was united in marriage with Eleanor Kettelle Gookin, who was born December 1, 1811, in Rutland, Vermont, the eldest daughter of William and Thais (Young) Gookin. She lived only five years after her marriage, and died in 1841. Three years later, Mr. Beaman married her sister, Mary Lucinda Gookin, and for many years, until her death in 1883, they lived in the old Gookin mansion at Centre Rutland, Vermont. Mr. Beaman survived until January 15, 1899, when he died at the residence of his son, Rear Admiral George William Beaman, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. William Gookin, grandfather of Admiral Beaman, was one of the earliest settlers in what is now known as Centre Rutland, Vermont, and was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1784. About 1804, as nearly as can be ascertained, he went to Rutland, and built a mill at the falls of Otter Creek. The settlement was for a good many years known as Gookin's Mills, but later the name was changed to that of Centre Rutland.

Admiral Beaman received his education in the public schools of his native town, and after leaving the Rutland High School, he entered the Troy Conference Academy. When he was eighteen years of age, he came to Boston, being a contemporary and personal friend of Colonel E. H. Haskell, at one time owner of the "Boston Herald." For three years Mr. Beaman was connected with several newspapers of that city, and then went to St. Louis, Missouri, where for about four years he was on the staff of the "News" and the "Missouri Democrat." He also spent some time in Hannibal, Missouri, where he worked on the same paper with Mark Twain. In May, 1861, Mr. Beaman enlisted as a private in the Third Missouri Regiment, United States Reserve Corps, and took part in the capture of Camp Jackson, serving for three months. He became war correspondent for the "Missouri Democrat" from August, 1861, to March, 1862, and he was with Frémont in the southwestern Missouri campaign, and later with General Grant in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson.

On June 11, 1862, Mr. Beaman entered the United States Navy as acting paymaster, and later rose through the grades of assistant paymaster, paymaster and pay-inspector until in April, 1899, he was made pay director, and on May 7th of the same year he was retired with the rank of rear admiral, his retirement being due to his age. He served in the South Atlantic and Gulf blockading squadrons and on the Mississippi river during the Civil War, and was in several engagements. After serving on various ships and at various stations, he was made general storekeeper at the Boston and Mare Island Navy Yards, in 1887 and 1893, and made his last cruise on the flag-ship "New York" as fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic station. He was one of the officers serving under Rear Admiral Evans when the latter represented the United States at the opening of the Kiel Canal.

On May 2, 1866, Rear Admiral George William Beaman was united in

marriage with Rebecca Swift Goldsmith, of Louisville, Kentucky, a daughter of Surgeon-General Dr. Middleton Goldsmith and Frances (Swift) Goldsmith, then of Louisville, but afterwards for many years a resident of Rutland, Vermont. The union of Admiral and Mrs. Beaman was blessed with four children, as follows: 1. William Major, who was born at Annapolis, Maryland, February 20, 1867; after studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he became widely known as a topographic engineer, and invented the Beaman stadia arc; at present he is connected with the United States Geological Survey in Washington, D. C., and is now a major in a corps of engineers, United States Reserve; the corps to which he belongs was recruited very largely, if not entirely, from the Geological Survey. 2. Frances Middleton, born June 18, 1868, became the wife of Walter Safford Burke, formerly of the United States Navy, now Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Inspector of Grounds and Buildings of Harvard University. 3. Bessie Eleanor, born in Norfolk, Virginia, September 10, 1873, died July 2, 1874. 4. Middleton Goldsmith, born in Rutland, Vermont, September 25, 1877; graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1899, and from the Harvard Law School in 1892; he resides in New York, where he is practicing law.

Admiral Beaman was one of those men who felt strongly the ties of family affection, and might well serve as a model of the domestic virtues, and indeed of the virtues of wellnigh all the relations of life. It was one of his greatest pleasures to pass the time in the home circle, surrounded by the family to whom he was so devoted. Always tender and loving in the home circle, his heart was no less filled with love toward all humanity. He was a delightful companion, as he remembered and recounted with vivid power the many interesting experiences he had passed through during his long career of usefulness. He was indeed a strong character, and was greatly interested in the affairs of the community, making an ideal citizen, and one that any community should hold up as a type for its future generations to imitate. He seemed to derive great pleasure through the informal intercourse with his fellow-men which was given to him at the numerous clubs of which he was a member, and among which should be mentioned that he belonged to the Loyal Legion, the St. Botolph Club of Boston, and the Army and Navy Club of New York. He had belonged to other clubs, but his failing health caused him to resign from several of them. His friends were many, and he was the possessor of that magnetic charm which was able to retain friendships, while he himself, if once a friend, was always a friend. His personality was one that will not quickly be forgotten by the great host of those who called him their friend. He was a man who combined gentleness and firmness, yielding easily where his sense of right and justice was not concerned, but inflexible enough where his conscience had rendered its decision. His whole career may well be characterized by the term of faithfulness, as he was faithful to life's nearest duties, and faithful to the demands of his work and home. His friends

and associates learned to prize him for his unassumed worth and his sterling integrity. Such were the qualities of his mind and heart and the forces of his character that in any calling and even under adverse conditions Rear Admiral George William Beaman would have occupied a commanding position, and the record of his achievements was extended and most honorable. He was a liberal, tolerant, broad-minded gentleman, whom it is neither adulation nor exaggeration to call a "great man."

# Henry Savage Chase

THE late Henry Savage Chase was one of those men whose lives are object lessons to the youth of our land. Not only did he rise above the standard in business life, but he possessed in a high degree those excellencies of character which make men worthy of the regard of their fellow-men. The business of manufacturing and selling bags and bagging, organized by Mr. Chase, one of the foremost of its kind in the country, and of which he was the head, constantly advanced under his able leadership until the Boston office became headquarters for importing and manufacture with branch houses in St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City, and connections in Calcutta, India, and Dundee, Scotland. One important factor of his success was the genial, obliging disposition which won friendship for him under all conditions. But above all, his undertakings from the outset rested firmly upon the sure foundation of unimpeachable honor and incorruptible integrity.

Henry Savage Chase belonged to the seventh generation from Aquila Chase, who is believed to have come originally from Hundridge Manor, parish of Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England, to Hampton, New Hampshire, as early as 1640, and who removed to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1646. Henry Savage Chase was born in Washington, D. C., in 1825, and was the third child of Professor Irah Chase, D. D. and Harriet (Savage) Chase. Henry Savage Chase entered a store in Boston as an apprentice, at the age of twelve or thirteen years, gaining some little knowledge of life before entering Phillips Academy, Andover, which his own earnings enabled him to do. There he came under the strong influence of its able head-master, popularly known as "Uncle Sam" Taylor, and prepared for entering college. At the close of his junior year Mr. Chase was forced to leave Harvard College and assume the responsibilities of his father's family. In those days some people were distrustful of a "collegian" buckling down sufficiently to make a good clerk, and he met with discouraging receptions in his search for work. At last, in one office, he found a man struggling with a stove-pipe, either putting it up or taking it down; quietly young Chase took hold and gave him timely aid, so that the man, although in no need of a clerk, was moved to offer him desk-room, while he continued his quest. This man was in the shipping line, and finding it was of some moment to him to get early intelligence that a ship flying his private flag was coming up the harbor, Mr. Chase volunteered to keep about the wharves and bring him instant tidings. This convenience was so apparent to the neighboring merchants that several asked him to have an eye kept out for the return of their ventures as well, and it was from this small beginning, we understand, that the present system of Marine Exchange was established.

Meanwhile it had occurred to Mr. Chase, as he stood about the wharves and saw the cargoes put off and on, that there was room for improvement in handling the great quantities of flour and grain passing through the port of Boston, by substituting bagging for barrels. This led to the starting of his bag business, about the year 1850, and the adaptation of the newly invented sewing machine to the purposes of bag manufactury through the skill of his partner, John E. Batchelder. Into this practically new field was carried an energy, a soundness of judgment, and an absolute integrity which would have made any business successful. In later years his brother, Heman Lincoln Chase, became associated with him under the firm name of H. & L. Chase, and still later, his son, the late William Leverett Chase. Notwithstanding the attention necessary in setting a young and growing business on its feet, Mr. Chase continued reading for his degree from Harvard, which he received in due time. His comrades of the class of 1848 showed their appreciation by choosing him secretary of his class, an office which he filled until his death.

On December 25, 1852, Henry Savage Chase married Sarah Gano Leverett, a daughter of the Rev. William and Mary Ann Brown Jackson (Cole) Leverett, temporarily resident in North Grafton, Massachusetts, then known as New England Village. Mr. and Mrs. Chase became the parents of five children, as follows: 1. William Leverett, born at the home of his grandparents in North Grafton, Massachusetts, December 4, 1853, and died October 7, 1895. He was educated in Brookline, Massachusetts, graduating from Harvard University with the class of 1876, becoming secretary of his class and remaining so until his death. Although his life was brief it was full of activity, as may be seen at a glance by the offices he filled with marked ability. Interested in public affairs, he served as inspector general on the staff of two Governors of the Commonwealth representing both political parties. He was a director of the Third National Bank, of the Fitchburg Railroad and of the Boston Wharf Company; vice-president of the State Street Trust Company; president of the Commercial Club, and a member of the Metropolitan Park Commission. He was also president of the Papyrus Club, and first president of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He married, at Syracuse, New York, Mary Frances Elizabeth Greenough, and they had six children, namely: (A). Mary Greenough Chase, born in Longwood, Brookline, who died in 1886; (B). Helen Leverett Chase, born in Longwood, Brookline, in 1878, who married Laurence Bertram Flint, in 1906. They are the parents of Frances Carnes Flint, born in Needham, in 1907; Laurence Bertram Flint, Jr., born in Needham, in 1909; Vasmer Leverett Flint, born in Brookline, in 1915; and Putnam Phillips Flint, born in Milton, Massachusetts, September 6, 1918. (C). William Henry Chase, born in Brookline, in 1881, and graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1904. (D). Patience Chase, who was born and died in Brookline, in 1886. (E). Sarah Gilroy Chase, born in Brookline, in 1888, and married, in 1914, to Theophilus Parsons Chandler, 2nd, now serving with the American Expeditionary Force in France. They

have two children, both born in Dedham, Massachusetts: Theophilus Parsons Chandler, 3rd, in 1915, and James Greenough Chandler, in 1917. (F). Lilian Chase, who was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1889, and married Daniel Hiram Craig, M. D. They have one child, Barbara Craig, born in 1916. 2. Henry Savage Chase, Jr., who was born and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1858. 3. Ellen, born in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1863. For six years, during 1886 to 1893, she was associated with the noted philanthropist, Octavia Hill, in her work of managing tenement houses in London, England. Miss Chase has retained her interest in civic improvement and has served on the board of the Boys' City History Club. She is the author of "The Beginnings of the American Revolution," Doubleday, Page & Company. A member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, she has served on the board of the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames as recording secretary; and was the first regent of the Hannah Goddard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Brookline. 4. Sarah, associate member of the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames, and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was born in Brookline, 1866, and married Lincoln Clifford Cummings, in 1892. His father, Enoch Lincoln Cummings, was a classmate of Henry Savage Chase, the subject of this memorial. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Cummings were born in Portland, Maine: (A). Rosamond Cummings, born in 1893. (B). Lincoln Clifford Cummings, Jr., born in 1895, and died in 1916, while a member of the class of 1917 at Harvard University. As his work for the three years had entitled him to the degree of B. A. it was awarded after his death. (C). Margaret Atherton Cummings, born in 1896, died in 1897. (D). Henry Savage Chase Cummings, born in 1898, who entered the United States Navy in 1918 as a volunteer. (E). William Leverett Cummings, born in 1900, an undergraduate of the class of 1921 at Harvard University. 5. Mary Leverett, who was born and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1868.

After his marriage, Mr. Chase made his home with his father in Boston, then for a few years in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he became interested in the Episcopal church, and was confirmed at Saint James's Church; before this he had belonged to the Baptist church with which his father was identified. During the year 1860 Mr. Chase built the stone house in Brookline, Massachusetts, which is occupied by his son's heirs at the present time, in the immediate neighborhood of Saint Paul's Church. The Rev. John Seeley Stone, D. D., was then the rector, and so much regarded by Mr. Chase as to be a guide in his choice of a permanent home, the house being carefully placed where Mrs. Chase, an invalid at the time, could walk to church with the greatest ease. In the years that intervened between his establishing himself in Brookline in 1860, and his death in 1885, there were no marked incidents except those common to all households.

It is very true, however, that while some men make a wide mark in their day, there are others that make a deep one, and in this latter group Mr. Chase

is numbered. His entire life, full of goodwill and strength, made him trusted and loved beyond the common lot, and drew forth a singularly united expression of feeling at his death. His classmate, the late General Charles Greeley Loring, wrote: "It would seem as if the link of sympathy that kept us bound together had snapped when '48 could no longer greet him." Another classmate, Henry Saltonstall, wrote: "He held us together, more than any man or thing could." The Commercial Club expressed its sense of his "elevated character as a merchant and man of affairs, whose purity of purpose, whose patriotic impulses, and generous spirit were constantly manifested through many years of fellowship, and whose Christion character is remembered with pride and regarded as a subject of emulation."

The present Bishop of Massachusetts, the Right Rev. William Lawrence, one of his old Sunday school boys, adds his testimony to the "beauty and nobility of his character"; and his immediate associates recur again and again to his leading traits: "He was a merchant in every sense of the word, strictly honest, upright and reliable." "In all the petty annoyances of business he was always the same, always striving to act honestly and fairly to others, even to his own pecuniary loss at times, and I never heard but one opinion expressed about him, and that was that he was a good man." "What a head of the house and of the business he was!" "His business acquaintances were emphatically his friends as well. I think I never knew a man so uniformly genial and agreeable in his intercourse with his fellow-men or who was more consistent and upright in his business dealings. A settled principle, a Christian principle, was evidently at the foundation of all of his words and actions." "His word was as good as his bond, and in addition to that he was possessed of such charming manners as drew all hearts to him. I have never had dealings with a man who knew better his ideas and plans, or who had a more reasonable and amiable way of making them known to others."

In closing, we quote from a letter of John C. Grafflin, of Baltimore, Maryland, written to William L. Chase, the surviving member of the firm:

> My acquaintance with Mr. Chase began long before the Civil War and I have always found him the same, a conscientious, upright Christian gentleman. Although we were competitors in the same business, he was always frank, confiding, and generous, and spoke freely of improvements and changes in the trade. Naturally I came to regard him as the foremost man in our country in his line of business and now that he has gone, I look around for his equal, and find none. You must not think that I am given to flattery, for I am not, but think you, his son, should know from me and others, just how your dear father stood before his contemporaries, and I can offer no friendly advice better than to follow him and preserve the traditions of your ancestry as left you in his living.

It is this calling upon the generations that follow to Up and play the Man in their Day that makes the worth of annals such as these.

# Erastus Worthington

BEYOND doubt one of the most prominent figures in the intellectual life of Dedham, Massachusetts, and its environs during the past generation, as well as one of the leaders of his profession, was Erastus Worthington, whose death on January 20, 1898, was felt as a very real loss by the entire community. Few citizens have equaled him in the number of affairs with which he was identified, or in the disinterestedness and capability of his leadership, for Mr. Worthington was a leader in whatever movement he undertook, and his fellow townsfolk recognized this and readily submitted to a leadership which was always exerted for their good. He was one of the best known figures of the bar in that region for many years and was equally distinguished as a local historian and as a citizen of public spirit. For many years he was vice-president of the Dedham Historical Society, and in this capacity did an immense deal toward the collection and preservation of the local records, which are so numerous and of such interest in that part of the community.

Born at Dedham, November 25, 1828, Erastus Worthington was a son of Erastus and Sally (Ellis) Worthington, and through them came of splendid old New England stock, the virtues and typical traits of character of which were well exemplified in him personally. His father, Erastus Worthington, Sr., was an attorney before him, a graduate of Williams College and a man of mark. He was a member of the General Court of Massachusetts, 1814-1815, and a promotor of the incorporation of the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company and its first secretary, an office which he held for fifteen years. He was well known in legal circles as the author of an essay written in 1810 on the establishment of a chancery jurisdiction in Massachusetts. In this work he advocated a system of jurisprudence, at that time held in very little esteem by the people of the State but which, half a century later, was incorporated by statute into the law of the Commonwealth. The elder Mr. Worthington was also keenly interested in local history and indeed wrote a history of Dedham, covering the period between 1635 and 1827, and which has been looked upon as a competent authority since that time. His wife, Sally (Ellis) Worthington, was a New England woman of the old school, possessing all those higher Christian virtues which were so marked in the character of her son and which he inherited from her.

Erastus Worthington, Jr., attended the local public schools of Dedham for the first part of his education, and was later sent by his father to the Attleborough Academy, where he was prepared for a college course. He matriculated at Brown University in the year 1846 and soon established for himself a record for excellent scholarship and an earnest ambition to make the best of his opportunities. In the meantime he had decided to follow the law as a profession,

and upon his graduation from Brown University, with the class of 1860, he entered the law office of his eldest brother, Ellis Worthington, who had gone out West and established himself as one of the leading members of the bar in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Here the younger man read law for a time and then returned to his native Dedham, where he pursued his studies in the office of Ezra Wilkinson, a well known attorney of that region. Still later he entered the law school of Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1853 with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar at the February term of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, held at Dedham in 1854, and at once established himself in practice, in partnership with the Hon. David A. Simmons, a leading attorney of Boston. In the year 1856 he was made registrar of the Court of Insolvency in that district, an office which he held until July, 1858. He then established his office in Dedham and embarked upon his successful practice there. It was in 1858 that the office now known as that of trial justice was established and Mr. Worthington was appointed one of the first of these by Governor Nathaniel P. Banks. For nine years he held this office, and was then elected clerk of courts for Norfolk county. The latter office Mr. Worthington filled with distinction for a period of thirty-two years. He did not, however, give his entire attention to his legal profession and maintained all his life the keenest kind of an interest in educational matters, taking an active part in the same. In 1862, after he had been engaged in law practice for some time, he actually took a position as teacher in the Dedham High School and filled that post satisfactorily during the spring season of 1862. For many years he was connected with the School Committee of Dedham and in that capacity did much to improve educational conditions in the region. In the year 1867, at the request of the School Committee, Mr. Worthington prepared an article, giving the names applied to the several schools in the district, together with the reason that had influenced the committee in adopting them. This was published as an appendix to the School Committee's report for 1866-67. In the matter of his politics, Mr. Worthington supported the principles and policies of the Republican party, and was known as an active member of the same, but he was a man of extremely independent mind and did not hesitate to criticize the management of his party and its candidates, sometimes to the point of endangering his own office. Like his father before him, Mr. Worthington was a lifelong member of the Episcopal church, to the interests of which he was actively devoted. He attended the church of this denomination at Dedham, and for more than twenty years held various positions in connection with it, such as clerk, vestryman and warden, and he was also superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years. He was a most conscientious and consistent attendant on divine service and was one of those men who carry their religion with them through the week and make it a guide for the practical affairs of everyday life.

One of the matters in which Mr. Worthington was best known was the history of his native region, a subject in which his father had distin-

guished himself before him. Mr. Worthington was regarded as one of the best read and most deeply versed students of the records of that whole district in Colonial as well as more recent times. His studies embraced the entire State of Massachusetts, but were more particularly devoted to Norfolk county and the town of Dedham. His careful research and accurate knowledge of details were admirably shown in his works, "The Bench and Bar" and the "History of Dedham," which formed sections of his history of Norfolk county, and the entire volume is a very valuable contribution to the history of the region. On the invitation of the town of Dedham, Mr. Worthington delivered the principal address at the dedication of Memorial Hall in that town, September 29, 1868, and also the historical address at the celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the incorporation of the town, which was held September 21, 1866. Both of these addresses added to his note as an orator and were considered fine examples of appropriate eloquence by the community-at-large. They were printed and in this more permanent form were widely distributed in Dedham and its environs. Mr. Worthington's connection with the Dedham Historical Society was a long and notable one and is well told in the "Dedham Historical Register," the publication of the society, which reads as follows:

> Of Mr. Worthington's worth to the Dedham Historical Society, it is difficult to speak within the bounds of moderation. It is true that he was not one of its founders, but very early in his life he became a very active and efficient associate member. In the act of the General Court to incorporate it, approved April twenty-third, 1863, his name appears as a corporator; he was its vice-president from 1888, and one of its curators from 1865 up to his death, and one of its chroniclers from 1879 to 1882. Of the thirty-five papers read before the society to January eighth, 1890, he wrote and read seven and since that date he has contributed nine carefully prepared papers for the *Register* besides numerous reports which are valuable contributions to local history. They evidence careful and thorough research, and an earnest and successful endeavor to recover from dread forgetfulness facts which must ever be interesting and instructive to our people. These are indeed the most conspicuous labors of Mr. Worthington in the interest of this society, but they meagerly portray his constant and thoughtful and well directed efforts in promoting and upbearing every purpose and object for which it was established. It may be truly affirmed that in this work his zeal never flagged and his hand never grew weary.

Mr. Worthington was united in marriage, November 25, 1861, with Elizabeth Foster Briggs, a native of Boston, and a daughter of Robert and Caroline (Morton) Briggs. Both her parentswere natives of Massachusetts, and her father was successfully engaged in Boston in the importation of crockery and china. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs were the parents of six children, as follows: Robert, George Henry, Caroline Morton, Charles Edward, Emma Frances, and Elizabeth Foster, the wife of Mr. Worthington. To Mr. and Mrs. Worthington the following children were born: Caroline Morton; Erastus, Jr., who married Annie Brooks Fales, of Dedham; Robert Briggs, who married Valnette Cheney, of Dedham, by whom he has had five children, Nicholas, John Cheney, Robert, Lucy Elizabeth, and William; Alvin Fisher, who married Olive Bar-

clay Pope, of Boston, by whom he has had one child, Courtley Pope; Arthur Morton, who married Louise Taft, of Dedham, by whom he has had the following children, Arthur Morton, Jr., and Alice Louise, and is now a practicing physician at Dedham; John Winthrop.

The success of Mr. Worthington in his chosen profession was due to the possession by him of a combination of virtues and talents greatly in demand in this world. At the basis of his character, as they are at the basis of all characters that amount to anything, were the fundamental virtues of sincerity and courage, a sincerity which rendered him incapable of taking advantage of another and a courage that kept him cheerful and determined in the face of all obstacles. To these he added a practical grasp of affairs and an idealism which kept his outlook fresh and his aims pure and high-minded. Both these qualities, it is hardly necessary to point out, are most valuable ones in the profession of law, and his work as an attorney amply showed this happy union of qualities. In all the relations of his life, in all his associations with his fellows, these same qualities stood out in a marked manner and gained for him the admiration and affection of all who came in contact with him, even in the most casual way. In his family life his conduct was of the highest type, a devoted husband and father, who found his chief happiness in the intimate intercourse of his own household by his own hearthstone. It seems appropriate to close this sketch with the words of the article in the "Dedham Historical Register" which has already been quoted from and which was written by those who knew him personally and were the best able to appreciate his virtues and ability:

> Mr. Worthington's life was pure, laborious, useful and honorable. At the school and university, he was a careful and earnest student, in the practice of his profession he was faithful to his clients, to his brethren and to the court. He was a devoted father and husband and was unsparing of his means in the education of his children; unceasingly vigilant in warning and protecting them from every harm to which they might be exposed. His mind and character were cast in such a mold as to inspire confidence in those who stood nearest to him, his personality strong, positive and independent, and his honesty of opinion as well as action was beyond the reach of temptation. Although far from insensible to the approval or censure of his fellow-men, neither could turn him from that course of action which he deemed to be right. To do his duty as he saw it, not as others saw it, was his constant aspiration and determination.

# Israel Kinsman Jewett

THE late Israel Kinsman Jewett, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, truly belonged to that class of citizens, who, although undemonstrative and unassuming in their nature, nevertheless form the character and mold the society of the communities in which they dwell. It is this class of men that develop our great business interests, and they above all others build our cities and they alone deserve the credit for such impressive results. When the history of Ipswich and her public men shall have been written, its pages will bear no nobler name and record than that of Mr. Jewett, who was distinguished for his many sterling qualities, and was the possessor in no small degree of that mysterious and magnetic charm which, intangible as the spirit of life itself, yet manifests itself with great force in all the human relations, and differentiates its possessor from the commonplace. It is almost impossible to describe or estimate the value of such a man to a community, and while American annals contain records of many men who have been the architects of their own fortunes, there has been no record more creditable by reason of undaunted energy, well formulated plans, and straightforward dealing, than that of Mr. Jewett, whose death occurred in Ipswich, Massachusetts, October 26, 1886, at the age of eighty-seven years and seven months. He was a man of great sagacity, sound judgment, noble impulses and remarkable force and determination of character. Honorable in every relation of life, he seemed to command the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and it is scarcely necessary to add that as a business man he was held in the highest estimation by his fellow-citizens, and the record of his daily life was filled with evidences of this fact. The methods by which Mr. Jewett attained the position in life which held the esteem of his fellow-men, attested his qualities of both mind and heart; courageous, cheerful, clear of judgment, alert of opportunity, untiring in labor, and masterly in the management of his business affairs, he carved out of enduring granite his success as a monument to himself and to his exceptional qualities.

The birth of Israel Kinsman Jewett occurred in Ipswich, Massachusetts, on the same spot where his daughter, Lucy S. Jewett, the only surviving member of his family, now lives. He was the son of Richard Dummer and Lucy (Kinsman) Jewett, both of whom were well known and prominent families of Ipswich. His mother's family were all progressive farmers, and his father, Richard Dummer Jewett, was born in the State of Massachusetts and died in Ipswich, as did his wife. He was the son of Dummer Jewett, and as the town book of Ipswich says, "He was a noted and renowned lawyer." The Jewett family were prominent at an early date in the life of Rowley, Massachusetts, which is situated about five miles from Ipswich.

Israel Kinsman Jewett received his education in the public schools of his native town, but his schooling was very limited, as it became necessary for him to earn his livelihood at an early age. His achievement in educating himself is the more remarkable in view of this fact, for to those who knew him he always seemed to have enjoyed the greatest advantages of education. As a matter of fact, he was almost entirely self-educated, his method being to devote every moment he could spare to reading and studying so that he always was able to keep abreast of current thought and knowledge. Another thing which was of great assistance to him in this process of self-cultivation was his habit of keen observation, so that all he came in contact with found a ready reception through the gates of his senses and was stored for future use in an especially retentive memory. Mr. Jewett started in business for himself in a small way, and became the sole owner of several general grocery stores, in which capacity he met with great success. The first store was built in 1851, and later he took his son, Israel K. Jewett, into the business, but the son died during the year 1885. The natural brightness and unusual perseverance of Mr. Jewett at once made itself apparent, and it was but a short time before he became a prominent business man of Ipswich, Massachusetts. His complete justice and honesty endeared him to those who were beneath him in rank, who looked up to him in something the light of a champion, and his death came as a profound shock to all. It is indeed a pleasure to investigate the career of such a man as Mr. Jewett, who started as a poor boy, and who rose to eminence in the business world. He was always a good, active business man, and his indomitable will and energy, combined with his natural ability and his faithfulness to every trust reposed in him, could not fail to win for him success. His word was as good as his bond, and his first thought was to please his patrons to the fullest degree. Nothing seemed to dishearten him, and he often triumphed through sheer persistency. As was so many times said of him, to know him was to love him, and his death was a sad event in the life of the community in which he had all throughout his useful life been a beloved native and resident. Mr. Jewett was interested in farming, and was the owner of a splendid apple orchard located in the northern part of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in which he took great pride. He also was the owner of extensive land.

Israel Kinsman Jewett married (first) at Ipswich, Sallie Averill, also a native of Ipswich. They were the parents of seven children, of whom but two grew to maturity, namely: 1. Israel K., who was united in marriage with Rebecca H. Treadwell, and they have four children: Alice W., Cora H., Annie P. and Israel K. 2. Abbie T., who became the wife of Captain Richard T. Dodge, a sea captain; she is now deceased; their children are: Richard Grafton; Fannie T.; Grace; and Harry K., who married (first) Josephine Hurd, of Ipswich, in 1882, and they were the parents of a son, Yorick Hurd Dodge, born 1885, died in 1888; he married (second) in 1907, in Pasadena, California, Stella Simonds. Israel Kinsman Jewett married (second) Lucy Appleton Treadwell, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, a daughter of Nathaniel and

Hannah Treadwell, early residents of Ipswich. Mrs. Jewett died in 1881, at the age of seventy-nine years. To this second union was born six children, as follows: 1. Lucy S., who is the only surviving member of the family, and resides in Ipswich, Massachusetts, No. 7 Market street, in the same property where her father, grandfather and grandmother were born. 2. Caroline G., died in infancy. 3. Susan Lord, who died in 1863, aged twenty-nine years. 4. Hannah T., who became the wife of Albert Russell, and passed away in 1903. 5. Richard Dummer, who was united in marriage with Helen F. Jordan, of Brighton, Massachusetts; she died in 1882; her father and husband conducted a large woolen business in the city of Boston; Richard Dummer Jewett died December 2, 1885. 6. Elizabeth B., died at the age of seventy years in June, 1912, passing away at the old Jewett home in Ipswich, Massachusetts. All the children were born in the homestead where Lucy S. Jewett now resides.

Mr. Jewett was a domestic man, a man who loved his home above all else, and in spite of his being on exceedingly social and warm-hearted man, he was ever happier in the companionship of his own family, and thoroughly enjoyed the evenings spent by his own fireside. He was also very fond of the informal intercourse with his neighbors and nearest friends such as is represented by what he called, "running in of an evening," in short all those spontaneous little associations and amenities of which the best friendship is made up.

Such were the qualities of mind and heart of Mr. Jewett and the forces of his character, that in any calling and under adverse conditions he would have occupied a commanding position. The record of his achievements in general business is extended and honorable, and to him must go forth our sincerest praise.

# John P. Lombard, M.D.

THE profession of medicine is one which, if it be conscientiously followed, involves an enormous amount of self-sacrifice, and is a source of the greatest blessing to others. So heavily should these considerations weigh that it would be difficult to imagine a return that the community might make to its physicians that could balance the debt it owes them for the good received. Hard work, loss of sleep, lonely trips in inclement weather at untimely hours, a constant demand upon one's powers of sympathy, these are the physician's offerings translated for the patient into the assuagement of fears, friendship and aid in need, comfort in sorrow; the price would indeed be weighty that would cancel these. All these are the things that a true and worthy physician brings with him, a true and worthy physician such as the distinguished man whose name heads this tribute, and whose death in Dorchester, Massachusetts, March 21, 1905, at the age of forty-four years, while in life's prime, was deeply regretted by his many professional associates and personal friends. Dr. John P. Lombard had the learning and the experience which fitted him for his professional work, and he possessed above all the quick perceptions and fine sympathies which greatly contributed to his success and to the strong regard and affection in which he was held by all his patients. He seemed to have almost an intuitive recognition of disease, and truly had all the sympathies and instincts of a physician.

John P. Lombard, M.D., was a native of Nova Scotia, having been born in the town of Kentville, in that province, and was a son of James Madison and Mary (Lynch) Lombard, both natives of Nova Scotia, where they died. His early childhood was spent there, in the characteristic pastimes and occupations of that age, and he attended the public schools at the place of his birth. He taught school for a short time, all the while considering his future career, and had decided definitely upon following the profession of medicine. Accordingly, he entered the medical department of the University of New York, from which he received his degree of M.D. Upon completing his medical studies, he located in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and opened an office at Fields Corner, where he continued to practice his profession until his death.

Dr. Lombard was a man of very broad interests and sympathies, and did not confine his activities within the bounds of his profession, although of course his opportunity to engage in other matters was much curtailed by professional obligations. His quick perceptions and clear mind made him a great value to his associates in the business world. He was truly the type of the best citizen, and his example and influence always tended to make the world better. Dr. Lombard was surgeon of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, in

which he displayed his wonderful learning and intelligence as a physician. He was ever kind and gentle, and above all the most considerate of men. The sight of so much human suffering in its grimmest form seemed to make him especially careful of not inflicting more, and coupled with this was his loving, gentle and unselfish nature. Dr. Lombard was a devout member of St. Peter's Catholic Church, and he was an excellent example of a real Christian gentleman, and not found wanting in his generosity towards the church.

Dr. Lombard was united in marriage on February 1, 1897, to Katherine A. Blake, a daughter of Christopher and Katherine Blake. Christopher Blake came to Boston, when a boy, and started as an apprentice cabinetmaker. Later he entered into the manufacture of furniture, in a small way, in which he was very successful, and gradually increased his output until he owned a large plant on Dorchester avenue, Dorchester. He retired twenty years before his death, which occurred on January 25, 1905, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife had died many years before. Mr. Blake erected many fine buildings after his retirement. Dr. John P. and Mrs. Lombard were the parents of two children, as follows: John Blake and Grace, who reside with their mother at No. 40 Everton street, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

The high character and thoughtful kindness of Dr. Lombard won for him a great circle of friends. No one could be brought within the orbit of his influence without being struck by the winning and delightful charm of his manner and with his qualities of character. He was kind, considerate and sympathetic in all his relations in life, and to such a man must go out our sincerest praise. He brought to his profession the learning and devotion that ever distinguishes a really great physician, and an energy that never tired. He literally gave himself to humanity's cause, and closed his life at an age when men should be in their prime.

# Thomas Haines Roberts

STRONG in his business ability, and beautiful in his character, the late Thomas Haines Roberts passed many of the years of his life, after coming to the United States from Ireland, in Revere, Massachusetts, although for a number of years he was located in Boston. Self-made, inasmuch as he won success through his own individual efforts and energy and not through a lucky turn of Fortune's wheel, he was one of the last men to ascribe any merit to himself. Nature intended Mr. Roberts to be a hotel proprietor, but nature did not pave the way farther than to richly endow him with a jovial, broad-minded and generous character. The road he traveled ere he could write proprietor after his name was a long, rough and rugged one, and the earlier part of the journey was made against adverse circumstances. Throughout the length and breadth of our country can be found men who have worked their way unaided to position of power in the community in which they live, and not the fewest of these men have been of Irish descent, who came to this region of comparative freedom and opportunity and brought with them those virtues peculiar to that race. The American race owes many of its fine qualities to the Irish blood which flows within its veins, and Mr. Roberts was a splendid example of this type in our country. His death, which occurred at his home in Revere, Massachusetts, March 27, 1907, deprived that city of one of its most successful business men, and not only a citizen of energy and public spirit, but one of its most admired members.

Thomas Haines Roberts was born in the southern part of Ireland, and came to the United States soon after his first marriage, by which union there were two children born, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Roberts could foresee great opportunities in store for him in Boston, and there he settled and became interested in the livery business which was in connection with the Clark Hotel. Those who knew him intimately tell of a man who rose from a moderate position in life to one of unusual authority, and this in itself entitles him to a high tribute. Industry, thrift and perseverance marked his way through his life, and to these qualities he added business ability of a high order, and an honesty of purpose that enabled him to avoid those moral pitfalls that abound in every community to trap the unwary. He began his life-work in this country in a career of his own choosing, and during the years of service that followed gained the capital and experience with which he later founded his own business. He was an energetic worker, and was devoted to his business, but when his day's work was ended his own fireside claimed him and there his hours were spent. He gave close attention to the details of his hotel, never

dividing his energy, but holding closely to the one line of activity that he had chosen as his.

After locating in Boston, Mr. Roberts longed to be in business for himself and accordingly, after a short time, went to Revere, Massachusetts, and engaged in the hotel business, with a livery business on the side. He was located on the boulevard for several years, and then purchased the hotel now known as the Roberts House on Shirley avenue. Mr. Roberts was always very active in the welfare of Revere, after becoming engaged in business there, and was one of those men who always helped to promote all movements for the improvement of the resort. He was a definite force for good in the community, and while not a native of Revere, he was among the most loyal of her adopted sons, and one whom she is proud to number as among her representative business men. Capable management, unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice were well balanced factors in his career, and his work was always carefully systematized. He was a true citizen and greatly interested in all enterprises which had for their foundation the moral improvement of the community. His life has truly shown what honesty when combined with brains and hard work can accomplish, and he has left behind him a priceless heritage, for his life was so honorable in its purposes.

On November 23, 1904, Thomas Haines Roberts married (second) Mary Ann Shannon, who was born in London, England, a daughter of William Henry and Sarah (Watts) Shannon, both natives and highly respected residents of London. Her father, William Henry Shannon, later in life removed to New Brunswick, where he died, and her mother now lives with Mrs. Roberts in Revere, Massachusetts. Mr. Shannon was a shoemaker by trade, and the father of nine children, of which but three are now living, namely, Mrs. R. S. Atkinson, John Alexander Shannon, and Mrs. Roberts. The entire family were members of the Episcopal church, to which Mr. Roberts also belonged, and was most constant in his attendance and generous in his support.

In his political belief, Mr. Roberts was a staunch Republican, and although identified with that party was very liberal in his sentiments. He belonged to that distinctively representative class of business men who believed that the good of the community was best secured by advancing individual prosperity, and he was ever active in participation in measures and movements which concerned the general good. A man of action rather than of words, his devotion to his friends met with a corresponding return of warm personal regard from those who knew him best. As a business man, his character was unclouded and unimpeachable, and he adhered with staunch consistency to sound, conservative and unquestionable methods. His life teaches the old and ever valuable lesson that true success comes only through tireless industry, guided and inspired by singleness of purpose. Mr. Roberts has illustrated what a man of energy, kindliness and purpose combined with absolute integrity can accomplish.

# Henry Wilkinson

THE death of Henry Wilkinson removed from the midst of Lexington, Massachusetts, a man who was just, generous and kind. He left behind him the memory of a nature rarely gifted with those attributes which made for doing unto others as he would have others do to him. He was a man of high ideals to which he adhered with an unusual degree of faithfulness in the conduct of his life and might well be pointed out as a model of good citizenship. The community-at-large felt the wholesome and inspiring effect of Mr. Wilkinson's example, and it will be long before its members cease to miss the kindly and genial influence which surrounded him. The death of Henry Wilkinson occurred at his home in Lexington, Massachusetts, March 4, 1906, at the age of forty-one years, and was felt as a very real loss in the business world generally throughout that region. Mr. Wilkinson was a young man, but his career had already reached a point where it could be prophesied that a brilliant future lay in store for him. One of the chief factors in his success in life was undoubtedly his remarkable power of making friends, combined with the profound trust which all men seemed to feel in him. Mr. Wilkinson's continued and distinguished life in business was characterized by a zealous and diligent attention to all affairs entrusted to him. To those who knew him best and were intimately associated with him in business and social life, his chief quality appeared to be a benevolent heart, which never displayed itself in ostentatious forms, but in generous ways through channels calculated to produce the greatest good. He was a gentleman in the highest and loftiest meaning of that term, and his life has shown what honesty combined with brains and hard work can and does accomplish.

Among all the many countries whose peoples have come together in this western land and together made up its complex population, none stands higher, either in the generosity with which she has given of her sons to our country or the quality of the element she has thus added to our body politic, than England. The birth of Henry Wilkinson occurred in Padiham, Lancashire, England, May 1, 1864, the son of James and Mary (Tomlinson) Wilkinson, both of whom were natives of England, where they passed their entire lives, never having come to the United States. Mary (Tomlinson) Wilkinson, the mother of Henry Wilkinson, passed away when he was a little child, and his father remarried, being united with his first wife's sister. James Wilkinson died when his son was sixteen years of age. He was a farmer and butcher by trade, and when he was taken away Henry Wilkinson, his son, was compelled to work at home and on the farm, besides taking care of the butcher shop.

Henry Wilkinson received a common school education, and was obliged to discontinue his studies on account of having to earn his own livelihood at an early age. His schooling was thus decidedly slender, but his ambition was great, and he sought in independent reading and study the education which had been denied him. When he became of age, Mr. Wilkinson decided to leave the place of his birth and come to America. Fearing objections by other members of the family, he departed without informing them of his whereabouts, and upon reaching Liverpool, England, he accidentally met a friend whom he told of his journey to the New World, with instructions to break the news to his family at home. Leaving the parental roof as he did, Mr. Wilkinson possessed a very limited capital when he arrived in the city of Boston, October 15, 1885, his sole assets consisting of only two shillings. This did not appear discouraging to the young man, for he immediately sought work and his efforts were rewarded, as he became employed in the market at Faneuil Hall with the firm of H. Bird & Company, dealers in meat and supplies, with a salary of seven dollars a week. Mr. Wilkinson's evident aptness and talent for business rapidly commended him to the notice of all with whom he came in contact, and he worked his way upward, until he was commanding a salary of fifty dollars a week. In 1891, the firm with which he had been connected was changed to the Sturtevant & Haley Beef Supply Company, and Mr. Wilkinson was admitted as a partner in this business. He continued to hold his position as a salesman, manager and buyer for the firm, for he was considered as one of the best judges of beef, both on the hoof and dressed, in the city of Boston.

Mr. Wilkinson was a practical man in this line of business, and continued as a member of the Sturtevant & Haley Beef Supply Company for about twenty years, after which period he sold his interest and started for himself in the same market house, having two stalls, numbers 77 and 79. Mr. Wilkinson remained there about four years, and then death claimed him. Having been located there during those years, he was a well known figure and greatly esteemed by his customers. He was in the midst of laying the solid foundation of a very large business when he was taken away, while in the very prime of life. His high reputation for honesty and sagacity brought him much patronage from the leading hotels and cafés, as well as from persons of all classes. In the days when people did their own marketing more than is now customary, Mr. Wilkinson made the acquaintance and gained the friendship of many of the men best worth knowing. Although reasonably conservative, he was one who kept abreast of the times, promptly adopting new methods of conducting business, and his good judgment was recognized by his associates, who saw in him a safe leader whom they gladly followed. Politically, Mr. Wilkinson was a Republican, but was averse to public life, never having sought office, although he would have been a most desirable candidate. He was an attendant of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Wilkinson was beloved by all who knew him, his fellow associates, his

employers, his customers and all business men with whom he had dealings. In his death a kindly and familiar face was taken from Faneuil Hall, and it is sincerely hoped that there will be more such men given to the world, fit to follow in his footsteps. At the time of his death, Mr. Wilkinson was a member of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange. He was a member of Bethesda Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Brighton, Massachusetts; of St. Andrews Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Aleppo Temple, of Boston, and of the Cœur De Leon Commandery, Knights Templar. Mr. Wilkinson derived much pleasure from his membership in these various orders, and was the possessor of many staunch friends. He was very fond of outdoor life and a believer in plenty of fresh air as conducive to good health. He selected Lexington, Massachusetts, as the place of his residence, having purchased a house there to which he moved in the spring of 1902. Mr. Wilkinson had great expectancy of enjoying the fruits of his labor in a home to his liking, but this happiness only lasted four years, for he died in 1906. He had also been very anxious to visit his old home in England, and had patiently waited for the time to come when he could leave his business interests, and with Mrs. Wilkinson return to the place of his birth for a visit. The funeral services were held at the home of Mr. Wilkinson in Lexington, Massachusetts, and interment took place in Evergreen Cemetery, Brighton, Massachusetts.

On November 14, 1888, Henry Wilkinson was united in marriage, at Brighton, Massachusetts, with Ada Page, who was born in York, England, the daughter of William and Esther (Minter) Page, both natives of England. The last years of their lives were spent in the vicinity of Boston. William Page was connected with the railroad industry while living in England. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilkinson were the parents of two children, both daughters, as follows: 1. Esther, who was born in Brighton, Massachusetts, became the wife of John C. Graham; they are living in Lexington, Massachusetts, where Mr. Graham is interested in farming; two children were born to this union, namely: Catherine E. Graham and John C. Graham, Jr. 2. Helen, born in Somerville, Massachusetts, and is now a student in the Lexington High School, this being her last year. Mrs. Wilkinson attends the Episcopal church, and since the death of Mr. Wilkinson has continued to reside in Lexington, Massachusetts.

Mr. Wilkinson was a good, kind husband and father, and when not engaged at his business could be found at his home, surrounded by those he loved most dearly. Home was as a haven of rest for him, and he was always happiest when there. The traditions of good citizenship, the reputation for substantial, honorable business dealings established by Henry Wilkinson, should be maintained by those who come after him, and his name will always occupy a most enviable place in the business world of Eastern Massachusetts.

# Edwin Clapp

AMONG the successful business men of the State of Massachusetts, whose labors and achievements placed their community in its present influential position in the world of commerce, no name is more synonymous with enterprise and probity than that of Edwin Clapp, one of the most prominent shoe manufacturers of East Weymouth, Massachusetts. He was a conspicuous example of that class of men who win the confidence and respect of their fellow-men and business associates by strictly adhering to the rules established by the unwritten laws of honor and integrity both in business and in private life. Liberal, clear-headed, and of broad views, as a manufacturer his business methods rested upon sound foundations, which had been carefully considered before they were adopted. Probably the greatest compliment that can be paid a man is that he has made himself an honor to his Nation in the great manufacturing world, as well as a credit to the mercantile community in which he lived. Such a man was Mr. Clapp, who by his own honorable exertions and moral attributes gained for himself all that a man could desire, namely, friends, affluence and position. Being a public-spirited man in the highest degree, he was ever forward in encouraging those enterprises which would in any way advance the interests of his adopted town, East Weymouth. Mr. Clapp was one of those men who might almost be called incarnations of progress, whose very being seemed to radiate force sufficient to mold events to his own liking. In the proud list of her citizens and sons, known and honored throughout the business world for stability, integrity and fair dealing, the State of Massachusetts has no cause to be other than satisfied with the record of this prominent manufacturer and benefactor, who introduced into his business all the elements of success. The methods by which he attained the high position which held the estimation of his fellow-men attested his qualities of mind and heart. Courageous, cheerful, clear of judgment, alert to opportunity, untiring in labor and masterly in the management of men, Mr. Clapp carved out of enduring granite his success as a monument to himself and to his exceptional qualities. His death, which occurred May 27, 1909, at the age of sixty-five years, removed from Weymouth, Massachusetts, one whose potent influence had always been exerted for the good of the community, and for the assistance of the less fortunate members among his fellow-citizens.

Edwin Clapp was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, February 6, 1844, being one of a family of nine children of James S. and Elizabeth (Bates) Clapp. The other members of the family were as follows: Helena, who is the widow of Ezra Tirrell, and makes her home in North Weymouth, Massachusetts; James Henry, deceased; Eunice, deceased, who became the wife of

Orin Pratt; Charles, deceased; Davis, deceased; Adelaide M.; Edwin, in whose memory this is being written; Benjamin F., deceased, and Emeline F., also deceased. James S. Clapp, the father, was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, and was a shoemaker by trade. His wife was a native of East Weymouth, Massachusetts, and both died there.

Edwin Clapp removed to East Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1851, with his parents, and made that his home until the end of his life. He attended the public schools there for his education, and upon leaving school learned the trade of a shoemaker. He was of an ambitious nature and eager to become engaged in business on his own account. At the age of twenty-one years, this desire was realized, and in 1867 Mr. Clapp entered into partnership with his older brother, James H. Clapp, under the firm name of James H. Clapp & Company, continuing in that capacity until the death of his brother in March, 1882, when he became sole proprietor of the well established business, and conducted it with a high degree of success. To have established on solid foundations and to build up the enterprise under his excellent management required traits rarely found in the walks of every-daylife. Mr. Clapp was a man of marvelous courage, and where others might have failed or yielded he stood firm and won success. His mind was well balanced, his judgment practical, and his executive ability was one of his marked characteristics. He was recognized as one of Weymouth's most honored and esteemed citizens, and the sterling qualities of his character were such as commended him to all his fellow-men. His faithful industry, methodical habits, and impregnable integrity, were qualities which they could not fail to appreciate. He was the possessor of a natural aptitude for business and a fixed determination to succeed in anything that he attempted. His admirable business career suggests the conspicuous qualities of his mind and temperament, as the world saw them. It could hardly be expected that a man possessing the activity of mind and body, the executive ability, and public spirit which characterized Mr. Clapp, would fail to be intrusted in the promotion of all measures affecting the prosperity of the community in which he dwelt, and he lived to enjoy the fruition of a successful business career.

On February 21, 1871, Edwin Clapp was united in marriage with Frances Howe Whiton, a native of Hingham, Massachusetts, a daughter of Bela H. and Hannah R. (Whiton) Whiton. The Whiton family was one of the oldest families in Hingham, Massachusetts, where both Mr. and Mrs. Bela H. Whiton passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Clapp were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Edith Whiton, who became the wife of Alfred L. Lincoln, of Hingham, and they are the parents of one child, Edwin Clapp Lincoln. 2. Eleanor R., who became the wife of Horace R. Drinkwater, and they are residing in Braintree, Massachusetts, their union being blessed with four children, namely, Elizabeth Davis, Eleanor Clapp, Davis Clapp and Albion C. 3. Davis Bates, the only son and junior member of the firm, died September 5, 1901, at the age of twenty-three years. He was an athlete, and upon his sad death

his father erected a memorial building and built an athletic field on Middle street to his beloved son's memory. Mr. and Mrs. Clapp donated the organ in the "Old Ship Church" at Hingham, Massachusetts, also known as the First Unitarian Church, in memory of this son, who was a member of the choir of the church. Edwin Clapp derived his greatest pleasure and happiness from his own family circle, and it was there, surrounded by his loved ones, where his many admirable characteristics shone forth in their fullest light.

In his religious belief, Mr. Clapp was affiliated with the First Unitarian Church, of Hingham, Massachusetts, where he was a regular attendant. This is the oldest church in the United States, having been built in 1681. He was a member of Orphans' Hope Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Pentalph Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of the South Shore Commandery, Knights Templar. Mr. Clapp was rigidly honest in all his business dealings with the manufacturing world, and in fact, in all his relations, and through his geniality and sociability soon acquired numerous friends from the various walks of life. He was indeed a man whose usefulness as a citizen has made him worthy of commemoration, and was an ardent sympathizer with every movement making for the uplift of humanity. The memory of the life of Edwin Clapp and his business career remains as an inspiration and a most pleasing thought to those who were so privileged as to have known him in an intimate manner. He passed from life's fleeting drama leaving a host of aching hearts to mourn his departure, and to deplore the fact that his acts of benevolence can probably never be reproduced by another.

# Lyman Holman

WE should not forget those who, although unobtrusive in their everyday life, yet by their individuality and great force of character mold the commercial destinies and give tone to the communities in which they live. Among the citizens of the city of Salem, Massachusetts, who have achieved distinction in business entitling them to be placed among the representative men of the commmunity, there are some, whose quiet perseverance, in a particular pursuit, while it excites little notice from the great masses, as the years pass by, yet results in elevating them to positions enviable in the eyes of their fellow-men, and as lasting as well merited. In an extended search it would be difficult to find one who would be a better example than the late Lyman Holman, who gained success in life that is not measured by financial prosperity alone, but is gauged by the kindly and congenial associations that go toward satisfying man's nature. His name ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship, and his industry, energy, courage and fidelity to principle were illustrated in his career. His death, which occurred n Salem, Massachusetts, September 10, 1910, removed from the city of his birth a business man of marked force and energy, and one who possessed sterling personal qualities.

The birth of Lyman Holman occurred in Salem, Massachusetts, January 6, 1854, the son of Lyman and Fannie (Smith) Holman, both being of English descent. The progenitor of this family first settled in Orangė, Massachusetts, and then came the father of Lyman Holman and his two brothers, from the port of London, and likewise settled in Orange, the one brother going to New York, the other to the State of New Hampshire. They first landed at Shiprock, Lynn, Massachusetts, where soon after they separated, each one seeking a home in a different state. Lyman Holman, Sr., later went to Salem, Massachusetts, where he settled permanently, and became a mover of buildings and other large edifices. Contracts were awarded to him from all parts of the State of Massachusetts, and he was looked up to as a conscientious business man, and one whose word was as good as his bond. Both he and his wife died in Salem.

Lyman Holman, Jr., was one of eight children, of whom five grew to maturity. His early childhood and youth were spent in the acquirement of an excellent education, first at the old Hacker public school on Aborn street, Salem, and later at Dummer Academy, and in this way was well equipped to start life's battle. He was the youngest of the family, and the only son who entered into business with his father, which he did at the age of seventeen years, learning the business in every detail. At the death of his father, he be-

came the successor, and the business under his careful management prospered and steadily increased. It is interesting to note that his first team were a pair of oxen, and he delighted in relating his many experiences of those days of long ago. He became well known all over the State of Massachusetts, and his own labors constituted the secure foundation upon which he built his success. His name was known and recognized in the highest circles of the business world as that of a man to be trusted and one with whom it was a satisfaction to transact business. After carrying on this business for a few years, Mr. Holman retired, and gave his entire attention and time to the cultivation and improvement of his fine farm. He was one of the larger real estate owners in Salem, being the owner of several houses there, and his relations with his tenants might be called benevolently feudal. He also owned real estate in Danvers, Peabody and Middleton, Massachusetts. On October 21, 1880, Lyman Holman was united in marriage with Annie M. Muchmore, who was born in Salem, Massachusetts, a daughter of George Richard and Jeanette (Norie) Muchmore, both being of old Scotch families, dating back to the time of Lord Muckelmore. The Muchmore coat-of-arms is as follows:

*Arms*—Argent, three martlets gules.
*Crest*—A moorcock proper in grass and reeds.

George Richard Muchmore was born in Salem, and died there in the same house on Church street in which he was born. Mrs. Muchmore was born in Halifax, and to Mr. and Mrs. Muchmore two children were born, namely, Annie M., who is now Mrs. Lyman Holman, and Georgette, who is the widow of Howard Reeves, and is living in the old home on Church street in Salem, which was built over two hundred years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Holman were the parents of eight children, as follows: Fannie, who died in infancy; Joseph R., who was united in marriage with May Edgar; Fannie May, deceased, who became the wife of Frank Perley, and they were the parents of three children; Theodore, who is now in the French army; Pauline, now Mrs. Harry Skeffington; Lena, who became the wife of H. Raymond Allen, residing in Providence, Rhode Island, and they are the parents of one daughter, Barbara; Ruth Stockwell, now Mrs. Edward Slattery; and Lyman. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Holman has continued to live at No. 29 Dearborn street, Salem, Massachusetts.

Mr. Holman was a man of rare courtesy and kindly feelings towards all, and no one ever came in contact with him who did not realize and admire his many splendid qualities. A strong will and a loving, gentle and unselfish nature, firm convictions and high ideals, were characteristics of his. His loss was keenly and deeply felt by the entire community, and left a vacant place in so many hearts. The Rev. De Witt Clark officiated at the funeral, and the interment was at Harmony Grove.

Mr. Holman was ever faithful to life's nearest duties, and faithful to both the demands of his work and his home. He was essentially a "home man,"

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Muchmore

for his inclinations always brought him to the home circle and there lay his chief recreation in the society of his wife and children. Regarded as a citizen and in his social relations, he belonged to that useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent benefits to the greatest number. He had many friends, probably because to that strong and essential honesty that is the very foundation of social life he added a toleration of others that drew all men towards him, as to one they instinctively recognized as a faithful friend, and such he truly was. To illustrate that he was socially inclined, Mr. Holman was a very prominent Mason, a Mason of high degree, exemplifying the true principles of that order, and was also a Shriner and a Knight Templar. He was an honored business man of Salem, Massachusetts, and by his own honorable exertions and moral attributes he gained for himself all that a man could desire. Public-spirited in the highest degree, he was ever forward in encouraging those enterprises which would in any way advance the interests of the community in which he lived.

The career of Lyman Holman is one that well repays study. He was one of those characters which impress themselves strongly upon those about them, until they have left a certain stamp of their own quality upon the community, which is thus enriched by their presence. His influence in a very large circle of associates in this direct and personal way was remarkable and seemed far out of relation to the comparatively humble recognition his powers received officially. He will long be remembered as one of the foremost of the able men who promoted and developed his home city, and directed its growth upon lines which have made it in many respects a model municipality.

# George Hamilton Stearns

IN the death of the late George Hamilton Stearns the city of Cambridge, Massachusetts, lost a citizen who could always be depended upon, the family its wise counselor and devoted champion, and humanity in general a kind, thoughtful and considerate friend. While he took the keenest interest in the affairs of his adopted city, Mr. Stearns was essentially a home man, and was never happier than when seated by his own fireside and surrounded by those who were most dear to him. It was there that his loss was most deeply felt, when death claimed him on October 28, 1909, at his home in the Cantabrigia Apartments in Cambridge, for he had proved himself a good husband and a kind father, faithful, steadfast and true. His advancement in life was largely due to the advancement of the city in which he lived for so many years. By industry and ability he met with success in his undertakings, while his labors were appreciated and rewarded. The career of Mr. Stearns strikingly illustrates the possibilities of the typical, sturdy New England character. Perhaps he did not inherit great wealth from his ancestors, but he did inherit that which cannot be expressed in definite terms of value, because it is beyond value. He had the inheritance of generations of right living and the correct ideas of life. It has been well said that every one is placed in this world with an account upon which they may draw to its full extent. And it has been said further and truthfully that very few ever draw to the full extent of their credit upon this account. Mr. Stearns displayed great foresight by making full use of the precious account placed at his disposal. He was always faithful in small things and came to be master of great things in later life. Dying at a ripe old age, he left an example that should be of great value to the young generations throughout the New England States.

The birth of George Hamilton Stearns occurred in Charlestown, Massachusetts, February 17, 1833, the son of Thomas and Eunice (Cilley) Stearns. His father, Thomas Stearns, was born in Paris, Maine, and removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, shortly after his marriage. For many years he ran the omnibus line between Harvard Square and Boston. Allusion should be made to the ability Mr. Stearns always showed as a business man and his love for horses.

Five hundred years ago, more or less, when the population of England had become sufficiently dense to make surnames necessary, some Englishman assumed the name of Stearn. He may have taken it from the sign of the Sterne, or starling, which is the symbol of industry, or it may have been taken from some event in which a starling was concerned. This surname has become

common in England in the counties of Nottingham, Berks, Norfolk, Hertford, Suffolk and Cambridge. The name was originally spelled Sterne, and there were many prominent representatives of the family in England. There were three immigrants of the name, Isaac, Charles and Nathaniel. Family tradition claims that there were three brothers who came to America, and while there is no proof that the relationship existed yet it is quite probable. Isaac Stearns in his will calls Charles "my kinsman," and the names appearing in the successive generation would tend to show that some relationship existed between them. The belief is entertained by many members of the Stearns family that three Sterne brothers, Isaac, Daniel and Shubal, came to America in 1630 and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, that Daniel died unmarried, that Shubal and Isaac brought families with them, and upon the death of Shubal and his wife their two sons, Charles and Nathaniel, were brought up by their Uncle Isaac. There is a tradition that these sons, as well as their Uncle Isaac, left many descendants, from whom all of the name in America are descended.

In 1834 when George Hamilton Stearns, in whose memory we are writing, was but one year old, his parents removed from Charlestown, Massachusetts, to Cambridge, where he continued to live during the remainder of his life. He became a well known resident of Cambridge and had been for many years identified with local real estate operations. As a business man he was cautious, far-sighted and honest. He was a shrewd observer, a careful student, and an accurate judge of men and events. The public knew him as a man of most original qualities, while his friends knew him as one of the most congenial of men.

Mr. Stearns obtained his early education in the public schools of Cambridge, and at the age of sixteen years, during the year 1849, he left his home and went to California, where he served for several years in the United States Coast Survey. This was an exceptional experience for such a young man, and one of which he was very fond. Upon returning to the East, Mr. Stearns engaged in the livery business, having a stable located on Church street. He was successful in this line of endeavor, and relied upon himself and experience to gain for him the good will and patronage of customers. His success proved the wisdom of his methods and his eminent ability. In all the relations of life he was a man to be esteemed and loved, and all who came in contact with him learned to know his worth and to prize his valued friendship. Mr. Stearns was prominently connected with the financial affairs of Cambridge, having been a director of the Charles River National Bank, also of the Reliance Coöperative Bank, and a member of the corporation of the Cambridge Savings Bank. He was a member of Mount Olivet Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the California Pioneers of 1849.

On April 23, 1862, George Hamilton Stearns was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Stone, a daughter of Charles and Mary Elizabeth (Spear) Stone. Mr. Stone was a native of Newton, Massachusetts, and his wife was born in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stone were the parents of three chil-

dren, namely: 1. Catherine Frances Stone. 2. Mary Elizabeth Stone, now the widow of George H. Stearns. 3. Henry Herbert Stone. Mrs. Stearns was born in Brighton, Massachusetts, in November, 1842. When thirteen years of age her parents removed to Lakeland, Minnesota. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Stearns has continued to reside in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Stearns was blessed with five children, as follows: 1. Georgiana Gertrude, born in Cambridge, became the wife of Fletcher B. Gibbs, of Cambridge; she died at the age of twenty-two years in Chicago, Illinois. 2. Harry Cranston, was united in marriage with Sarah Page Edmunds, of Cambridge and they are the parents of three children, Gladys Edmunds, Marion, who died in infancy, and Helen Cranston. 3. Guy Herbert, was united in marriage with Anna Wilson, of New Jersey; they are residing in California. 4. Edna Joyce, born in Cambridge, makes her home with her mother. 5. Charles Stone, passed away at the age of thirty-eight years, the date of his death being December 5, 1917; he was educated in Cambridge, and owing to impaired health never engaged in any mercantile pursuits.

The surname Stone may have been derived through the probability of the original ancestor of the Stone family living near a large stone or owning a field which had a stony character. Within the first quarter of a century following the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in New England, there were no less than ten persons of the name of John Stone who settled in the plantations of that region, and by reason of frequent removals on the part of some of them from one place to another much confusion of names and heads of families has long been a source of annoyance to chroniclers of Stone Genealogy. The name of John Stone in early Salem and Beverly history figures most prominently in connection with the establishment of the first ferry across the Bass river. He is considered the emigrant ancestor of those bearing the name of Stone in this country.

About six months before his death, Mr. Stearns was thrown from an electric car and sustained a fractured hip as a consequence. He had been confined to his bed practically from that time on, and his death came as a result of the accident. The funeral services were held from the Mount Auburn Chapel, the Rev. Alexander P. Bourne, assistant pastor of the Shepard Memorial Church, conducting the services.

The personal character of George Hamilton Stearns was one to command the admiration and affection of all. He was a business man of the type that Cambridge could ill afford to lose. He was always ready to give generously to any movement that promised to benefit the community or its business interests. His long career displayed talents and abilities, but most especially has it shown those first and cardinal virtues of courage, honesty, and charity without which no normal or lasting achievement may be wrought.

# Daniel O'Hara

UNASSUMING in his manner, painstaking in his habits, and genial in his nature, Daniel O'Hara gained and held the esteem of all. As a friend, he was loyal and true, and once taken into his confidence, his friendship was lasting. As a business man, he believed in and followed a safe, sound and sane business policy. He was one of those men, beloved, because he was genuine, whole-hearted, honest, direct, just and prompt in all his dealings, as well as considerate and thoughtful of all with whom he came in contact. Mr. O'Hara was always the same sterling, kindly friend to humanity, and in his passing away the community was brought face to face with an irreparable and distinct loss. The death of Mr. O'Hara occurred in Waltham, Massachusetts, November 19, 1912, at the age of fifty-seven years. If one attempted to enumerate the men of talent and capability of the Irish race, he would be confronted with such a list as would discourage the most enterprising. These men have identified themselves with all that is best in American life and tradition, and are well deserving of the highest praise. Mr. O'Hara, though not a native of Ireland, exemplified in his own person the best virtues and abilities of the race. He was a self-made man in the true sense of that term, having achieved success in the operations which he undertook. He was instinctively charitable, but obeyed literally the Biblical precept not to let his left hand know what his right did. His loved ones at his own fireside were life and love to him. To them he gave his best, his all, and in return was the cherished friend, the idolized husband, and the kind father. In his business career, Mr. O'Hara began at the bottom of the ladder, relying upon the merit of his work and faithful discharge of tasks to bring the advance he desired.

The birth of Daniel O'Hara occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 1, 1855, the son of Edward and Bridget (Curren) O'Hara, both of whom were highly respected natives of Ireland. Daniel O'Hara was the oldest of the sons of the family. As a boy he was noted for his bright, intelligent ways, and his friendly, attractive manner. He began his educational training in the city of his birth, and all his life was untiring in the gaining of knowledge and mental discipline. Leaving school, he entered the employ of the Dueber Watch Case Factory, at that time located in Newport, Kentucky, but after some years was transferred to the Chicago office of the company, and subsequently to New York, in the interest of the gold case department of the American Waltham Watch Company. In 1882, he was again transferred, this time to Waltham, Massachusetts, where he was made foreman of the case department then carried on in that factory. He occupied that position for eight years, and when

the company removed its case making establishment to New York in 1890, Mr. O'Hara did not care to leave with it. He then dropped case making, and became eager to engage in business on his own account, an ambition that was realized soon afterwards. In 1890, he started in business for himself, as a manufacturer of enameled dials, and took a lease of the small factory on Bedford street, in Waltham. The excellence of his product brought him so much business that he was obliged to build the present factory and he removed to Crescent Park, where he established one of Waltham's most important industries. While connected with the Dueber Watch Case Factory, Mr. O'Hara had perfected several patents relative to casings for watches. His inventive faculty was brought out constantly by the necessities of whatever he was interested in and his business ability, organizing and managing, as well as his high integrity, were recognized continually by his associates. It was not long before the product of his factory was known all over the world.

As a business man, Mr. O'Hara was resourceful to a remarkable degree. From his boyhood he had been in touch with a large number of the leading men in the watch-making industry in this country, who appreciated his worth as an employee and his ability as a manufacturer. His frequent visits abroad acquainted him with the foreign trade and his inventive genius enabled him to compete successfully with both home and foreign markets in the manufacture of dials and enameled goods of many kinds. His factory is a monument to his personal skill and business ability.

Upon his removal to Waltham, Massachusetts, Mr. O'Hara became keenly interested in all civic affairs, and served on the school committee from 1899 to 1902. He also served from 1895 to 1898 as a member of the license commissioners, when Waltham was a licensed town. As a citizen he was always interested in all local affairs, and although not seeking office himself, was ever engaged in securing for the city the best municipal service. He contributed in an advisory manner in these affairs, giving most willingly of his matured and excellent advice. He was always ready to listen to the views and theories of others, generously considering what was best for all, but when the time for action came he followed his own sound judgment. Mr. O'Hara possessed a great influence for good in the community which he had adopted for his own, his help and aid being given in an unostentatious manner. He was charitably inclined, and his heart was ever in sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate. He was a man of rare kindliness of heart, and no charitable call ever appealed to him in vain.

Although the family attended the Unitarian church, Mr. O'Hara was very broad in his religious beliefs, realizing that there is good in all religions. He was a great reader, as well as a deep thinker, and possessed initiative. He was one of those men who labored energetically not only to win success for himself, but to make his life a source of benefit to his fellowmen. By his honorable exertions and moral attributes he carved out friends, honor and position. As a friend, he was true and staunch, ever ready to do a good turn to those to

whom his friendship extended. He was an extensive traveler, visiting France, Switzerland, and practically all European countries, as well as many parts of the United States, Mexico and Canada.

On May 22, 1889, Daniel O'Hara was united in marriage, at Potsdam, New York, with Mayfred Leonard, of Pierrepont, New York, a daughter of Lorson and Anna (Sturtevant) Leonard, both having been born in New York State. Larson Leonard was in the department of the United States Treasury at the time of the Civil War, under General Spinner, and died in 1864, aged twenty-seven. Mrs. O'Hara received her education in the Normal School at Potsdam, New York, and taught in the public schools of Waltham, Massachusetts. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Hara was blessed with four children, all of whom were sons, as follows: 1. Eliot, born in Waltham, Massachusetts, June 14, 1890; attended the public schools of his native city, then the Allen School, in West Newton, Massachusetts, spending one year at the University in Norwich, Vermont, a United States Military School, and two years in Paris, France; he succeeded his father as head of the business. 2. Dwight, born in Waltham, September 30, 1892; was educated in the Waltham public schools, at the Allen School of West Newton, later attending Dartmouth College, and graduating there with the class of 1915; he is now attending Harvard Medical School. 3. Ezra Fitch, born in Waltham, September 26, 1894, obtained his education in Waltham, and later attended the Huntington School of Boston; he enlisted in the quartermaster's department of the United States Army, and is now in active service. 4. Skidmore, born in Waltham, January 19, 1896; received his education in the Waltham public schools and at the Huntington School; he now is with the United States Army in France.

Daniel O'Hara was as kind and devoted a husband and father as ever lived, and it was in the home circle where he found his chief happiness and relaxation. There was not, in fact, a relation of life in which he did not play his part most worthily, and in which he might not well serve as a model for future generations. By those who knew him intimately he was very highly esteemed. He kept well posted upon the affairs of the day in city, state and nation, and talked entertainingly and understandingly about the questions of the hour. He possessed a retentive memory which was well stored with recollections of men and events. He was very thoughtful of those who were in his service, and the kindly deeds performed by him in their interest and for their comfort were innumerable, and many have in their hour of need had cause to be thankful to him and bless him for his good heart. He was gifted with a very ready pen, and his business letters rarely missed making the recipients his personal friends. His fine sense of humor and ready wit made him a delightful companion at home and abroad.

Mr. O'Hara was a man beyond the average in intellectual power and exceedingly skillful in his department of work. He was quick of discernment and prompt in action, two important qualities for the achievement of success in the business world. His life was filled with zest and tireless energy, and he leaves

behind him in the hearts of his many friends an ineffaceable memory of kindliness, devotion and courage. There is no need of sculptural marble or of a labored epitaph to say who or what Daniel O'Hara was, for his manly virtues, his unostentatious charities, his kindness and his good will are so well known that it is unnecessary to recapitulate traits so strong and which are graven on the hearts of the many who knew him. He had always that respect for others which insured his own, and with it a delicacy which won all hearts, as well as a fervor which commanded love and admiration. One of the friends who knew him best has summed up his life in the following words:

He was what he was, never because the outside shaped or hewed or moulded him. He was what he was where God had set him simply for the love of it. He simply could not help letting the big hearted manhood of him have its way. He shrank from all meanness, but never because people would say that it was mean. There was only one reason why he kept himself from unworthy conduct, never because of what others might say or think, but simply because it was impossible to him, it did not belong to the kind of man he was, as between himself and himself.

So he was a real living man. Is a real living man still to me; for all such vital things know no death. And his religion is my religion. He might phrase it differently, for he was shy of all religious phrasing. But the fact remains that I knew in him the only religion which is worth anything, the awakening of the miracle of a personal life which grows responsive to the call within itself of the great life from which it comes and to which it passes.

# Cyrus Moulton Barrows

THE life of New England has developed many self-made and prosperous citizens, whose industry and close application have brought to them success, and won the confidence and esteem of their fellow-men. Such a man was Mr. Barrows, whose lifetime, during which he advanced to a position of importance in business circles, was passed in the vicinity of Boston. His death, which occurred at his home in Reading, Massachusetts, May 16, 1912, came as a severe shock to all those who had been so privileged as to have known him in an intimate manner. Association with Mr. Barrows always meant expansion and elevation, for his interests were in touch with those broadening processes which bring a wider, higher knowledge of life, and enable the individual to place a correct valuation upon those things which go toward making up life's activities and interests.

Cyrus Moulton Barrows was born in Hartford, Maine, July 26, 1844, the son of Tilson and Elizabeth (Allen) Barrows, both of whom were highly respected natives of Hartford, and were interested in farming. Mr. Barrows' boyhood days were spent on the farm, and his education was obtained in the common schools of Livermore Falls, Maine, where he also attended high school, graduating with high honors. Upon the completion of his studies, he decided upon following teaching as his course through life, and accordingly taught school for a short time. This was about the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, and his youthful enthusiasm caused him to obey his country's call to arms. He tried to enlist, but, owing to his extreme youth, he was allowed to enlist only as a musician, and thus became a player on the fife, in a regimental fife and drum corps, for about one year. He then enlisted for actual service, and was accepted, serving until the close of the war. Mr. Barrows served in the Twenty-third and Thirtieth Maine regiments of infantry. He was in service from 1862 until August, 1865, being mustered out at Washington, D. C. He made a splendid soldier, and easily became accustomed to military ways and discipline.

Upon returning to his home in Livermore Falls, Maine, at the close of the war, Mr. Barrows entered upon a business career, accepting a position with Seaverns & Company of Boston as an accountant and bookkeeper, and remained in their employ until the year 1876. All this time Mr. Barrows attended Comers' Business College in the evenings, and well fitted himself for the place he was destined to hold in the business world. Energetic, ambitious and zealous, his devotion to acquiring knowledge knew no bounds, and whatever duty he was called upon to perform was done to the entire satisfaction of those in superior authority. He was a man of marvelous courage, and where

others might have yielded, he stood firm, and thus met with success. Leaving the employ of Seaverns & Company, Mr. Barrows established what is now known as the C. M. Barrows Corporation, located at No. 2 North Market street, Boston, a printing firm. Having learned the printer's trade through his own tireless energy and perseverance, Mr. Barrows started his printing business in a small way, but through his own efforts and strict application to business, he soon enlarged, and his business rapidly increased, until to-day it is considered as one of the large concerns of that line of business. Mr. Barrows became president and treasurer of the firm, and at his death his son, Bernard Barrows, succeeded him as president. He was a member of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange; from 1876 until his death published "The Market Report," which he established, and he also established the "Credit Association." Mr. Barrows was also a member of the School Board of Reading for many years, and had been trustee of the Public Library almost from its inception, holding this position at the time of his death, and making it a term of twenty-five years that he was a trustee. He was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, serving as its president and treasurer.

Mr. Barrows' mind was well disciplined and evenly balanced, his judgment was practical in the highest degree, and his executive ability was one of his marked characteristics. He bore a high reputation as a man of honor and uprightness, and all his transactions could have undergone the closest scrutiny. But he was not one of those men, so often found to-day, who gave his entire time and attention to his own business affairs, for, on the contrary, he was deeply and keenly interested in all town affairs of Reading, Massachusetts, where he came to reside thirty-five years prior to his death. Previously, besides his native place, he had lived in Melrose and Somerville, Massachusetts, and in every town was looked upon as the highest type of citizen, and was appreciated by all as such.

On November 30, 1868, Cyrus Moulton Barrows was united in marriage with Augusta Kilbreth, who was born in Augusta, Maine, a daughter of William Johnson and Abby (Hanscom) Kilbreth, both of whom were natives of the State of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Barrows were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, as follows 1. Alice Augusta. 2. Herbert Cyrus, who was united in marriage (first) with Flora May Symms, who died leaving one child, a son, Robert Barrows. Mr. Barrows was united in marriage (second) with Nina Kincaid. 3. Harold Kilbreth, who was united in marriage with Mabel Jordan, of Maine. 4. Bernard, who is at the head of the business, which his father so well established. 5. Edith, who became the wife of William T. W. Underwood; their union was blessed with one child, Jeannette Underwood. 6. Allen Hanscom.

Mr. Barrows was a devoted husband and a kind father, and in every relation of life his conduct was well worthy of being held up as an example to the youth of the community. Closeness of application to business, willingness to meet in full the responsibilities of citizenship, strength of his own convic-

tions, and attachment to his home and family were predominating traits in his character. Mr. Barrows did not believe in devoting his entire attention to the accumulating of material wealth for himself, but was extremely fond of informal social intercourse with his fellow-men, and was a well known figure in the general life of the community. He had no preference for political life of any kind, and consistently refused to become a candidate for public office, but his interest in the town of Reading, Massachusetts, was proverbial, and he did much to encourage legitimate enterprise and business of all kinds.

Mr. Barrows was a member of the Boston Typothetæ, of the Boston Board of Trade, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, the What Cheer Colony, the Pilgrim Fathers, and was a veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 194. His nearest and dearest friends, many of whom were members of the above mentioned associations, scarcely realized of how much value he was to them until his sad death forced the reality upon them. The funeral service of Mr. Barrows was held from his late residence in Reading, Massachusetts, at No. 281 Lowell street, the Rev. M. Franklin Ham, of the Christian Union, being the officiating clergyman.

The death of Cyrus Moulton Barrows caused the community to suffer a heavy loss, for he was a man of worth, and one of whom any community might justly be proud, and whose memory it should cherish most highly.

# Lewis Day

AMONG the public-spirited citizens of Norwood, Massachusetts, there are few more worthy of comment and respect than Lewis Day. There is scarcely a department in the life of the community that has not felt something of his influence for the better, from the purely industrial and financial interests to those of general enlightenment and culture. His death occurred at Norwood, March 3, 1910.

Lewis Day was born at Norwood, then South Dedham, April 14, 1835. He was the son of the Hon. Joseph and Hannah (Rhoades) Day, and a member of one of the oldest New England families. The progenitor of the line in this country was Ralph Day, who emigrated from England and located at Dedham, where he was admitted townsman in 1644. He later married a daughter of Jonathan Fairbanks, who built the famous Fairbanks House at Dedham in 1636. The Hon. Joseph Day was one of the foremost citizens of Massachusetts during his life, and intimately connected with the development of the great leather industry in the eastern part of the State. The life of Lewis Day was spent in his native town of Norwood, and it was there that he gained his education in the local district schools, after which he attended the academy at South Woodstock, Vermont, for two years. Upon returning to Norwood he became associated with his father in the manufacture of hides and leather in Boston, and was eventually taken into partnership by the elder man, the firm being known as Day, Wilcox & Company. For many years Mr. Day continued in this firm, conducting a very large and successful business until the formation of the leather trust, when he retired entirely from active business life. From that time until his death he spent his summers in New England and went to Florida for the winter, where he found a more congenial climate during those months.

Mr. Day was one of the most conspicuous in the general life of Norwood, and took a very keen interest in local affairs. He was a stockholder in the Norwood National Bank, and held an official position in the Norwood Coöperative Bank. He was a member of the Republican party, and was often urged by his political colleagues to run for office. This, however, with the exception of several terms in the State Legislature, he consistently refused, but in spite of the fact was recognized as an important factor in the political situation of the place. He was a Universalist in religion, and in early life a very active worker in the affairs of the church of that denomination at Norwood. It is interesting to note that his grandfather, Lewis Rhoades, was a charter member of this church, and Mr. Day himself served it for many years in the office of treasurer. He was very prominent in Free Masonry, in which he had

taken the thirty-second degree, and was one of the oldest members of Orient Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was also a member of Hebron Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of which he held the office of treasurer for twenty-five years; of Boston Commandery, Knights Templar, and Boston Consistory, and of the various Scottish Rites of that city.

On November 24, 1856, Mr. Day was united in marriage with Anna M. Smith, a daughter of Lyman and Melinda (Guild) Smith, old and highly respected residents of Norwood, where Mr. Smith was throughout nearly all his long life engaged in the tannery business, his father, John Smith, having founded what is now the firm of Winslow Brothers & Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Day were the parents of one son, Fred Holland Day. Mr. and Mrs. Day founded in the year 1903 a beautiful Memorial Chapel to be used for mortuary purposes, in honor of their respective parents, Joseph and Hannah (Rhoades) Day and Lyman and Melinda (Guild) Smith. This chapel is described as follows in the "History of Norwood":

> One of the most beautiful edifices in Norwood, and indeed in the State of Massachusetts, is the "Chapel of St. Gabriel the Archangel" which was erected by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Day in memory of their parents, and was consecrated with fitting ceremonies on Memorial Day, 1903, and the keys delivered into the keeping of the Board of Selectmen of Norwood.
>
> It is regarded by architects as the highest type of mortuary chapel in the country. The style is that late form of Gothic dating from the fifteenth century, of Weymouth seam faced granite and Indiana limestone. Simplicity was sought for at every point. The purpose of the donors was that the chapel should be used for funeral services by all who might desire, without reference to religious profession and without fee, and it has been used for that purpose many times since its consecration. It was dedicated, as was said at its consecration, "in the name of St. Gabriel the Archangel—the mighty one of God—the angel especially charged in the Scriptures with the ministration of comfort and sympathy to man."

To the fundamental virtues of honesty and simplicity, Mr. Day added the graces of culture and refinement, so that among all his associates, whether in the way of business or the more personal relations of life, he was both loved and admired, and a complete confidence was felt in him that he would fulfil both spirit and letter of whatever he engaged to do. He was possessed of the most charitable nature, and could not look upon need among his fellows without an attempt to alleviate its circumstances. Although his support of charitable movements of a public and semi-public nature was most generous, his private philanthropy was even larger, and he gave away with a prodigal hand a really large proportion of his income. Probably no one, certainly no one outside of his immediate family, knew the extent of these benefactions, for he gave with that Christian humility which is recommended to us, and his one response to those who cautioned him against such liberality was to express regret that he had not more to give. He died a comparatively active man, considering his age, and won a degree of respect and affection from the commu-

nity-at-large which would gratify any man, and was especially welcome as the reward of real merit. His death was a loss not only to his immediate family and the large circle of devoted friends which his good qualities had won for him, but to his fellow-citizens generally, few of whom had not benefited in some way by his life and example.

The American Historical Society

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Geo. E. McQuesten

# George Edward McQuesten

IT is certain that when we can say of a man that he has been markedly successful in the affairs of the world to-day, we have paid him the implied compliment of an unusual degree of strength, character and alertness of intelligence. Such was strikingly true in the life story of the late George Edward McQuesten, who was ranked among the best known figures in the business life of Boston. His death, which occurred on November 7, 1916, at the Alston Hospital, in New York, in which city he was visiting on business, was felt as a real and serious loss throughout his home region. Death claimed him in the very prime of his life, his age being forty-eight years, but his career had already reached a point where it could be prophesied that a brilliant future lay in store for him. He was closely identified with many important interests of his adopted community, his end coming so suddenly as to leave many severed strands in the business world which it was difficult to unite and build up again. His continued life in business, characterized by a zealous and diligent attention to all affairs entrusted to him, was a practical demonstration of those beautiful words of Scripture, "Whatsoever thy hands find to do, do it with all thy heart, with all thy mind and with all thy strength." Mr. McQuesten's strength of character, his integrity of purpose, and his goodness of heart caused him to stand for what was best in life, thereby leaving an impression for good in the community where he lived. There is no doubt that the career of Mr. McQuesten, successful as it had already been, would have known a still more brilliant future had not death cut it so abruptly short. One of the chief factors in his success was his remarkable power of making friends, and this power, in turn, depended upon some of the most fundamental virtues for its existence. That he should first attract those who came in casual association with him was undoubtedly due to the attractive exterior, the ready wit and candor; but the transformation of these into faithful friends was made possible only by the profound trust which all men felt in him, and the perfect sincerity of his nature. Mr. McQuesten's popularity was very widespread, and it was only natural that his passing away was felt as a loss in all parts of the State, while the strongest affection was felt for him in his own home district where he gave most generously of his friendship and service.

The birth of George Edward McQuesten occurred in Nashua, New Hampshire, May 1, 1868, the son of George and Theoline Tilden (Campbell) McQuesten, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire. The Scotch and Celtic stock of Britain, from which have come many men of prominence, have furnished a large element of eminently patriotic, active and reliable citizens

to the southern portion of New Hampshire. One of the sturdy families whose ancestor was in the exodus to America nearly two hundred years ago is that of McQuesten. The emigrant ancestor of this family is believed to have come to Litchfield, New Hampshire, as early as 1735. He is mentioned by the early writers as a man of sterling sense and integrity.

At the age of four years, George Edward McQuesten moved with his parents to East Boston, Massachusetts, and there his boyhood days were passed. He attended the public schools of Boston for his education, spending two years at Philips Exeter Academy. After graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he entered the wholesale lumber business, which was founded by his father, and of which concern he later became the treasurer. The firm was known as the George McQuesten Company of Boston. The younger Mr. McQuesten gave his immense energy and unusual talents to the advancement of the company, and his success in that line of endeavor was due to his honest transactions and square dealings with his patrons. He was the possessor of indefatigable industry in pursuing whatever end he set for himself, and his business success depended quite as much upon his character as upon the knowledge which was later acquired. His activities were always along lines resulting in progress and improvement, and his worth in the world has been widely acknowledged by his fellow-men. Mr. McQuesten's great interest in electrical inventions led him to erect a wind-mill upon his father's estate at Marblehead Neck, which was one of the first aerogenerating plants for supplying electricity built for private use in this country. Later this plant received the favorable attention of the Government. Mr. McQuesten was one of the pioneers in automobiling in Massachusetts, and was one of the charter members of the Massachusetts Automobile Club. He was prominent in the Masonic Order, and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and was also a member of the Country Club of Brookline, Massachusetts, the Eastern Yacht clubs of Boston and New York, and of the Boston Athletic Club.

On April 2, 1896, George Edward McQuesten was united in marriage with Emma Maria Sawyer, a daughter of John Snow and Sarah (Pratt) Sawyer. Tradition claims that three brothers emigrated to America from Lincolnshire, England, sailing in a ship commanded by Captain Parker, and that their names were William, Edmund and Thomas Sawyer. They arrived in 1636, at Lancaster, Massachusetts, and the descendants of Thomas Sawyer, the youngest of the three brothers, multiplied by the thousands. He was one of the nine persons who organized the town and gave it the name of Lancaster. He was a blacksmith and tiller of the soil, and one of the most conspicuous of the citizens. He had command of one of the garrisons at the time of King Philip's War, and this same garrison proved a safe defense against the French and Indians.

Mrs. McQuesten's father, John Snow Sawyer, was a lineal descendant of this illustrious and fearless ancestor, being the son of Manasseh and Dolly (Lincoln) Sawyer. He was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, September 6,

1831, and obtained his education in the public schools, at Stephen Holman's Academy, and at Lawrence Academy, of Groton, Massachusetts. He stood at the head of his class in the Fitchburg High School, and at the age of eighteen years started his business career by working in the scythe factory at West Fitchburg. He embarked in business for himself as a grocer in Syracuse, and in 1859 bought a patent right for roofing. He engaged in the roofing and contracting business throughout New England, with his place of business at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He also established a fire insurance agency with an office at Cambridge, in which he built up an extensive business, representing the Germania Fire Insurance Company, the National Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, and the German Alliance and Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Concord, Massachusetts, of which he was a director for many years. In 1890 Mr. Sawyer became interested in the manufacture of cement, under the firm name of W. F. Webster Cement Company of Cambridgeport, the product of this concern finding a market in all parts of the country. The United States Government used large quantities of this cement in the construction of fortifications. Mr. Sawyer was a volunteer in the Civil War, having raised his own company, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was captain of that company, raising this company in Cambridge, leaving in September, 1862. In politics he was a Republican, and was a member of the Common Council of Cambridge in 1866 and 1867. For many years he sang in various choirs in Boston, and was the oldest member of the famous Handel and Haydn Society of Boston. His daughter, Mrs. McQuesten, attended school in Cambridge, and graduated from Radcliffe College there. Since the death of her husband she has continued to reside in Brookline, Massachusetts, of which place Mr. McQuesten was a well known resident. Mr. and Mrs. George Edward McQuesten were the parents of two children, as follows: Barbara, born April 7, 1905; George, born December 21, 1906, now deceased. Mr. McQuesten was very fond of his home and spent much of his time there in the intimate intercourse of family life, and there are few men more devoted to the happiness of those with whom they dwell than was Mr. McQuesten.

The funeral services of Mr. McQuesten took place at his home in Brookline, Massachusetts, where for many years his figure, with alert, business-like mien, was a familiar sight. He was always kind and genial to all, a man of rare nobility of character and usefulness of life. He has left his true monument in the hearts of the many who had the privilege of his friendship.

# George Washington Adams

IN every community there have been found men who were leaders in thought and action and who have marked the passing years with large and worthy achievement. They have left a definite impress in public, professional, industrial, commercial, and other lines of endeavor that touch the general welfare. They have wrought well, and have left a valuable heritage to posterity. High up on the honor roll of Boston must always stand the name of George Washington Adams, who for many years was identified with the electrical interests of the city, and who represented the highest ideals of citizenship. Commercial integrity meant much to him, but intellectual enlightenment and civic righteousness meant much more. His influence for good was felt either directly or indirectly by all his fellow-men, and his life has left a lasting impress upon the city. At the foundation of every great city lies the work of the inventor. It is he who, in placing his productions upon the market, attracts commerce to his city, causes factories and business houses to arise, and gives employment to many. Among the men in days gone by whose lives and exertions have done so much toward the material and commercial prosperity of Boston, it may well be doubted if any deserve a more honorable mention in the historical and biographical annals of a city than the man whose name heads this memoir. Any calling in life, be it what it may, is ennobled or debased by the men who follow it. It is such men as Mr. Adams who, through fair dealing, have maintained the lofty standard of commercial honor for which the business men of the New England States have ever been distinguished. The death of Mr. Adams, which occurred in Dorchester, Massachusetts, September 14, 1897, at the age of sixty-two years, was a real loss to the community in which he had lived for so many years, His passing away removed from among his fellow-men a strong and winning personality, a delightful companion and a true friend.

George Washington Adams was born in Norwich, Connecticut, May 1, 1835, the son of Abraham P. and Lucy Louise (Pendleton) Adams. His father, Abraham P. Adams, was a native of Vermont, and his mother was born in Connecticut. The immigrant ancestor of this family, Robert Adams, was born in England, in 1602. He came first to Ipswich in 1635 with his wife and children. He was a tailor by trade, and resided in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638. He removed to Newbury in 1640, where he acquired a large farm and valuable property.

George Washington Adams, a descendant of this immigrant ancestor, received his education in the common schools of Norwich, his native place. When just a boy, Mr. Adams left his home to go to New Orleans, Louisiana, where

he secured employment in an importing house. He remained there in that capacity for some years, and then entered the United States Navy, in which he served for two and one-half years. Mr. Adams was stationed on the ship "San Jacinto" in Admiral Bailey's fleet. This term of service in the United States Navy was of great value to Mr. Adams, and in after life he was often heard to remark that he would not have given up his experience and life in the Navy, for it taught him discipline and many other good points of benefit to him in later life. At the expiration of two and one-half years, Mr. Adams removed to Boston, where he became interested in the electrical business. In due time he was enabled to foresee a great future in that line of endeavor and a great opportunity for himself. Accordingly he became a manufacturer of watchman's clocks and of burglar alarms, continuing in that business the remainder of his active life. Mr. Adams formed the Boston Electric Protective Association, in which he always took a keen and abiding interest in after years. It was Mr. Adams who installed the first electric wiring in Boston. It extended from a small building on Park square to the Mechanics building on Huntington avenue. He also placed the electric lights on the Boston Common, at the time of the Boston Centennial. He installed the first electric lights at Cottage City, when John D. Long was governor, and also the first electricity in Norwich, Connecticut, his native town. Everything used in the watchman's clocks and burglar alarms which Mr. Adams manufactured were his own inventions and were patented in his name. The genius of Mr. Adams, which leaned toward invention, was most remarkable, and in this line alone he made a name for himself in the great business world. He was not only an inventor of merit, but one who was capable of upbuilding and maintaining the enterprise which he had himself inaugurated. He therefore possessed not only the genius of the inventor, but the ability to develop, enlarge and sustain. The man who achieves success solely by well directed efforts of his own natural abilities and strength of character is a type which from time immemorial has ever appealed with peculiar force to all. Mr. Adams was just such a man, and was generally honored for his sterling worth, high principles and unswerving integrity.

Although deeply interested in all political affairs of his State and county, Mr. Adams never aspired to political office. He was a Democrat and staunchly upheld the principles advocated by that party. He was an attendant of the Episcopal church, and a liberal contributor to its charities and support. In social and fraternal circles, Mr. Adams was a conspicuous figure. He was fond of social functions such as informal parties and gatherings, and of attending the theaters. Everywhere he went he brought with him good cheer and a happy outlook upon life. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. He was most kindly and companionable, made friends easily, and had the rare faculty of keeping those friendships. Mr. Adams was fond of traveling, and with his wife had visited Europe several times. He had a fondness for animals, especially horses and dogs.

George Washington Adams was united in marriage with Marrietta W. Keith, a native of Roxbury, Massachusetts, a daughter of Horace H. and Caroline E. (Gay) Keith. Mrs. Adams' mother was a daughter of Captain Timothy Gay. Mr. Adams left to his family that choicest of all legacies, an honored name and a reputation for uprightness, integrity, gentleness and courtesy.

# Coolidge Sutton Roberts

THE city of Boston has been the birthplace of many of our noted men, and among the foremost must be mentioned the name of the late Coolidge Sutton Roberts, in whose death on February 17, 1904, in Cambridge, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, the entire community sustained a real personal loss, not only from the fact that the example of a good and useful life is gone forever from daily sight, but also because Mr. Roberts was a public-spirited citizen, whose life had been so honorable in its purposes and far-reaching and beneficial in its effects. The establishment of a commercial house in the city of Buenos Aires, South America, which has come to be known and recognized everywhere as among the leading firms of the world, distinguished for wealth and enterprise, is an event which deserves to be commemorated, not only for its important influence on the trade, but for its extensive connection with commerce in both North and South America. Such was the work accomplished by Mr. Roberts, the founder of the house of C. S. Roberts & Company, and a representative of a very ancient family.

Thomas Roberts, the immigrant, came to America as early as the year 1633, and settled in Dover, New Hampshire. He was Colonial Governor for a short time. The first meeting house erected in America was built in 1633, on land occupied two hundred years later by Aaron Roberts. The descendants of this branch of the Roberts family are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the present generation has a knowledge of comparatively small limit of the great number of those connected to them by the strong ties of blood. The illustrious ancestor of this family was an upright, moral and religious man, industrial and frugal. His descendants have inherited these traits in a great measure as well as his consistent patriotism.

The birth of Coolidge Sutton Roberts occurred in the city of Boston, January 11, 1849, the son of David Ballard and Agnes (Hughes) Roberts, both natives of Boston. His father, David Ballard Roberts, was engaged in the lumber business with his uncle, Amos B. Roberts, in Bangor, Maine, and was the possessor of much business acumen, as well as being greatly admired and respected by all who knew him. Mr. and Mrs. David Ballard Roberts were the parents of five children, namely: Lucy, who died when a small child; Coolidge Sutton, the subject of this memoir; Mary; Catherine, who died young; and Agnes. Mrs. Roberts was a devout member of the Church of the Advent, and a kind and indulgent mother, whose refined influences left an indelible impress upon her children.

Coolidge Sutton Roberts received his education in the public schools of his native city, and after finishing his schooling, he entered into the hide and leath-

er exporting and importing business. He became a member of the firm of N.W. Rice & Company, of Boston, and later represented this concern in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, South America. As a business man, Mr. Roberts exhibited quick appreciation and a prompt decision, and was noted for his endurance and activity. While in Buenos Aires, he established in that city the firm of C. S. Roberts & Company, which became a well known and successful concern. The enterprises with which Mr. Roberts was connected were of such a character as to add to the general wealth and welfare of the country and nation, and he was one of those substantial business men who first saw possibilities and then realized them. He was one of the pioneers to enter and develop the South American trade with the United States, and was very successful in his undertaking. He was not easily discouraged, and won success for himself through sheer persistency. Mr. Roberts had made his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, making frequent voyages between Boston and Buenos Aires. He always took a keen and deep interest in the civic affairs of Cambridge, but his business activities prevented him from aspiring for any office. In his relations to the public he proved himself a wise adviser for good, and in his relations to his employees a just and impartial employer, appreciating and applauding good work, and comprehending from his own experience and practical limitations the difficulties of certain departments of labor.

During the month of June, 1875, Coolidge Sutton Roberts was united in marriage with Annie Lizette Dudley, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a daughter of Charles Sheperd and Isabelle (Roby) Dudley. Her father, Charles Sheperd Dudley, was born in Hudson, Massachusetts, and was a wholesale West Indies dry goods merchant in Boston. He was a man of irreproachable character and the highest integrity, and a direct descendant of Thomas Dudley, the Pilgrim. The first that is known of Thomas Dudley is that he was born about the year 1576 in the vicinity of Northampton, England. His father was Captain Roger Dudley, a military man who flourished during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The agreement to come over to New England was made at Cambridge, England, in August, 1629, and thus Thomas Dudley came to this country in the good ship "Arabella," arriving at Salem, Massachusetts, June 12, 1630, and was soon after chosen as deputy. Governor M. Winthrop was the governor of the Massachusetts Colony, and Thomas Dudley subsequently succeeded him as governor. Governor Dudley died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 31, 1653. Mrs. Charles Sheperd Dudley, the mother of Mrs. Roberts, was the daughter of James and Emma (Pedrick) Roby, of old Marblehead, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley were the parents of four children, namely, Charles Sheperd, Jr., Isabelle Irving, Helen Elizabeth, and Annie Lizette, all of whom were born in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mrs. Roberts attended school in Philadelphia, Ipswich and Cambridge, and after her marriage to Mr. Roberts they lived a few years in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, and upon returning to the States, they made their future and permanent home

in Cambridge. Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge Sutton Roberts were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Elita Caswell, who was born in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, and received her education at Auburndale, and Dana Hall, with private instruction at Wellesley College and at Miss Hersey's private school in Boston; she graduated from Radcliff College, with the class of 1902, and became the wife of George Phillip Dike, of Boston, a patent lawyer, and a graduate of Williams College and of Harvard Law School, with a special course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mr. and Mrs. Dike reside in Brookline, Massachusetts. 2. Cecile Margueriite, born in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, and attended school at Auburndale, and Dana Hall, with private instructions at Wellesley College and at Miss Ingall's private school of Cambridge, Massachusetts; she graduated from Radcliff College, with the class of 1902, and became the wife of Ellery Corey Stowell, of New York City; Mr. Stowell is the Associate Professor of International Law at Columbia University, and he and his wife are the parents of two children, Anne Dudley Stowell and Isabelle Roby Stowell.

Mrs. Roberts attends the Sheppard Memorial Church, and spends the summer months at Seal Harbor, Maine. She resides in the beautiful Roberts estate on Brattle street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the same home where her husband dispensed his hospitalities gracefully and cordially to his many friends. It is highly probable that no one man had a larger number of warm personal friends than had Mr. Roberts, and he was one of the most delightful of men, kind-hearted and genial, and it is no wonder that he made friends so easily among all classes, and his strong individuality exercised a magnetic charm and influence upon all who were brought into contact with his forceful personality. His rare mental ability and strong intellectual tastes constituted one of the salient features of his character. He was considered most companionable by his intimate friends, and took especial interest and pleasure in the various clubs and fraternal organizations of which he was a member, among which should be mentioned the Colonial Club, the Oakley Club, and the Massachusetts Reform Club. In his religious belief, Mr. Roberts was a member of the Sheppard Memorial Church, to which he was most devoted.

The home life of Mr. Roberts was a singularly happy one, and it was at his own fireside that he was seen at his best, and seemed never more contented than when surrounded by those he loved so well. Mr. Roberts was one of that group of successful business men whose careers have been closely identified with the greatest and most recent period in the development of the country, one of those broad-minded, public-spirited citizens whose efforts seemed to be directed quite as much to the advancement of the community's interests as to their own. He was truly a gentleman in the highest and loftiest meaning of that term, and his life has shown what honesty and integrity combined with brains and earnest and sincere work can accomplish.

# William Benjamin Mason

SOME men are seen at their best as founders or organizers, while the genius of others bends toward invention, or to the upbuilding and maintenance of enterprises which have been inaugurated by those of more initiative ability. Occasionally, however, we meet one who combines the talents of an organizer and the genius of the inventor with the ability to develop, enlarge and sustain. Such a man was William Benjamin Mason, whose death, which occurred at his late home in Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 4, 1911, removed from that locality one of its representative citizens, a man who, by his upright life, had won the confidence of all with whom he came in contact, whether in business or social life. The name of Mason has been an honored one from the beginning of American history, and has sustained many noble movements, besides rendering valuable service in every capacity of life. The subject of this memoir was no exception to his predecessors or contemporaries in high standards of moral living and business enterprise and probity. He was long known in the New England States as a capable business man, a good citizen, a faithful husband, and a kind and indulgent father. Mr. Mason was the possessor of the sterling virtues so typical of the best New England character, of sincerity, courage and industry, and these, coupled with his very marked personality, made him a very decided force in the community in which he resided. Indeed, there were but few men of his generation who exercised a better or more wholesome influence in the life of the city of Boston, or whose memory will be longer cherished in the minds of their associates, than that of Mr. Mason, for he gave to the world, through his genius of invention, numerous valve and engine appliances, which have added greatly to the comfort of the public.

William Benjamin Mason was born in Durham, Maine, December 22, 1852, the son of Benjamin and Christiana (Plummer) Mason. His father was a native of Wales, his mother was born in Brunswick, Maine. Mr. Mason was the only child, and as his father died when the son was quite young, his educational advantages were hampered. He attended the common schools of his native town of Durham for a short time, and worked on various farms which were owned by his own relations. When fifteen years of age he started to work in the Worombo Woolen Mills, remaining there for a short time. He was not wholly satisfied with that kind of work, and in the hopes of bettering himself, went to Saccarappa, Maine, where he found a position. He was there two months only, and in a short time removed to Gorham, Maine, where he learned the trade of a machinist. From there Mr. Mason went to Boston, where he became employed in the Hinkley Locomotive Works, and there

he worked on stationary and marine engines, and as an engineer on harbor tugs. After a few years, when an expert engineer was in demand at the Boston Navy Yard, Mr. Mason was highly recommended, and he was assigned to the United States steamer "Omaha," the position being given to him at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars a year. From this can be gleaned the progress that this young man made, in such a few years, for when he left Saccarappa, at the age of nineteen years, he had no prospects whatever, and in less than two years he was receiving the above mentioned salary. Mr. Mason traveled the waters for about two years, during which time he visited Selkirk Islands, and between Callao and Panama saw the tablet erected to Robinson Crusoe.

Returning to Boston, Mr. Mason entered the employ of Cressey & Noyes, as an engineer, remaining there for eight years. While there he made his first invention, a governor regulator, later known as the Mason Regulator, now in use all over the world. From that time on Mr. Mason became greatly and intensely interested in inventions, and upon being interviewed once he was asked what was his first invention. He laughingly said that it was a pump, invented when he was just a boy employed by his Uncle Plummer, which saved the work of using the old-fashioned oaken pump. Also when a boy he built a locomotive, displaying at an early age great and remarkable ability along the line of invention. Soon after inventing the Mason Regulator, Mr. Mason perfected the Reducing Valve, which is now in usage on three-fourths of the locomotives in the country, a device which permits the heating of cars. In 1883 he formed the company known as the Mason Regulator Company, of which he was the head at the time of his death, and which manufactured his own devices. At Mr. Mason's factory was built the first automobile steam engine, used by the Stanley Motor Carriage Company, and subsequently between five thousand and six thousand automobile engines were turned out. Mr. Mason remained active in the conduct of his business until a few weeks before his death, which occurred in his fifty-ninth year.

Strength, culture and intellect were written upon Mr. Mason's face. He was a man of unyielding determination and immense capacity for study and investigation, facing every duty, however onerous, with cheerfulness and confidence in himself. He possessed the genius of invention and labor, industry, truthfulness and integrity. The urbanity and courtesy which marked his intercourse with men secured the friendship of a wide circle of eminent persons with whom he came into contact. He was of a temperament to prize such associations, and cherished the friendships which he had thus formed to the end of his life. Mr. Mason was a genial man to meet, and a charming conversationalist. He was liberal and progressive on all subjects, and a man of thought and action. In his political opinions he was a Republican, but had no preference for public life. No man was ever more sensible of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, for in no way or respect were they

forgotten or ignored. His life truly affords an example of civic virtue which invites imitation and challenges emulation. A strong will and a loving, gentle and unselfish nature, firm convictions, keen intellect and high ideals, marked business ability and a devout Christian faith and practice, were characteristics of Mr. Mason, and for these should go forth our sincerest praise to the possessor.

Mr. Mason was a member of the Methodist church, of which he was a trustee. His funeral services were held at the First Dorchester Methodist Church, and were largely attended. He was also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The character of Mr. Mason always seemed to impress his associates in the various relations of life. His vigorous intellect was balanced by a tender heart, and he was never known to utter remarks against others. He was ever loyal to his friends, and tolerant towards those who disagreed with him.

William Benjamin Mason was united in marriage with Flora Brown, a native of Brunswick, Maine, who was a companion of Mr. Mason when they were children. Mrs. Mason is a daughter of Silas F. and Hannah (York) Brown. Her father was a farmer, and a native of the State of Maine, while her mother was born in New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of eight children. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Mason was blessed with two children, as follows: 1. Eva Maude, who became the wife of Ernest L. Mayberry, who is engaged in the clerical department of the Paper Manufacturing Company, at Brunswick, Maine; they are the parents of three children, namely: Mason, Lawrence and Muriel. 2. Ida, deceased, was the wife of John A. Doane. Only those who were permitted to see Mr. Mason in his own home, and surrounded by those whom he loved and trusted, can imagine how sweet his disposition was, and how he brought happiness to those around him.

The entire career of Mr. Mason may be characterized by the term faithfulness. He was faithful to life's nearest duties, faithful to the demands of his work and home. To that strong and essential honesty, that is the very foundation of business and social life, he added a toleration of others that drew all men towards him as to one they instinctively recognized as a faithful friend. Nor did he ever disappoint such as trusted him with their confidence, giving comfort and advice, sympathy or wholesome rebuke as the occasion warranted, and ever with a keen appreciation of the circumstances and a profound and charitable understanding of the motives of the human heart. Such a man was Mr. Mason, and through his inventions alone, not mentioning his strong character and sterling virtues, his name will be fadeless.

# Thomas Joseph Mitchell

AMONG all the many countries whose people have come together in this Western land and made up its complex population, none stands higher, either in the generosity with which she has given of her sons to us, or the quality of the element she has thus added to our body politic, than Ireland. Certainly in the number of those that have come here from those green shores, she has shown how warm was the hope with which her oppressed sons and daughters looked towards a new life in a new home, and not less certainly are we grateful for the splendid virtues, the peculiarly Irish qualities of courage and light-hearted enterprise with which the whole great fabric of our citizenship has been colored. There were many of that race conspicuous among the earliest Colonial settlers here, and from that time down to the present a steady tide has set from their oppressed land to this region of comparative freedom and opportunity. From first to last they have brought with them those virtues peculiar to the race, and engrafted upon the Anglo-Saxon stock the more brilliant Celtic qualities of ready wit, imagination and a remarkable blend of the keenest, practical sense. When the great American race is at last accomplished, and rises new and glorious, it will owe many of its best qualities to the Irish blood which flows within its veins.

A splendid example of the best Irish type in this country was the late Thomas Joseph Mitchell, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who became prominently connected with the business interests of that region, a man whose mind was exceptionally able in the first place, and who was also the possessor of an unusual degree of culture to render it effective. The death of Mr. Mitchell, which occurred in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, May 30, 1915, deprived the community not only of one of its most successful business men, and a citizen of energy and public spirit, but of one of its best known and most admired members. Mr. Mitchell was another example of the capable and successful Irishman who, coming to this country without friends or influence, rapidly makes his way to a position of leadership in the community which he has chosen for his home, and quickly identifies himself with all that is best in American life and tradition. He was a self-made man in the best sense of that term, successful in the operations which he undertook, although in a most unassuming way. He was instinctively charitable, but obeyed literally the Biblical precept, not to let his left hand know what his right did, so that his liberality was realized by but a few.

Thomas Joseph Mitchell was born in the city of Tuam, County Galway, Ireland, March 12, 1846, the son of Patrick and Mary Mitchell. One of the

most delightful spots in the lovely and romantic land of Ireland is County Galway, where the Mitchell family had its origin, and Thomas Joseph Mitchell formed one of the great army of emigrants who, coming from Ireland to the United States, has played such an important part in our national life and destiny. He was the oldest of eight children, and received his education at the Christian Brothers College in his native city of Tuam, Ireland. After completing his education, which was an excellent one, Mr. Mitchell spent one year in London, England, then returned to his home, where he remained until he reached his nineteenth birthday. This was long enough for him to appreciate the difficulties in the way of a young man making anything of himself in the Ireland of that day, and accordingly he determined to come to the United States, the haven of so many of his fellow countrymen. After an uneventful trip, Mr. Mitchell settled in Boston, Massachusetts, where he immediately found employment with Elliott Andrews, with whom he remained for seven years, and then secured a position with B. C. Clark. By dint of energy and frugal living, and by practicing strict economy, Mr. Mitchell saved sufficient capital to start a grocery business with location at No. 160 Cabot street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. He conducted this business successfully for forty-one years, and at the time of his death had accumulated a comfortable competence. In all his dealings with the business world, Mr. Mitchell ever maintained a high standard of rectitude and fairness, and he established for himself in Roxbury and in Boston, where his business took him, a reputation unsurpassed.

Mr. Mitchell was throughout his life extremely public-spirited, and took the keenest interest and a very considerable part in the affairs of both Roxbury and Boston, but was in no sense an office seeker, entirely surrendering any opportunity for political preferment, for which his talents and abilities so eminently fitted him. He kept himself well abreast of the times in the study of economic and social questions, in general, and in his political ideas was affiliated with the Democratic party. He was a staunch Catholic in his religious belief, and attended St. Francis De Sales Catholic Church, on Vernon street, Roxbury, Massachusetts, being very active in the affairs of that parish and a member for over forty years. Mr. Mitchell was one of the oldest members of the Irish Catholic Society and of the St. Vincent De Paul Society. He was particularly interested in the House of the Good Shepherd, St. Mary's Infant Asylum, the Home for Destitute Catholic Children, and Carney Hospital.

Mr. Mitchell had learned the art of Christian stewardship of money, for he knew that "he is not rich who lays up much, but he who lays out much," and he gave with lavish hand to almost every cause that came to his notice. Men usually have their pet objects of benevolence which they single out from a large field of charitable movements, but the strongest appeal was made to Mr. Mitchell where there was human suffering from sickness or poverty, especially among helpless women and children. It was not his means alone that he so

freely gave, but his time, energy and ability, and no one could better illustrate the truth that "It is more blessed to give than to receive." He possessed to a rare degree those traits of character which command respect, inspire confidence and kindle friendship. The world must surely be better for the life of such a man as Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell was an enthusiastic member of the United Irish League, and was for many years a strong supporter of John Redmond, the acknowledged leader of "Home Rule" for Ireland, in the House of Parliament. Both Mr. Redmond and Joseph Devlin, another noted Irish leader, were personal friends of Mr. Mitchell, and on their visits to this country, previous to the European War, they were entertained at the Mitchell home, where they always found a welcome host and hostess in Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell. Next to his love for his church, his country and his family, came his love for the land of his birth, for Mr. Mitchell was a native of Ireland, and always her lover. In company with his wife, he made several trips to Ireland, in the interest of the United Irish League, whose membership was pledged to giving "Home Rule" to Ireland.

On April 16, 1873, Thomas Joseph Mitchell was united in marriage with Anna C. Corrigan, a daughter of the late John and Bridget Corrigan, both of whom were natives of County Meath, Ireland. Mrs. Mitchell is a distant relative of that much beloved prince of the Catholic church in America, the late Archbishop Corrigan of New York. Mrs. Mitchell has always been deeply interested with her husband in all his charities, and she derives great pleasure from relieving the afflicted and aiding those in distress. Since the death of Mr. Mitchell she has continued to reside in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.

Mr. Mitchell was of a genial and social nature. He had a large store of incidents and experiences to draw upon, the reminiscences of his early life in Boston. He was a reserved man, but the possessor of a singularly happy disposition, and had a ready faculty of making friends wherever he went. A gentle and tolerant conservationalist, he was a kind and thoughtful host, and like many of his race was gifted with a keen and ready wit. He was a man of deep religious convictions, and all his life he stood with those who testify their faith in the immortal life and their loving allegiance to Him who is the guide and leader in that other life. He was indeed a kind neighbor, a good citizen, a wise counselor and a faithful friend. To his church he was most loyal, generous and devoted, and it can be truly said of him that the world was made better by his having been given an opportunity to play a part in the great drama here upon earth.

# William Newell Learned

THE memory of the gentleman whose name heads this memorial is cherished by the city of Lynn, Massachusetts, as one of those whom she delights to honor. In private life William Newell Learned was the possessor of a most amiable and generous disposition, which endeared him to a large number of friends. It is men like him, who are intelligent factors in every idea and work, that helps to develop the success of all great cities, and it is to be hoped that there are many more able to follow in his footsteps. Mr. Learned was one of those men whose life records are object lessons to the youth of our land. Always ambitious and eager to improve every opportunity, he began at the very bottom of the ladder of success and slowly but surely worked his way upward and forward. In the contemplation of such a career as that of Mr. Learned, comment seems superfluous and praise becomes idle and inadequate. It is seldom that we meet a man of whom it can be truthfully declared that the record of his deeds constitutes his eulogy. We all know them when we see them, as they are always easily recognized, and one of the foremost of them was Mr. Learned. Not every man in the business world, who rears to himself the monument of a successful business, leaves his memorial in the popular heart, but this was very true of Mr. Learned, as none who knew him and were familiar with the circumstances of his career could for a moment doubt. Able and energetic as a business man, upright and public spirited as a citizen, possessed of intellect and force of character, he might truly be called a man universal, for large as was his mind, his heart was larger, his mental and moral development being well-rounded and symmetrical. The death of William Newell Learned, which occurred in Lynn, Massachusetts, May 26, 1905, removed from that thriving community and from the neighborhood-in-general one who, during a long and active career of seventy-two years, had always stood for the highest ideals of business integrity and whose activities had contributed in no small degree to the welfare and happiness of his fellowmen.

William Newell Learned was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 3, 1833, the son of David and Eliza (Marsh) Learned, both of whom were highly respected and well known residents of that section of Massachusetts. The surname Learned is an ancient English family surname. In the early records it is spelled Learned, Larned and Larnett, most commonly, and usage still differs in the American families as to the spelling of the name. William Learned, the immigrant ancestor, was of Bermondsey Parish, Surrey, England, came to Charlestown, Massachusetts, as early as 1630, and was admitted to the church there in 1632, and became a freeman in 1634.

William Newell Learned was named after the Rev. William Newell, D. D., Unitarian minister of old Cambridge, and he received his education in the public schools of his native city of Cambridge. At the age of seventeen years, Mr. Learned, upon the death of his father, was compelled to earn his own livelihood, and accordingly went to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of a shoemaker. He was employed at odd jobs, until in a few years he engaged in the manufacture of heels for shoe manufacturers in Lynn, and continued in this line for several years, enjoying a prosperous business. For a short time afterward, Mr. Learned was foreman of a department in the boot and shoe factory of Samuel Bubier at Lynn, and afterward for a period of twenty years was foreman of the making room in the factory of H. H. Hollis. He was then in a most responsible position in the factory of Bennett & Barnard until the great fire of 1889 in Lynn, and during the remainder of his life was retired from all active service in business affairs, owing to impaired health. He had acquired some valuable real estate, and upon his retirement he devoted his time and attention to these investments. During the summer months Mr. Learned lived in his cottage at Asbury Grove, and the remainder of the time in his home at Lynn.

Mr. Learned took an active interest in all municipal affairs, and had enjoyed a large and wholesome influence in public matters. In his political belief, he was a staunch Republican, and was a member of the Lynn Common Council in 1880 and 1881 and of the Board of Aldermen in the year following. He was a prominent member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Lynn, serving for about forty years on the official board, and was always a willing worker and generous contributor to the church and benevolent purposes. He gave most liberally to the building fund of the church on several occasions, and at the time of his death was considered one of the oldest members, having been a communicant for fifty-five years. Mr. Learned was a strict temperance man, firm in his support of prohibition, believing it to be the only cure for the evils of intemperance.

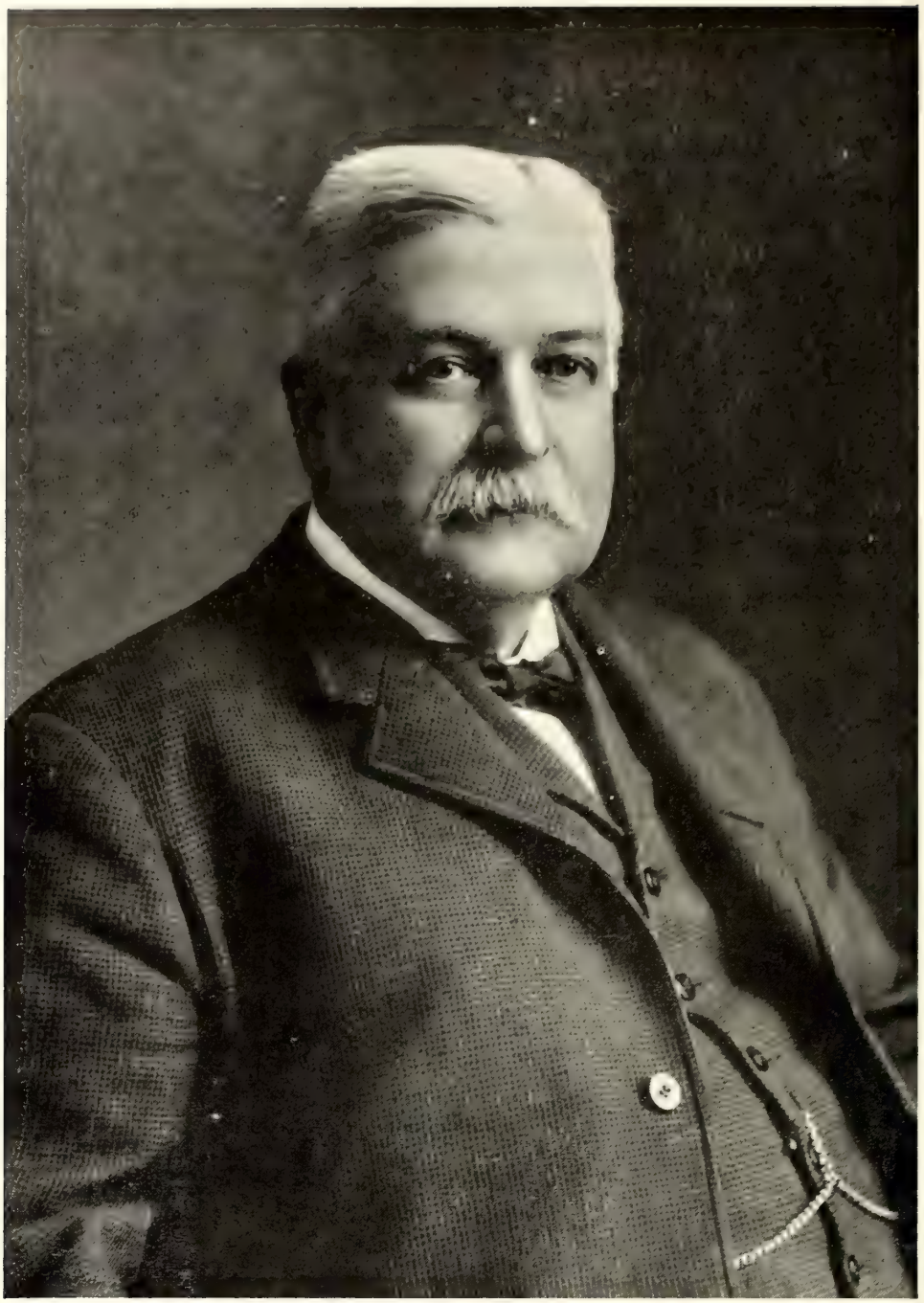
On June 28, 1855, William Newell Learned was united in marriage with Abby Ann Yell, who was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, February 15, 1833, a daughter of Moses and Mary (Ramsdell) Yell, and a granddaughter of Kimball Ramsdell, of Lynn, whose father served in the Revoluntionary War, and of Captain Moses Yell, Sr., of Salem, Massachusetts, who married, June 14, 1795, Nabby Moses, of Salem, was a Free Mason and a famous sea captain. Moses Yell, Jr., father of Mrs. Learned, was educated in the schools of Salem, Massachusetts, then came to Lynn, where he learned the trade of leather cutter with Mr. Breed. One of his hobbies throughout his long life was walking, and when he was eighty-three years old he walked from Lynn to Boston and return. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the oldest members of the hand engine company. He died at Lynn, Massachusetts, at the age of eighty-five years.

Mr. and Mrs. William Newell Learned celebrated their silver wedding

anniversary, June 28, 1880. The Rev. William Butler, D. D., who married them, was present at the anniversary and made an address in which he stated that of his entire library burned during the Sepoy Rebellion, while he was a missionary in India, the only books that he saved were the Methodist Discipline that he used on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Learned and a copy of the Bible. The other members of the official board of the church presented them with a silver tea service, and Mr. Learned's Sunday school class gave them a beautiful silver piece. Many other gifts from friends and relatives gave evidence of the love and esteem in which the couple was held. At the time of Mr. Learned's death, they were preparing to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary, which would have occurred in one month.

Mr. and Mrs. Learned were the parents of a child, Charles Abbott, born February 24, 1857, in Lynn, Massachusetts. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and later attended Wilbraham Academy. He was for a number of years engaged in the real estate business, and is now associated with Proctors Engraving Company. He makes his home in Lynn. He is a member of the A. C. Moody Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. In 1878 he married Nellie Silliman, who is a native of New York. They are the parents of two children: 1. Howard C., born October, 1879, received his education in the public and high schools and later in a business college in Lynn; he married Bertha Benson, and they reside in Lynn. 2. Mabel M., born January, 1882, became the wife of Clarence Simmons, of New York; she died in Brooklyn, New York, April 7, 1917. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Learned has continued to live in Lynn. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for sixty years. It was one of Mr. Learned's greatest pleasures to pass the time in his own home circle, surrounded by the family to whom he was so devoted. He was a man of strong domestic tastes and one to whom the ties of home and family were sacred.

Mr. Learned was the most companionable of men, and was a member of the A. C. Moody Lodge, Knights of Pythias, where he made many friends, who learned to admire this noble gentleman for the many sterling qualities of character which he possessed. He was the possessor of a most genial nature, kind in heart and generous in deed. Honorable and upright, he believed in rendering every man his just due, and made friends easily, having the rare faculty of keeping those friendships. His death was a severe loss, not only to his immediate family, and to the large circle of his devoted friends, which his good qualities had won for him, but to his fellow-men-in-general, none of whom had not benefited in some way by his life and splendid example.



*Ambrose Dawes*

# Ambrose Dawes

THE community of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in general, felt the wholesome and inspiring effect of the example of the late Ambrose Dawes, and it will be long before its members cease to miss the kindly and genial influence which always surrounded this good man. It is always difficult, if not sometimes impossible, to fully estimate the effect upon their environment of such men as Mr. Dawes, whose influence depends not so much upon the deeds that they have accomplished, as upon that subtle force which communicates itself unseen to all about from a fine and gracious personality. Perhaps the most characteristic of all achievements of the day is that in the line of mercantile development, and it is the leaders of activity in this direction that are our choicest heroes. Ambrose Dawes was conspicuous as much for the high principle that he observed in the business world as for the success that he attained. His death, which occurred while he was a resident of the "Canterbury," a hotel in the Back Bay, Boston, April 12, 1912, filled the community where he had resided for about sixteen years with sadness and sorrow, for his acquaintanceship was extremely wide and his friends were legion. In addition to the creditable career of Mr. Dawes he proved himself an honorable member of those energetic men of affairs whose united labors have built up the wonderful structure of New England's mercantile development. His honor and integrity were unimpeachable, while his sense of justice was sure and broad. Mr. Dawes' life was an active one and yet, however actively he pushed his business operations, it was never at the expense of the precepts of the stern New England morality or dictates of conscience. In this way he built up for himself an enviable reputation among all classes of men.

The birth of Ambrose Dawes occurred in Quincy, Massachusetts, September 19, 1843, the youngest son of George M. and Elizabeth (Greenleaf) Dawes, old and well known residents of Quincy, and later of Brookline, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. George M. Dawes were the parents of four children, namely: 1. Elizabeth, deceased, who became the wife of Henry Mitchell. 2. George G., deceased. 3. Richard, also deceased; and 4. Ambrose, in whose memory we are writing. George M. Dawes, the father, was court crier at Quincy, Massachusetts, for a number of years. Several old Massachusetts families were represented by Ambrose Dawes. His grandfather was Judge Thomas Dawes, and on his maternal side, the Greenleaf family, he was connected with the Adams family of Quincy.

Ambrose Dawes spent his boyhood days in his native city of Quincy, and obtained his education at Chauncy Hall School, where he received a

good schooling, adding to it in after years by reading and close observation. As a matter of fact, Mr. Dawes devoted every spare moment to reading, his selection being always the best books or the latest scientific and philosophical works, so that he always kept abreast of current thought and knowledge. When he reached his eighteenth year, Mr. Dawes' youthful enthusiasm caused him to answer the call of his beloved country, and accordingly he enlisted his services from Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts, during the terrible conflict between the North and the South. He served in Company A, Thirteenth Regiment of Massachusetts, under the gallant Colonel Leonard, and was wounded at the battle of Antietam. He was a good soldier, serving to the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Mr. Dawes' first line of work in the business world was as a salesman for a wholesale grocery house of the city of Boston. After the Civil War, he entered a large wholesale millinery firm in New York City as an accountant, remaining with that concern for twenty-nine years. Upon his retirement from all active business pursuits, Mr. Dawes returned to his native State of Massachusetts, and located in Dorchester, where he resided for sixteen years. He later moved to the "Canterbury" Hotel, in the Back Bay district, Boston.

In his religious belief, Mr. Dawes was a Unitarian, and a faithful and consistent member of the Unitarian church in Dorchester. He was generous in his contributions to its various charities and good works, and was notable for his faith and his attitude towards the church. Of all good causes, he seemed to love this most and was most devoted to it. The strong and self-confident character of Mr. Dawes was greatly moderated by the most kindly of hearts and cheerful dispositions. A man in whose life his religious faith played so important a part would naturally be of a nature to consider the rights and interests of others, and this was preëminently so in his case. Mr. Dawes identified himself closely with the affairs of his adopted community, and took a keen interest in all political questions and issues. He was a staunch Republican in politics, but was in no sense of the term an office seeker, preferring to exercise such influence as he could in his capacity of a private citizen. Mr. Dawes was affiliated with a number of important organizations, among which should be mentioned the New England Society of New York and the Dorchester Benjamin Stone, Jr., Post, No. 68, Grand Army of the Republic. Ambrose Dawes was not only a gentleman of the old school, but of every school, and his career may well be held up as a model to future generations and as a credit to the race which produced him.

On October 4, 1876, Ambrose Dawes was united in marriage, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, with Martha Shaw, a daughter of George A. and Martha A. (Sawin) Shaw, who were the parents of two children, namely: 1. George Edward Shaw, who died in 1880, and was for many years in the City Hall, Boston. 2. Martha, now the widow of Ambrose Dawes. George A. Shaw, the father of Mrs. Dawes, was a prominent figure in local politics, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1882. His wife also passed away

there. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Dawes has made her home with a relative of Mr. Dawes, Mrs. Jabez S. Holmes, the widow of one of our former prominent lawyers.

Throughout his entire life Ambrose Dawes displayed unbrokenly the virtues so characteristic of his race, during the early privations and hardships, as well as through the latter years of success. He was the possessor of patience, courage, industry, and a certain buoyant optimism that simply overlooked obstacles and refused to admit defeat. As a business man Mr. Dawes showed rare wisdom and foresight, and joined with strong intellectual powers were his courage and tremendous energy. If there was in his character one element which stood forth with special prominence and could be pointed out as a marked characteristic of his life it was his rugged honesty. To all who knew him and therefore loved him, his memory must recall the noblest and gentlest personality, all that constitutes the most essential worth of humanity, the purest charm of character, and the highest Christian manhood. The personal influence that ennobles one's surroundings may escape fame, but lives immortal in the best part of other lives. Mr. Dawes was a man of whom it is often truly said, "The world is better for his having lived here."

# Charles William Geer

THERE was much in this life to command admiration, but it was not more his strict adherence to the principles of right and justice that attracted all men toward the late Charles W. Geer than his unfailing kindness and spirit of self-sacrifice. He held the respect of the business world, which was the outgrowth of a life known to be honorable, upright and without reproach. "Good business" with Mr. Geer did not necessarily mean volume, but quality, and everything that he said and everything he dealt in was, in his belief, exactly as he represented it to be. His personality was pleasing and dignified, and he was indeed the personification of kindness, and no sacrifice was too great did it bring happiness to those he loved. A strong will, a loving, gentle, unselfish nature, keen intellect and high ideals, were among the characteristics of Mr. Geer, whose death, which occurred at his home at No. 38 Atlantic street, Lynn, Massachusetts, December 13, 1913, deprived not only his adopted city but the community-at-large of a prominent citizen and a noble Christian gentleman.

Charles William Geer was born in Norwich, Connecticut, December 12, 1850, the son of George W. and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Geer. His father, George W. Geer, was for many years a purser on a sound steamer, the Norwich line, which plied between New London and New York, and was a native of the State of Connecticut, while his wife was born in New York State. Charles William Geer received his education in the schools of his native city, Norwich, Connecticut, and later attended the Highland Military Academy of Worcester. From a youth, he was eager to enter the business world, and upon the completion of his education did office work for a short time. It was only natural that the son should follow in the footsteps of his father, and accordingly he served for many years in an official capacity on the Norwich line. During the year 1880, Mr. Geer came to Lynn, Massachusetts, and entered the employ of B. F. Spinney & Company as head bookkeeper, and remained there in that position until the year 1884. About this time his attention was attracted to the insurance business, and he entered into partnership in this line with N. Everett Silsbee, taking over the interest of Charles N. Stevens. The firm of Silsbee & Geer later became Silsbee, Baker & Geer, and still later Silsbee, Baker, Geer & Ingalls, which was the oldest firm in that city. Mr. Geer was obliged to retire from all active participation in business affairs on account of ill health in October, 1912, he having previously sought to regain his health in Florida and Texas, but without the desired result.

Mr. Geer was twice married, his first wife being Annie Warren, of Paw-

tucket, Rhode Island, and a niece of Mrs. B. F. Spinney, of Lynn, Massachusetts. Her death occurred in June, 1883. Charles William Geer's second marriage took place on January 3, 1887, with Izzette Patten, a native of Lynn, and a daughter of John F. and Elizabeth Ellen (Brimblecom) Patten. Her father was a native of New Hampshire, and her mother of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Geer became the parents of two children, both sons, namely: 1. Laurence Patten, who is at present bacteriologist in the service of the United States; he was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, and was united in marriage with Florence Mansfield Skinner, May 24, 1916. 2. Russell Patten, who was for a time connected with the banking firm of Baker, Ayling & Young, of Boston, but is now in the Naval Reserve, in the service of the United States. The home life of Mr. Geer was ideal, and there the excellencies of his character shone forth in all their beauty. He was a devoted husband and an ideal father. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Geer has continued to reside in Lynn, Massachusetts.

Politically, Mr. Geer was a Republican, and in his religious affiliations was a member of the Universalist Parish in Lynn. He was a member of Mt. Carmel Lodge, Olivet Commandery, of Masons, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Oxford Club, possessing many true and staunch friends in these organizations. He was considered one of Lynn's best known business men, and his reputation for integrity in business was an enviable one. He was in the fullest sense of the word a self-made man, and what is perhaps more rare a self-made man who had not an enemy. He began at the very bottom of the ladder, upon the completion of his education, and steadily climbed the difficult and dangerous way to the region of success, accomplishing this without disregarding others. The traditions of good citizenship, the reputation for substantial, honorable business dealings established by Charles William Geer, of Lynn, Massachusetts, will always occupy a high place in the business world of Eastern Massachusetts.

# Ira Locke Russell

THE death of Mr. Russell, which occurred in Arlington, June 12, 1908, at the age of seventy-four years, deprived that town of one of the most highly respected of its citizens. He was a man of much force of character and a very winning personality, a man who at once seemed to inspire respect and affection on the part of all who came in contact with him. He was the possessor of a broad and tolerant outlook upon life and entered with sympathy into the feelings and beliefs of others. He was a devoted husband and father, and his conduct in every relation of life was well worthy of being held up as an example to the youth of the community.

The birth of Ira Locke Russell occurred in Arlington, Massachusetts, March 31, 1834, the oldest son and child of Bowen and Mehitable (Locke) Russell. Bowen Russell was a native of Lexington, Massachusetts, and was a farmer and market gardener. His wife, Mehitable (Locke) Russell, was born in Arlington, Massachusetts, and bore him five children, namely: Ira Locke, Abbie, Susan, deceased; Ellen, deceased; Charles Howard. Ira Locke Russell's family, on both paternal and maternal side, were of the old New England Revolutionary stock, and being a descendant and representative of the sturdy Colonists, his entire life was characterized by those qualities which were dominant in the early settlers.

Mr. Russell obtained a common school education in his home town of Arlington, Massachusetts, but when leaving school he did not allow that to be the extent of his education. Fully aware of the advantages of an education, Mr. Russell remained always through life a reader and keen observer, and although not actually attending school, was a student and the possessor of a retentive mind. He was considered a mathematician of some note, and greatly delighted in figuring out difficult problems. Leaving school at a very early age, in fact when just a boy, Mr. Russell started to work on the home farm, assisting his father, who was a farmer by occupation. He learned all the details of truck gardening, and decided to adopt farming and truck gardening as his chosen line of business in life. He selected the town of Arlington, Massachusetts, as the place for his endeavor on account of the town being situated close to a large city like Boston, where there was always a large market for good products. Arlington was then becoming noted for its fine truck gardens, and the demand for its products was great Upon coming into manhood, Mr. Russell foresaw the advantage of working along modern and scientific methods, and therefore started improvements

upon his place, continuing to improve until the time came when he owned one of the fine truck gardens for which the town of Arlington, Massachusetts, is famous. This was accomplished only after years of hard and tireless work, during which time Mr. Russell had to surmount many difficult tasks, but he was rewarded in his declining years by knowing that his chosen work in life was a successful undertaking. One might truthfully say that his entire life of seventy-four years, two months and twelve days, was devoted to the home farm and its advancement, the fruits of which are now enjoyed by his family. The farm so well established by Mr. Russell is now being conducted by his son, Howard Symmes Russell, who has greatly improved this place.

His religious life was deep and sincere, without ostentation. He and his family were attendants of the First Baptist Church in Arlington, to which Mr. Russell was a generous contributor towards its welfare. The funeral services were held from the Russell home, the Rev. C. H. Watson, Doctor of Divinity, from the First Baptist Church, officiating. Interment was in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. In all public relations Mr. Russell was without blame and without reproach, and in his private life he was not less so, being an example of charity, generosity and affection towards all who were thrown in contact with him. In politics, he was an independent voter, and always upheld the man best fitted for the office in question. He himself never sought public office, although he did serve for two years as a member of the old Committee of Twenty-One. Those who knew Mr. Russell in any stage of his career were enabled to appreciate his many sterling qualities.

On December 10, 1874, Ira Locke Russell was united in marriage with Louisa S. Locke, a daughter of Josiah and Harriett Priscilla (Symmes) Locke. Josiah Locke was a native of Winchester, Massachusetts, which at that time was a part of Woburn, Massachusetts, and his wife was born in what is now Arlington, but was then Charlestown, Massachusetts. Josiah Locke was a farmer, as were many of his forebears before him. Mr. and Mrs. Ira Locke Russell became the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Harriett Priscilla. 2. Amy Louise, who became the wife of Charles Taber Bunker, of Arlington, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Amy Helen, Louise Coleman and Dorothy Taber; they now reside in Northampton, Massachusetts. 3. Warren L. Russell, united in marriage with Alice Upham, this union being blessed with one child, Lois Russell; Warren L. Russell is a school teacher in a Manual Training High School in Brooklyn, New York. 4. Howard Symmes Russell, united in marriage with Mabel B. Coolidge, of Arlington, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of one child, Constance Symmes Russell; as stated before, Howard Symmes Russell is now conducting his father's farm in Arlington, Massachusetts. 5. Abbie Munroe Russell, who is a teacher in the Arlington High School, where she specializes in teaching millinery, dress making and sewing.

It was in his own home and in the intercourse of his family that Mr. Russell experienced more real, genuine happiness than he could find elsewhere. Thus did he round out his life, and to his splendid record of good citizenship and business success, he added that highest praise of a true and worthy manhood.

*Alexander Boles*

# Alexander Boles

IF one attempted to enumerate the men of talent and capability of the Irish race, who have appeared even in a small portion of the community, he would be confronted by such a list as would discourage the most enterprising. The town of Arlington, Massachusetts, for instance, can show amongst its distinguished and successful citizens so large a proportion of those who owe their origin to the "Emerald Isle" as to excite wonder and admiration. A splendid example of these men was Alexander Boles, whose death, which occurred on his farm near the Reservoir in Arlington, Massachusetts, October 13, 1884, was a serious loss to that entire region and to the community-in-general. He became well known for his high integrity and the absolutely upright life which he led. In all the relations of his life, and in all his associations with his fellow-men, the sterling qualities which he possessed in full measure stood out in a marked manner, and gained for him the admiration and affection of all who were thrown in contact with him. In his family life his conduct was of the highest type, a devoted husband and father who found his chief happiness in the intimate intercourse of his own household by his own hearthstone. Mr. Boles was the possessor of much business tact as well as unfaltering enterprise, and was honest and sincere in all his business transactions. Great credit is due such a man, who started in a small way, and by his energy and business intelligence increased the growth of his business. It is a well known fact that the American race owes many of its best qualities to the Irish blood which flows within its veins, and Mr. Boles was indeed a fine example of the best Irish type in this country. His death, when he was but forty-four years and nine months of age and at the very height of his career, deprived his adopted country of a successful business man and a citizen of energy and public spirit.

The surname Boles is spelled variously, Boles, Bolles and Bowles, and belongs to an ancient English family. Alexander Boles, the progenitor of the family, was born at Florence-Court, County Fermanagh, Ireland. He was descended from a branch of the English family which some generations earlier located in Ireland. He was a farmer, and raised a large family.

James Boles, the son of Alexander Boles, was born at White Hill, near Florence-Court, County Fermanagh, Ireland, about the year 1810. He was brought up on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools. He left home when he became of age, and began farming on his own account. He raised flax, wheat, barley and potatoes, as well as sheep, cattle and horses. He became a well-to-do farmer and a leading citizen. He was

united in marriage with Polly Johnson, a daughter of James Johnson, who lived in the same county in an adjacent parish. This union was blessed with five children, namely: John, William, James, Mary, and Alexander, in whose memory we are writing.

The birth of Alexander Boles occurred at White Hill, near Florence-Court, Ireland, January 13, 1840, the youngest son and child of James and Polly (Johnson) Boles. He attended the schools of his native parish until fifteen years old, and then left his home and native land to come to the United States. At the time of his departure for the New World, the modern steamboat had not made its appearance, and the journey was made in a slow sailing vessel, which took many weary days to reach its destination. Mr. Boles located first at Winchester, Massachusetts, where he immediately found employment with William Adams, a farmer there, and afterward with Josiah Locke. Mr. Boles remained in Winchester for about four years, and then decided to remove to Arlington, Massachusetts, where he entered the employ of the Schouler Print Works, working there for six months. He then spent four years at Belmont, Massachusetts, where he worked for John S. Crosby, market gardener. In 1867 Mr. Boles resided in Wayland, Massachusetts, for a time, but soon returned to Arlington, Massachusetts, and bought the farm of seven acres which was the nucleus of his market gardens. Subsequently Mr. Boles added as much more land to his place and had fourteen acres of the best tillage land in Arlington. Part of his place was formerly the Elijah Cutter estate. Mr. Boles became a very successful market gardener, and made daily trips to market with his own team, driving all the way to Boston, where there was always a great demand for his products. Everybody in that region of those days knew Mr. Boles, "Sandy" Boles as he was called, and all liked and trusted him. He was an honest, hard-working man, and one of those men who did so much towards making this part of the State of Massachusetts famous for its fine gardens. Mr. Boles was especially fortunate in the culture of celery, strawberries and onions. He had some twelve acres in cultivation, much of it covered with hot beds. At the time of his death, his gardens were considered as among the finest in that section. The town of Arlington, Massachusetts, purchased four acres of Mr. Boles' land for reservoir purposes. As time went on, Mr. Boles became interested in the real estate situation in Woburn, Massachusetts, and invested largely in valuable properties there. In due time he became a man of considerable property, his judgment and business foresight seeming to be practically infallible, and his investments in real estate were uniformly successful. Mr. Boles was upright, straightforward and honorable in all his dealings, and was never known to wrong any man, but on the contrary it was one of the articles of his faith to do as much good as he could in this world. He was kindly, sympathetic, open-hearted, and gave freely to those in need. Having a strong sense of humor, Mr. Boles was very fond of a good joke, and constantly on the alert for the humorous in any

situation. In his religious belief, Mr. Boles was a member of the Episcopal church, but attended the Arlington Baptist Church, to which he generously contributed. He was a stern advocate of temperance and other reform movements. In politics he was a Republican, but never aspired to hold public office.

On April 27, 1867, Alexander Boles was united in marriage at North Cambridge, Massachusetts, with Dolly Morton, who was born July 22, 1843, near Florence-Court, Ireland, a daughter of William and Catherine (Gaddes) Morton. Her father, William Morton, was a farmer, who passed away in the North of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. William Morton were the parents of a large family; among them were: Dolly, who is now the widow of Alexander Boles; Jennie; Mary; Thomas, deceased; William, also deceased; and John, who resides on the old farm in Ireland.

Mrs. Dolly Boles came to America as a young girl, with friends. She was very fond of children, and upon her arrival in this country made her home with the Dodge family, where she was treated like one of the family, and was greatly loved by the Dodge children. Mrs. Boles, like her late husband, has proved herself capable in business, for since the death of Mr. Boles she has not only kept the estate together, but has had two fine houses erected on Paul Revere Road, which she rents. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Boles was blessed with four children, as follows: 1. Alexander Robert, born March 18, 1869, and resides in Dorchester, Massachusetts; he has been an engineer on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for many years; he was united in marriage with Emily Nannie Stewart, December 6, 1889, and she is a daughter of William T. S. and Elizabeth (Damon) Stewart, of Cohasset, Massachusetts; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Robert Boles became the parents of six children, namely: Leila Emily, born July 2, 1890; Jeannette, born July 31, 1892; Robert Stewart, born January 9, 1894; Thelma Eunice, born October 8, 1895; Inza Almena, born December 13, 1898, and Orlow Alexander, born August 13, 1902. 2. Mabel Prescott, born September 8, 1878, died at the age of three years. 3. James William, born in 1880, and died at the age of two years. 4. Florence Marion, born February 19, 1883, and became the wife of John Wiggins, their residence being in East Lexington, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Boles, as did her husband, attends the Baptist church, in Arlington, and has seen many changes for the good in that section. Coming to this country virtually a stranger, Mr. Boles deserves great credit for the success which he achieved. A man of great enterprise and industry, his effort right from the very start was to engage in business on his own account. His success was largely due to his close and careful attendance to all the details of his business, never leaving important matters to the judgment of any one else, but over-seeing all himself.

# Luke Smith Brooks

IT is said of an eminent man of old, that he had done things worthy to be written, that he had written things worthy to be read, and by his life had contributed to the welfare of mankind. He of whom this eulogy can be pronounced, with even partial truth, is entitled to the gratitude of the entire race. Nowhere within the broad confines of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has there died a man over whom this might more truthfully have been spoken than the late Luke Smith Brooks. When he passed away on November 17, 1910, at his residence on Summer street in Maynard, Massachusetts, he left an irreparable loss behind him. He was the possessor of executive ability, keen discrimination and that energy which prompts an individual to accomplish whatever he undertakes. As the years passed he gained a most enviable reputation and position in the regard of his social acquaintances, and his business associates found him at all times true to every trust reposed in him, and faithful to a high standard of manhood. The memory of this distinguished gentleman is cherished by the town of Maynard, Massachusetts, as one of those whom she delights to honor. Mr. Brooks was a true citizen, and deeply interested in all those enterprises which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of his adopted community. Among his many sterling qualities of character his strict integrity and unswerving loyalty stood out in a marked manner. His self-reliance never once failed him. Always willing to listen to and respect the opinions and theories of others, when the time for action came, Mr. Brooks acted for himself and according to his own good judgment. He surrounded himself with faithful friends, whose admiration for his abilities was surpassed only by their deep respect for his sterling qualities and by the affection which his many lovable traits of character never failed to inspire.

From his ancestors Luke Smith Brooks inherited a rare combination of qualities that formed a noble manhood. The Brooks family of Maynard, Massachusetts, trace their ancestry to Thomas Brooks, who was born in England in 1613. In company with two of his brothers he came to America in 1636, and first settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, removing very soon to Concord, Massachusetts, where he was constable and representative. He was called captain, probably of the military company at Concord. He died in Concord, May 21, 1667, the death of his wife preceding his by three years. His eldest son was Joshua Brooks, who was united in marriage with Hannah Mason, of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1653. They had a son named Thomas Brooks, who had a son, Luke Brooks, of Concord, Massachusetts. Luke Brooks was united in marriage at Concord, then removed to Stow, or

what is now known as Maynard, Massachusetts. To him was born a son, Silas Brooks, who was the first of this line born in Maynard, Massachusetts. Silas Brooks was united in marriage in May, 1806, with Polly Haynes, in a house which stood until recently on part of the old Brooks farm, in Maynard. To Silas and Polly (Haynes) Brooks was born Thomas Haynes Brooks, who was the father of Luke Smith Brooks, in whose memory we are writing. Thomas Haynes Brooks was a farmer, and the old Brooks farm, which he owned, is now valuable residential property in Maynard. He was united in marriage with Rebecca Bacon Smith, who was a member of the old Smith family of Sudbury, Massachusetts. Thomas Haynes Brooks passed away in 1872, and his wife in 1887. They were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Thomas Haynes, Jr., at the age of seventeen years enlisted in the service of his country, and took part at the close of the Civil War; his health became impaired, and he went to South America with the hopes of recovering what he had lost; he became very prominent in the affairs of his adopted country; he was united in marriage there with Isabella Laws, a Spanish girl of English extraction; his death occurred in Montevideo, South America, and his wife passed away in 1916; of their nine children two, Thomas and Eben C., are now in business in New York, as thorough Yankees as were members of the old Massachusetts Brooks before them. 2. Mary Jane, became the wife of Joseph Wheeler Reed, who died in Maynard, Massachusetts, November 7, 1902; he was a lawyer, having practiced law at one time with ex-Governor Andrew; he was a graduate from Harvard University in 1867; he was the father of a son, Brooks Reed, a well known Boston art dealer, who was united in marriage with May Isadore Sproul; they are residing with Mrs. Mary Jane (Brooks) Reed in Maynard, Massachusetts. 3. Luke Smith, who derived his middle name from his mother; his birth occurred in Stow, Massachusetts, now known as Maynard, in August, 1847, being at the time of his death, in November, 1901, in his sixty-third year. 4. Clarence Eben, who died at the age of seven years.

Luke Smith Brooks, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was a descendant of the early settlers of Maynard, his grandfather settling upon what is known as the old Bent farm on Summer street, and which was then in Stow, Massachusetts. On the death of his grandfather, Mr. Brooks' father took charge of the farm, and his early life was spent on the same place. He obtained his education in the public schools of Maynard, and later attended Exeter Academy. Through strict attention to business, Mr. Brooks was able to branch out and invested in orange groves in Florida, with which he had great success. He was also a dealer, on a large scale, in apples, and handled large shipments of them every year until the last few years prior to his death, when he devoted less attention to this line of endeavor. In public and private life Mr. Brooks was the same quiet, unassuming gentleman, possessing sterling characteristics which won for him the respect of the entire community in which he lived. He was essentially a home-loving man, and

did not enter into either the political or social life of the town of Maynard, to any great extent, and was not associated with any society or fraternal organization. Mr. Brooks was a public-spirited citizen, but always refused to hold public office. He was one of the few remaining old-time residents of Maynard whose circle is rapidly narrowing and whose influence was always exerted for the public betterment of the town and its people. Mr. Brooks was a lover of nature and through a desire to beautify Maynard he had for several years acted as tree warden, devoting much time to this work, for which there was no renumeration. Out-door life strongly appealed to him, therefore a great deal of his time was passed amidst Nature's wonders. He became an expert marksman and trout fisher. He was long known as a man of the kindliest disposition, and this was manifested in no way stronger than in his love for dumb animals. He was always touched by their sufferings and in many ways manifested his love for them. In his religious belief, Mr. Brooks was a Congregationalist and an attendant at the Congregational church in Maynard, Massachusetts. Shortly after his death, his widow erected a beautiful drinking fountain, in his memory, which is located in front of the Maynard Congregational Church. This is greatly appreciated by the town, and has cherished Mr. Brooks' memory in the hearts of many.

During the year 1875 Luke Smith Brooks was united in marriage with Zipporah Hapgood, a daughter of Captain Gilman and Susan (Wright) Hapgood, who were the parents of five children. Captain Gilman Hapgood was an old market-man of Hudson, Massachusetts. His large wagon and four fine horses were a familiar sight on the roads between Hudson and the city of Boston before the days of modern transportation. Both Captain and Mrs. Hapgood have long since gone to their reward.

Luke Smith Brooks was typically a "gentleman of the old school," and in him the ideals and customs of a more gracious age seemed exemplified. It was more as a man, as a personality, than for anything which he achieved in the business world, that Mr. Brooks was loved and admired. Indeed, in this direction, he may he said to have held a unique position in the community. His sunny good temperament was proverbial and attracted friends until he doubtless possessed more than any other man in the town. He belonged to the community in a very unusual manner, and quite aside from any material advantage which may have accrued to the place from his activities, his life is woven into the fabric of Maynard's history and become an essential part thereof.

# John Kennedy

IT would be difficult to find a better example of the successful Irishman who, leaving his own country, has made his way to the great republic of the West, there to seek his fortune, than John Kennedy, of Dedham, Massachusetts, whose career in this country has been such as to further emphasize how valuable an element in the social fabric of this country his countrymen have proven themselves. His death, which occurred December 31, 1892, removed from Dedham one of its most substantial and public-spirited citizens and was a distinct loss to the community-at-large.

Born June 24, 1823, in County Antrim, Ireland, John Kennedy was a son of Nicholas and Isabella (Crane) Kennedy. His parents were both natives of Ireland and lived and died in that country. Nicholas Kennedy was a farmer in County Antrim, and was much respected throughout the community in which he dwelt. He and his wife were the parents of several children, John being one of the elder among them, and he was the only member of the family to come to this country. To sail from Ireland to America in those days was an enterprise which required high courage on the part of those who undertook it. In the first place the voyage itself occupied three or four weeks, and the young men and women who took the voyage must of necessity have felt that they were leaving all that was familiar to them and venturing out upon an unknown world. It was this venture which John Kennedy undertook after having spent the years of his childhood on his father's farm and attending school in the neighborhood. It was shortly after his father's death that the young man set out upon his journey with the intention of making his own way in the world, and several weeks afterwards he arrived in America, where he went at once to Dedham, Massachusetts, and permanently located there. Upon reaching the town, Mr. Kennedy, who had practically no money in his pocket, found employment in a livery stable at Dedham, where he worked for a time. He was gifted with an unusual ability to make friends and rapidly made his way upward in the community. It was not long before he owned a livery stable of his own, in partnership with James McClure, and these two young men not long after built a large stable of their own, where they met with a high degree of success. Somewhat later, Mr. Kennedy entered the grain business, in which he was equally successful, and in this connection made several trips to Canada, where also he spent his time purchasing horses. These animals he bought by the carload and used many of them in his livery business. From this he also rapidly drifted into a business as horse dealer, and this line finally claimed most of his attention. He was a splendid judge of horses and indeed was extremely fond of

the animals and very rarely made a mistake in his judgment concerning them. Besides the property which he purchased and upon which he had erected his large livery stables, Mr. Kennedy became the owner of many other valuable tracts and eventually the care of his real estate nearly rivaled his business as horse dealer in the demands it made upon his time and attention. Not long after his coming to Dedham, Mr. Kennedy joined the organization known as the Horse Thief Protective Association, which in those days did much good work in checking horse stealing. Indeed it was every young man's ambition to become enrolled as one of its members in those days. Now, however, since the automobile has so largely taken the place of the horse, comparatively little horse stealing is done and the original objective of the society is removed. It is still strong in numbers, however, and has become very largely a social organization. Mr. Kennedy and his family are Catholics in their belief and they are members of St. Mary's Church at Dedham. During his life Mr. Kennedy liberally supported this church and was an active and prominent member of the parish.

It was at Dedham, Massachusetts, not long after his arrival there, that Mr. Kennedy was married to Mary Ryan, in February, 1861. Like himself Mrs. Kennedy was a native of Ireland, having been born in County Tipperary, a daughter of Philip and Julia (McDonald) Ryan. Her parents came to this country when she was a young girl of twelve years of age, the entire family embarking on a sailing vessel, which took seven weeks and four days to make the voyage. Upon arrival in this country they joined relatives at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and shortly afterwards removed to Dedham, where the parents both died. Mrs Kennedy was one of nine children, as follows: Margaret, deceased; Mary, the widow of Mr. Kennedy; John, deceased; Martha, deceased; Hannah, deceased; Julia, who is now a sister in a Convent at Philadelphia; Bridget, a resident of Providence, Rhode Island; and two children who died in infancy. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy six children were born, as follows: Julia G., Ida J. and Mary T., all of whom now make their home with their mother at Dedham; Isabella, Louis and John, all deceased. Mr. Kennedy gave to all his children an excellent education, realizing from his own experience how valuable a factor in life it is. Mrs. Kennedy survives her husband, and since his death the family has removed from the old residence at No. 19 Eastern avenue to No. 20 Marion street. Here the two daughters, Julia G. and Ida J., have erected a beautiful residence, where they dwell with their mother and sister, Mary T. Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the term. Starting as a friendless youth in a strange city, he, by dint of his unaided efforts, worked into a position of great prominence and won an enviable reputation for himself in his adopted community for integrity and capability. His sense of duty was ever the strongest motive in his life, and his friends used to remark, in reference to his devotion to his church and business, that he divided his time between "mill and meeting." They should have

added home, however, for there was never any one more devoted to his family than Mr. Kennedy. The same sterling qualities which made him loved at home, and respected universally in his public and business life, also gathered about him many faithful friends whose fidelity he repaid in kind. He was never weary of working for the benefit of the community and identified himself with many movements undertaken for the general good. He was an unusual combination of the conservative and the progressive, seeking to find the good in both the old and the new.

# Andrew Owens

THERE is perhaps no country in the world that unites a greater number of the elements of natural duty with more of the delightful atmosphere that comes from great traditions of the past, reaching backward into the age of the myth, which we call romance, than does Ireland, from whose green shores so large a proportion of our best citizenship has been derived. One of the most delightful spots in this lovely and romantic world is Ireland, where the family of which Andrew Owens, the excellent gentleman whose name heads this memoir, is a member, had its origin. There, too, Mr. Owens was born, so that he formed one of the great army of emigrants who, coming from Ireland to the United States, has played such an important part in our National life and destiny. Mr. Owens himself became one of the prominent citizens of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and there identified himself so closely with the community's affairs and took so vital a part in the civic life that his death, which occurred there October 12, 1912, was felt as a severe loss by the entire community. His passing away left a gap in the life of that city impossible to fill and difficult to forget. He was indeed a worthy example of the capable and successful Irishman who, coming to this country, without friends or influence, rapidly makes his way to a position of trust in the community which he has chosen for his home, and quickly identifies himself with all that is best in American life and tradition. Mr. Owens was a self-made man in the truest sense of that term, and was successful in his business operations, which he undertook in a most unassuming and retiring way. Among the varied and diverse elements which go to making up the complex fabric of our American citizenship, and which are drawn from well-nigh every quarter of the globe, there are few larger and none more important and valuable in proportion to its size than that formed by the great Irish population in our midst. There were many of this race conspicuous among the earliest Colonial settlers here, and from that time down to the present a steady tide has set from their oppressed land to this region of comparative freedom and opportunity. From first to last they have brought with them those virtues peculiar to the race, and engrafted upon the Anglo-Saxon stock the more brilliant Celtic qualities of ready wit, imagination and a remarkable blend of the keenest practical sense. Mr. Owens was certainly a fine example of the best Irish type in this country, and it is no wonder that his death was the cause of a general regret and grief.

Andrew Owens was born in Ireland, October 29, 1841, the son of Bartholomew and Ann (Armstrong) Owens, who never came to the United States. Bartholomew Owens was a man of considerable prominence, having

been an educator and school teacher for many years, and the owner of a fine farm. He enjoyed a splendid reputation in that region, and he and his wife were the parents of a large family of children, mostly all of whom found their way eventually to America. Mr. and Mrs. Owens, Sr., remained in their native land, however, where death overtook them. Andrew Owens obtained his education in his native land, and proved to be an exceptionally bright and diligent student. Upon leaving school, Mr. Owens worked on the farm in Ireland, gaining there amid those wholesome surroundings the splendid heritage of health which stood him in such good stead during the remainder of his life. He remained upon the farm, doing odd jobs, until about twenty-five years of age, when he set sail for the United States, where he felt better and larger opportunities were in store for him. Upon arriving in this country, Mr. Owens went directly to the city of Boston, which became his home from that time until the end of his life. Mr. Owens was of an extremely independent and enterprising character, and in 1876 engaged in business for himself on Shawmut avenue, Boston, continuing until 1912.

It was not merely in the business world, however, that Mr. Owens played a conspicuous part, but in many other aspects of the life of Boston and its vicinity he was held in the highest esteem. He was a staunch and ardent Democrat in his political affiliations, and something of a power in politics in the city, but always in the capacity of the private citizen, as he consistently avoided anything like public office or political preferment. He was a man of charitable instincts, and his public heart was universally recognized and approved. While he himself had enjoyed a good common school education, he always regretted keenly that he had not had the advantage of a college training, and endeavored all through his life to compensate for his lack in this direction by reading.

Mr. Owens, as well as all the members of his family, was a member of the Roman Catholic church in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was very active in the affairs of the parish, liberally supporting the work of the church. In his church life, as well as in business and social circles, Mr. Owens had a very wide circle of acquaintanceship and wherever he was known met with the same uniform respect and affection. He met with success in the business world, owing to his many sterling qualities of character, and also that he put closeness of application to his business affairs.

In January, 1878, Andrew Owens was united in marriage with Isabella Hanna, who was also a native of Ireland, and a daughter of John and Anastasia (Conron) Hanna. Mr. and Mrs. Owens became the parents of seven children, as follows: 1. James, who was united in marriage with Mary Rooney. 2. Mary A. 3. Isabella, who became the wife of Phillip Dolaher. 4. Thomas, who was united in marriage with Catherine R. Simpson. 5. Redmond J. 6. Andrew, Jr. 7. Anastasia. Mr. Owens was a man of strong domestic instincts, and found his greatest happiness with his family, to whom he was so devoted. He was also a true friend and one whose

attitude towards his fellow-men in general was open and candid, yet genial in the extreme, so that he easily won and retained the friendship and respect of those who came in contact with him. He was the possessor of strong executive ability, marked by a strict adherence to the loftiest principles of integrity. In his life may be found a worthy example for the emulation of all young men who desire to establish themselves in the good will of their fellow-men, to accomplish something worth while in the world, and to leave with their successors a name which is far better than monuments of bronze or marble.

# John Frahill

IF one attempted to enumerate the men of talent and capability of the Irish race, which have appeared even in a small portion of the community, one would be confronted by such a list as would discourage the most enterprising. The city of Lynn, Massachusetts, for instance, can show amongst its distinguished citizens so large a proportion of those who own their origin to the "Emerald Isle" as to excite wonder and admiration. A splendid example of these men was John Frahill, whose death when forty-seven years of age, at the very height of his career, was a loss to the business world in that region of the country, and to the community in general. He was a member of that strong and dominant race which has sent so many of its sons to this country, and which has placed us under a bond of gratitude for the introduction into the fabric of our citizenship of the peculiar virtues and talents that are its especial birthright. One of the most delightful spots in Ireland is Queenstown, where the family of which Mr. Frahill, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this memorial is a member, had its origin. Among the many countries whose peoples have come together in this Western land and together made up its complex population, none stands higher, either in the generosity with which she has given of her sons to us or the quality of the element she has thus added to our body politic, than Ireland. Certainly in the large number of those that have come here from those green shores she has shown how warm was the hope with which her oppressed sons and daughters looked towards a new life in a new home, and not less certainly are we grateful for the splendid virtues, the peculiarly Irish qualities of courage and light-hearted enterprise with which the whole great fabric of our citizenship has been colored. Mr. Frahill well exemplified in his own person the best virtues and abilities of this race, and his death, which occurred in Lynn, Massachusetts, January 7, 1890, left a gap in the life of his many associates and friends which was difficult to fill. The life of John Frahill flowed in an even, unbroken current, the line of activity that he chose in early manhood claiming his talents all through life. As a citizen, friend and neighbor, he was highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends, and being a man of quiet retiring disposition, he found the true source of his joy and contentment in his home, surrounded by the family to whom he was so devoted.

The birth of John Frahill occurred in Queenstown, Ireland, during the year 1843, the son of Edmund and Elizabeth (Welsh) Frahill, who were natives of that country. His father, Edmund Frahill, passed away in Ireland, leaving his wife with the sole support of three children, namely, Mary, now

deceased, John, our subject, and James, deceased, who had served in the United States navy during the Civil War. Mrs. Edmund Frahill, after the death of her husband, came to the United States, with her three children, and located in Lynn, Massachusetts, buying a small house in West Lynn, near the residence where her son's widow now lives. Her death occurred in Lynn, during the Civil War, and she was considered as one of the early residents of that part of the city, having many friends among the early settlers of Lynn.

John Frahill remained in his native land until after he had gained his education there, and then moved to Wales, where he became engaged in the iron works. He came to the United States with his mother and the remainder of the family, making his home in Lynn, Massachusetts, from that time until the end of his life. Coming to this country virtually a stranger, he spent some time in seeking employment, and when the Civil War broke out, like his brother, James Frahill, he enlisted in the United States navy. He went to New York to enlist, and first served on the "Sabine," which was later destroyed by fire, and after this was then transferred to the "Niagara." He served his term of one year, and then received an honorable discharge. Mr. Frahill returned to Lynn, Massachusetts, with the intention of reënlisting, but his mother would not permit him as he was too young. He proved to be a man of great enterprise, and he succeeded through the practice of the strictest economy and the closest attention to his work. He was connected with a large shoe factory in Lynn, and was associated with that industry until the time of his death. He was well known for his high integrity and the absolutely upright life which he led.

It was in Lynn, Massachusetts, in October, 1868, that John Frahill was united in marriage with Margaret Kent. Mr. and Mrs. Frahill became the parents of eight children, seven of whom died while young. Francis Frahill, the only surviving child of this union, is associated with the General Electric Company, at Lynn, and resides with his mother at No. 24 Linden street, West Lynn, Massachusetts. Mrs. Frahill is also a native of Ireland, born in County Cork, a daughter of John and Nora (McDonald) Kent, both of whom passed away in their native land. They were the parents of four children, namely, Mary, deceased, Kate, Margaret, the widow of John Frahill, and William Kent. Mrs. Frahill was the only member of the family to come to America, and she left her native land on April 26, 1865, on board the ship "City of Manchester," and arrived at New York May 10 following, after being fifteen days at sea. She came at once to Lynn, Massachusetts, and joined her uncle and aunt who lived there, Roger McDonald and Mary McDonald, her mother's brother and sister. Roger McDonald was in the employ of Nathan Breed, of Lynn, for over forty-one years, and was like one of the Breed family. His sister, Mary McDonald, was with the Blainey family for twenty-one years. Both of these admirable characters are now deceased, but are still remembered very distinctly by many of the older citi-

zens of Lynn. They were good honest Christian people, a credit to the "Emerald Isle" from whence they came. After her marriage, Mrs. Frahill and her husband lived in the little house in the rear of her present residence, and it was in this same small place that they were living when Mr. Frahill died, and since then Mrs. Frahill has shown that she possesses her share of the wit and pluck for which the Irish race are so well noted the world over. She has not only paid off the debt upon the house, but by her own management and good business judgment has been able to buy the adjoining land and house, where she has erected a three-story family house, and it is there that she and her son, Francis Frahill, now reside. Mrs. Frahill has witnessed many improvements which have been added to the city of Lynn and to Linden street, and has aided most generously towards improving the neighborhood in which she lives. Mrs. Frahill and her son are members of the Roman Catholic church, as was also her husband, John Frahill, and attend St. Patrick's Church of that denomination in Lynn, Massachusetts.

The success of Mr. Frahill in his chosen employment was due to the possession by him of a combination of virtues and talents greatly in demand in this world. At the basis of his character were the virtues of sincerity and courage, a sincerity which rendered him incapable of taking advantage of another, and a courage that kept him cheerful and determined in the face of all obstacles. To these he added a practical grasp of affairs, and an idealism which kept his outlook upon life fresh and his aims pure and high-minded. In all the relations of his life, in all his associations with his fellow-citizens, these same qualities stood out in a marked manner, and gained for him the admiration and affection of all who came in contact with him, even in the most casual way. In his family life his conduct was of the highest type, a devoted husband and father who found his chief happiness in the intimate intercourse of his own household by his own hearthstone.

# Dennis Callahan

THE late Dennis Callahan, for a number of years a respected citizen of South Boston, was a type of man valuable in any community and valued wherever found. The life led by Mr. Callahan in our city, while extremely quiet and retired, was one of industry and usefulness, abounding in acts of kindness and good-will toward all with whom he was associated.

Dennis Callahan, father of Dennis Callahan, of Boston, was of County Cork, Ireland, and was fairly provided with this world's goods. Among his neighbors he was known as "Honest Dennis," a fact which seems to prove that he was a man of irreproachable character.

Dennis (2) Callahan, son of Dennis (1) Callahan, was born in County Cork, Ireland, and grew to manhood in his native country. He engaged for a time in the provision business, purchased cattle and became quite a well-to-do man. Nevertheless he believed that, in the new country across the sea, better opportunities awaited him and his children, and, acting on that belief he embarked for the United States and began to seek his fortune in South Boston. His family remained behind to wait until circumstances should justify him in sending for them. The first employment secured by Mr. Callahan in South Boston was in the iron foundry of Mr. Conrey, but shortly after his family joined him he went into business for himself as a dealer in second-hand articles of merchandise. The venture prospered, Mr. Callahan possessing good business abilities and having the respect of the entire community. As a citizen Mr. Callahan was self-respecting and law-abiding. Personally he was much liked, being a man of many friends. His countenance gave evidence of the sterling traits of character which all who knew him could testify that he possessed, and his kindliness of disposition endeared him to many. He was a member of Sts. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Callahan married, in Ireland, Margaret Callahan, to whom he was not related, notwithstanding the similarity of name. The father of Margaret Callahan met with an accidental death and she was cared for by her maternal grandparents, whose name was Mahoney. Mr. Mahoney was the owner of a farm in County Cork, Ireland. He lived to the age of one hundred and five years, and his wife was still more remarkable for longevity, being one hundred and ten at the time of her death. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Callahan were the following, four of whom were born in County Cork, Ireland: 1. Dennis, engaged in business in Boston, and died at the age of thirty-two; married Nellie Ford, who also died, leaving one child, Mary, now living in Dorchester. 2. Thomas, was for over thirty years engaged in the provision business in South Boston, making his home with his sister,

Annie E. Callahan; Thomas Callahan, who was well known and much respected, died seven years ago. 3. Timothy, a merchant in South Boston, died eight years ago; married Fannie Burke, now also deceased, and they were the parents of two sons, Herbert, a lawyer, and Joseph, a well known singer. 4. Annie E., now the sole survivor of the family, who resides in the old home on Dorchester street. 5. Jane, married John Collins, and is now deceased, as is her husband; of their seven children only three are living, Mary, Jane and Lewis. 6. Mary, died young.

When Mrs. Callahan came to the United States with her children they embarked on a sailing vessel and had a tedious voyage of several weeks. Some time after their arrival Mr. Callahan purchased a house in Athens street, later they moved to Third street, and thence to Dorchester street, where they remained. Mr. Callahan was a man of strong domestic affections and was never so happy as at his own fireside, the place made pleasant for him by the devotion of his wife and children. Mrs. Callahan lived in and for her husband and their sons and daughters.

The moderate measure of prosperity which had attended Mr. Callahan in his business was just beginning to assume larger proportions when the good man was summoned to rest from his labors, and one year later his faithful wife followed him. Although Dennis Callahan had not great worldly possessions to bequeath to his children, he was able to leave them the far richer legacy of a good name and the record of a useful and honest life.

# George Abner Golbert

AMONG the successful and prominent business men of Marlboro, Massachusetts, in the generation just past, the name of George Abner Golbert stands out as an example of one whose entire career was followed with the most scrupulous concern for the rights of others, who never wittingly harmed a fellow-man, even a rival in busness, and who left behind him an unsullied reputation and a feeling of loss which extended to all those who had ever come in contact with him, even the most casual acquaintances. His death, which occurred at his residence in Marlboro, Massachusetts, July 21, 1886, marked the end of a career in all respects of value to his immediate friends and to the community-at-large. His passing away when in his thirty-fifth year was felt as a very real loss in the business world generally throughout that region. Mr. Golbert was a young man, but his career had already reached a point where it could be prophesied that a brilliant future lay in store for him. He was closely identified with many interests in the community of his adoption, and his end came so suddenly as to leave many severed strands in the business world which it was difficult to unite and build up again. During his short but active career, Mr. Golbert stood for the highest ideals of business integrity, while his activities contributed in no small degree to the welfare of his fellow-citizens. His private life was a model of virtue, and his home relations ideal. He possessed that frank, open manner that is so attractive, and his democracy was genuine and fundamental, never feeling contempt for the most humble and taking it frankly for granted that not the proudest would feel contempt for him.

The birth of George Abner Golbert occurred in the city of Boston, September 17, 1851, the son of George and Mary Ann (Ruck) Golbert, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, and members of old and prominent families of that State. The name of Golbert and Ruck is connected with the best of New England families and names, and those who bear the name have every reason to be proud of it and their illustrious ancestors. George Golbert, the father of George Abner Golbert, inherited many of the sterling qualities of his forbears. His manly principles and congenial disposition won for him many friends. As the majority of boys in those days, he had no opportunity for attending school, and at an early age started to earn his own livelihood by following the trade of ship building. He displayed great talent in this line of work, and continued in that business the remainder of his active life, having worked for many years in the Charlestown Navy Yard. He was the father of four children, two sons and two daughters.

George Abner Golbert, in whose memory we are writing, like his father,

Stephen A. Howe

obtained only a common school education. Very early in his life his ambitious nature began to manifest itself, and accordingly he was a young man when he started his battle for existence. He had long desired to engage in business on his own account, and this wish was granted when he embarked in the express business in Boston, where he remained until the year 1877. At first Mr. Golbert conducted this business in just a small way, but gradually laid the foundation of what afterwards became a well established concern. As his trade grew, Mr. Golbert thought it more to his advantage to settle in a smaller town or city, and for this reason he removed with his family to Marlboro, Massachusetts, where he remained connected with the express business, and in which line of endeavor he continued until the time of his death. Mr. Golbert's short life was an active one. He was a typical example of the energetic young business man whose united labors have built up New England's commercial and industrial development. In him also, as in this type so characteristic of New England, this energy and industry was based upon a foundation of moral strength. His success in life was made permanent, founded, as it was, upon the confidence of his associates, and he built up for himself an enviable reputation among all classes of men. Mr. Golbert was an attendant of the Episcopal church in Marlboro, and a generous contributor to its support. He was of a quiet and unassuming nature, and held in admiration as a gentleman in every respect. He was a man of culture and refinement which, coupled with his genial manners and the warmth of his attachment towards his friends, secured for him a high place in the affection and esteem of his large circle of friends and acquaintances.

On November 24, 1875, George Abner Golbert was united in marriage with Annie E. Howe, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D.D., at Charlestown, Massachusetts. Mrs. Golbert is a daughter of Stephen A. and Roxanna (Bemis) Howe, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, Stephen A. Howe being a native of Marlboro, and his wife of Southboro. Stephen A. Howe was a son of Jonah Howe, who was married three times, his third wife being Lydia Moss. The Howe family have lived for years in the town of Marlboro, Massachusetts, and were among the noble families of England many generations prior to the settlement of New England. They owned estates in Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Nottingham and in Ireland. Two sturdy Puritans of this name arrived in Massachusetts shortly after the settlement of Boston. They were probably relatives, perhaps brothers, but whether or not they came to this country together, both were residing in Marlboro, Massachusetts, at the time of its incorporation in 1666. The Howe coat-of-arms is as follows:

*Arms*—Or, a fesse between three wolves' heads couped sable.

*Crest*—A gauntlet lying fesseways proper, lined gules, holding a falchion argent, hilt or, the middle part of the blade debruised by a wolf's head couped sable.

Stephen A. Howe, a descendant of the former named, inherited their qualities of honesty, integrity and hard work. He received his education in the district schools, and when a young lad started to work on the home farm, which he later decided to make his life work. He began by studying farming along those lines which would prove to be the most profitable, and at once learned that to be a successful farmer one must leave the old methods to adopt the new ideas. He displayed marvelous skill as a farmer, and proved that farming, as it is conducted to-day, along the modern and scientific methods, was most profitable. Every year would bring new implements to the farm, in which Mr. Howe was greatly interested. He devoted his entire life to farming and became recognized as one of the most successful men in Marlboro, as well as one to whom it was safe to go to when seeking advice. He was not only a prominent figure in Marlboro as a farmer, but as a citizen too, being a very public-spirited man, and giving his hearty support to further the advancement of the town in which he lived. Politically Mr. Howe was not affiliated with any one party, rather being an independent voter, believing in voting for the man best fitted for the office instead of the party. In his death Marlboro lost a good citizen and the people a true friend. To him and his wife were born two children, Albert O., now deceased, and Annie E., who is the widow of George Abner Golbert. Mrs. Golbert is an attendant at the Universalist church, and since the death of her husband has continued to reside in Marlboro, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Golbert were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Lillian Maria, born in Charlestown, October 27, 1876; became the wife of Daniel J. Delorey, with whom she was united in marriage, June 2, 1909; this union was blessed with one child, Alvin Earnest. 2. William Irving, born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, September 4, 1878; is employed in the hardware business in Marlboro; was united in marriage with Lulu H. Martin, who bore him one child, Stephen Robert. 3. Nellie May, born June 6, 1880. 4. Earnest Cleveland, born October 29, 1884, died aged twenty-one years.

There is no doubt that the career of George Abner Golbert, successful as it had been, would have known a still more brilliant future had not that grim tyrant Death cut it so abruptly short. One of the chief factors in his success was his remarkable power of making friends, but this power in turn depended upon some of the most fundamental traits of character for its existence. His death, at the age of thirty-four years, ten months and four days, left a gap in his adopted community which despite the years which have since elapsed is still unfilled. He was taken away when starting life's journey, with all prospects of a very successful life confronting him, and the sorrow of the many who knew and loved him was greatly intensified by the suddenness with which the blow fell upon them.

HOWE

# Samuel Julius Shaw, D.D.S.

THE standing of the professions in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, is exceedingly high, and it is therefore all the more a distinction for any member of them that it should be said of him that he was a leader among those who practiced his calling there. Yet this may undoubtedly be said with truth concerning the late Dr. Samuel Julius Shaw, whose death, which occurred on July 25, 1911, at the age of eighty-one years, in Marlboro, Massachusetts, was felt as a severe loss among a host of friends and his large clientele of patients. His practice of dentistry in Boston had covered a period of many years, and he had in that time won for himself a prominent place in the life of his adopted community. Dr. Shaw lived up to the best traditions of his race, and when that life finally ended it was without blemish or stain. He was a type of man valuable in any community and valued wherever found. His life was one of industry and usefulness, abounding in acts of kindness and good-will towards all with whom he was associated. As a citizen he was self-respecting and law-abiding, and was personally liked very much. His countenance gave evidence of the sterling traits of character which all who knew him could testify that he possessed, and his kindliness of disposition endeared him to many. He left to his family the rich legacy of a good name and the record of a useful and honest life. In all the relations of his life, Dr. Shaw displayed those cardinal virtues that have come to be associated with the best type of American life and character, an uncompromising idealism united with a most practical sense of worldly affairs.

Samuel Julius Shaw was born in West Cummington, Massachusetts, July 24, 1830, the son of Lora and Lydia (Morgan) Shaw. He obtained his early education in the public schools of his native town, and when eleven years of age removed with his parents to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he finished preliminary education, also attending school at Chicopee, Massachusetts. Upon the completion of his studies Dr. Shaw expressed a desire to enter the business world. He took up the trade of piano making, which he learned thoroughly, and in a short time worked his way upward, until he became superintendent of a large piano factory at Montague City, Massachusetts, and later superintended a factory at Leominster. It was about this time that Dr. Shaw decided to study dentistry, as the professional life appealed strongly to him. For this purpose he went to Boston and studied in the office of a well known dentist, and shortly afterward, which was at the close of the Civil War, he opened an office at Marlboro, Massachusetts, in the Hunter building. Dr. Shaw remained in practice there until he came to the

decision to advance himself further in his chosen profession. To carry out this wish he entered Harvard Dental College and graduated in the class of 1869, this being the first class in dentistry at that school, and was comprised of six members. Dr. Shaw then went to Boston, where he knew that a larger and better field was open to him. His office was located at No. 283 Dartmouth street, and the business is still conducted there by his son-in-law, Dr. Eugene H. Smith, who is Dean of Harvard Dental School. Dr. Shaw's practice was large and brought him into intimate personal relations with a very great number of his fellow-men, and everywhere he went he brought with him good cheer and hopeful optimism. In him were happily blended the characteristics of a strong man, decision, toleration, firmness, and with all he was approachable, companionable and loveable. He has gone to his reward, but his splendid spirit and example still remain and will continue to remain as long as life lasts. God buries his workers, but he carries on their work.

In 1903 Dr. Shaw retired from all active practice and removed to Marlboro, Massachusetts, where he lived the remainder of his life. The surname Shaw is a very common English name, used also as a termination. It means a small wood, from the Anglo-Saxon scua, a shade or place shadowed or sheltered by trees. Several places and parishes bear the name, and from these doubtless the families of Shaw took their surnames. Dr. Shaw was the possessor of inventive genius, with the ability to develop, enlarge and sustain. Dr. Shaw, for a pastime, took up wood carving and made many beautiful hand-carved clocks, inlaid furniture, etc. He patented a number of dental devices, and for his work in that direction was made an honorary member of the Massachusetts Dental Association, which was in itself a great honor. Dr. Shaw was a former member of the United Brethren Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and served as most worshipful master of this lodge. He was an attendant at the services of the first Spiritualist Society in Boston. Dr. Shaw was a man whom one felt it was a privilege to know. He was one who always had a kind and helpful word, and whose entire life had been devoted to making others happier and more contented.

His funeral services were conducted by the Rev. F. A. Wiggin, of the Church of the Unity, of Boston. Mrs. F. T. Curtis sang many beautiful selections, among which were: "Passing out of the shadow," "There's only a curtain between us," and "Sometime we'll understand." There were many floral tributes, and the burial took place in Maplewood Cemetery, Marlboro, Massachusetts. The pall-bearers were George B. Herrick, Louis F. Putnam, Frederick H. Kirk, George M. Moore, Joseph H. Barnes and Edward E. Southwick.

Samuel Julius Shaw married (first) Frances Hunter, of Montague City, Massachusetts, who died, leaving one child, Carrie Shaw, who is now the wife of Eugene H. Smith, Dean of the Harvard Dental School. On January 15, 1903, Dr. Shaw married (second) Melina A. Westcott, who was born in

Providence, Rhode Island, but had spent most of her life in Marlboro, Massachusetts. Mrs. Shaw is a daughter of Josiah Edwin and Lucy Bond (Barnes) Westcott. Josiah Edwin Westcott was a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and his wife of Marlboro, Massachusetts. They were the parents of two children, namely: Mrs. Samuel Julius Shaw, and Charles Edwin Westcott, now deceased. Mrs. Shaw was a teacher in the Marlboro School for twenty-eight years, seven years of which she was principal of the Hildreth School. She received her education in the schools of Marlboro and Framingham, Massachusetts Normal School. Like her husband, Mrs. Shaw is an attendant at the services of the First Spiritual Society.

Dr. Shaw was indeed a man of intense earnestness, firm convictions and commanding ability. These qualities, combined with a loyal devotion to his chosen profession, made him a power for good in the professional world. Personally, he was one of the mose delightful of men, kind-hearted and genial, made friends among all classes, and his strong individuality exercised a magnetic influence upon all who were brought into close contact with his charming and forceful personality. His rare mentality and strong intellectual tastes constituted one of the salient features of his character. The home life of Dr. Shaw was a singularly happy one, and it was perhaps at his own fire-side that he was seen at his best, for he never seemed more contented than when surrounded by the ones he loved the most. He was a man of very little hesitation on any score, and was generally equal to any proposition. Quick in his judgment of men and the affairs of men, he was usually accurate in all of his convictions. He was indeed a strong and dependable sort of a man, who possessed that indefinable something called personal magnetism which drew all men toward him.

# Isaiah Additon Beals

AMONG the many manufacturers who have given to the State of Massachusetts a high position in the industrial world, none have surpassed the late Isaiah Additon Beals, in those qualities of character and mind which are so essential to the success of a business man. He was one of that group of business men whose careers have been closely identified with the greatest and most recent period in the development of the city of Brockton, Massachusetts, one of those broad-minded, public-spirited citizens whose efforts have seemed to be directed quite as much to the advancement of the city's interests as to their own. There is a type of merchant and business man, only too common to-day, of which this cannot be truly said, whose energies are never expended in the interests of others, whose aims and purposes are purely personal, and not broad enough to comprehend a larger entity. But of those men of a generation past, whose enterprise has spelled growth and increased prosperity for the community of which they were members, and especially of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this memorial, the phrase is entirely appropriate. Of this class and of him, so prominent a member thereof, it is entirely true that the ventures and enterprises they engaged in were of so wide a caliber that the welfare of their city was as directly subserved as their own, and that they were unable to entertain an aim in which the rights and interests of others were set aside or even disregarded.

The death of Mr. Beals was a real loss to the community, not alone because it cut short all the valuable activities in which he had been so long engaged, but also because it removed from among his fellow-men a strong and winning personality. On the sad occasion of his death, which occurred in the city of Brockton, Massachusetts, February 13, 1905, the entire community was a participant in the loss.

Isaiah Additon Beals was born in Turner, Maine, May 18, 1842, and was one of thirteen children. His father was a farmer, prosperous and energetic, and a great believer in giving his children a good education, so Mr. Beals' youth was spent in acquiring an excellent education, and for this purpose he attended the public schools of Maine. He was twenty-three years of age when he presented himself before the late Daniel S. Howard, seeking employment. After being employed in that gentleman's firm for twelve years, he became a partner in the concern, and continued in that capacity for seven year, under the best of instruction. By that time he had so thoroughly mastered all details that he felt capable of managing a plant on his own account, so without hesitation he started manufacturing shoes for himself, un-

der the firm name of I. A. Beals & Company. He was a man of more than ordinary business ability and talent, and became successful in a short time. After doing a large business for about five years, the factory was destroyed by fire, but Mr. Beals rebuilt it again, and formed a stock company, which continued the business for three years in the building now occupied by E. M. Low, the paper manufacturer. The members of the firm of I. A. Beals & Company were the following business men: I. A. Beals, Isam Mitchell, Fred O. Sterling and John Stetson. The factory was located at No. 367 Main street, Brockton, and about three hundred hands were employed. His employees who were ambitious to rise felt sure that they had in Mr. Beals a friend, while even the undeserving were equally as sure of a just hearing and another chance. He was well liked by all those under him, and there was nothing like unpleasant aggression in his dealings with men, even with those whom he met in the relation of employer and employee. He was a man of very marked character, and a man who could not fail to impress himself upon all those with whom he came in contact. For some time Mr. Beals' health had become impaired, and owing to this he took a less active part in business affairs and later retired. He was succeeded by the Holliston Boot and Shoe Company, and the business was removed to Holliston, Massachusetts.

On May 5, 1865, Isaiah Additon Beals was united in marriage with Vesta S. Perkins, a daughter of Luke and Susan (Cary) Perkins, of Auburn, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Additon Beals were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Dr. Arthur L. Beals, of Brockton, Massachusetts, who was united in marriage with Helen Andrews, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts; they are the parents of two children, namely, Bettina, and Barbara Loring. 2. Suzanne Cary, who became the wife of Dr. Samuel J. Gruver, of Brockton, Massachusetts. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Beals has continued to live in Brockton, at No. 389 Main street.

To his adopted city, Mr. Beals was most generous, his public spirit being everywhere manifested. In the obligations of affection and devotion which the family relation demands, he was what might have been called punctilious. The fact is that in no other relation of life did he find the same happiness that this simplest and most fundamental of the relations, the intercourse of the family, gave him, nor could he gain elsewhere the rest and recreation of his faculties so essential to continuing effectively in his business career. He was the possessor of a very large circle of personal friends to whom he was devoted, and who reciprocated his feeling most warmly, while his personality was one that will not be quickly forgotten by the great host of those who called him friend. His popularity was gained by upright living, square dealing, broad-minded tolerance for the rights and opinions of others, and a sincere effort to be just to all. The career of Mr. Beals indicates the sterling character of the man. To establish on solid foundations and to build up the enterprise under his management required traits rarely

found in the walks of every-day life. His mind was well disciplined and evenly balanced, while his judgment was practical in the highest degree. His life was a splendid example of the much respected citizen, energetic and enterprising. Mr. Beals was a prominent member of the Bay State Commandery, Knights Templar.

The keynote of Mr. Beals' nature, as the keynote of all worthy natures must be, was a certain innate honesty of purpose, a certain justice in dealing with others, which forms the only possible ground of social intercourse. No one who knew him but felt the latent energy of his temperament, no one who associated with him at all constantly, but saw it actively manifesting itself in some useful work. He was not merely satisfied and content to perform whatever tasks were placed before him, but was ever proposing and instituting new matters of importance. Indeed, there was no department of activity in which he did not establish a splendid record, a record of which he and his family might well feel proud. He was a man of impressive personality, broad-minded, and had the characteristics which ever gain esteem, confidence and friendship. Viewing his life in its perspective, none can fail to have an appreciation of his great accomplishments, and he should ever be remembered as a noble, kindly, and public-spirited man of affairs.

# Edward Franklin Childs

THE death of Mr. Childs, which occurred at his home in Lawrence, Massachusetts, April 24, 1915, sent a thrill of sorrow throughout his adopted city, and was received with a sense of personal bereavement by his large host of friends. He was a man who was devoted to the ties of family and friendship, regarding them as sacred obligations. His name ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship.

His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were New England people for many generations, and intimately connected with the history of those sections where they made their homes. He was a direct descendant of William Childs, one of the earliest emigrants to the Massachusetts Colony, who came to this country with his brother, Ephraim Childs. He was made a freeman in 1634, settling in Watertown, Massachusetts, and looked upon as a man of some estate. Edward Franklin Childs was a grandson, on the maternal side, of Asa Bigelow, who was one of the leading newspaper men of the early days, being the founder and editor of the Concord [Massachusetts] "Freeman," while his paternal great-grandfather was Captain Abijah Childs, a Revolutionary soldier.

Edward Franklin Childs was born in Weston, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, October 16, 1834, the son of Franklin and Adeline A. (Bigelow) Childs, old and highly respected residents of Weston. Mr. Childs first attended the public schools of his native place, and later acquired an excellent education at the Chauncey Hall School of Boston. Upon his leaving that institution, Mr. Childs became a clerk in the store of Thomas Groom & Company, of Boston, dealers in account books and office supplies. After terminating his service with that firm, he went to Lawrence, Massachusetts, February 5, 1855, and entered into the book and stationery business with Lewis Stratton, located at No. 262 Essex street. Mr. Childs remained but a few years in company with Mr. Stratton, disposing of his interest in the business to that gentleman in 1857. He then left Lawrence, and for the next four years was located in the South, having gone to Kentucky, where he remained until 1861. He returned to Lawrence in 1866, and again took up his residence in that city. He engaged in business in Boston, which necessitated his journeying daily to his office in that city for over thirty-nine years, and was credited with being the oldest ticket holder on the Boston & Maine Railroad. Mr. Childs was considered a pioneer resident of Lawrence, and for forty-five years was a most successful business man, well known and popular in both social and business life.

During all his life in Lawrence, Massachusetts, the name of Edward Franklin Childs was associated with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, later known as the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, after consolidation with another church of the same denomination. He was always interested in church work, and it was only natural that upon his arrival in Lawrence he should become a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and become actively interested in its work. For thirty years Mr. Childs was the Sunday school superintendent, and was a member of the board of trustees and board of stewards of the church, having been a trustee for thirty-seven years, and chairman of the board; and steward for forty-three consecutive years. This, briefly told, was Mr. Childs' partial work in the cause of religion and Methodism in Lawrence. Who shall estimate the value to a community of such personal labor? He was in every respect a splendid Christian gentleman. Of the many tributes to the character and work of Mr. Childs, the following resolutions of the Bible School of the Central Methodist Church is perhaps the most comprehensively appreciative:

For fifty years, the late Edward Franklin Childs was an active Sunday school worker, serving as superintendent for a period of thirty years. During this time he was a teacher in the school, and his class has had a longer continuous existence than any other in our entire school. By the death of Mr. Childs, the Central Church Bible School has lost a faithful, capable teacher, and all Sunday school workers associated with him mourn a true friend. Always an eager, earnest student of the Bible, he found the greatest pleasure in sharing with others the results of his study and research. He was a man of intense earnestness, firm convictions, and commanding ability. These qualities, together with a loyal devotion to the Sunday school work, made him a power for good in our school. A just, heroic, manly, unselfish conscientious Christian and gentleman has gone out from among us. We shall miss him and his kindly smile, his wise counsel, and his able leadership. The influence of his Christian life must surely abide with us, leading us upward to higher purposes and to better lives. In memory of all that our friend was to us, we offer these few words as a simple token of our deep love and sincere appreciation.

On November 18, 1855, Edward Franklin Childs was united in marriage with Anna A. B. Smith, the youngest daughter of Captain John Smith, one of the pioneer settlers of Lawrence, Massachusetts, before its incorporation as a city. At that time Captain Smith lived in the old farm house, which was a landmark in its day, and where Mr. Childs later built his modern residence on Haverhill street. Captain Smith, who was a skilled woodworker, upon coming to Lawrence from Methuen, Massachusetts, made patterns for Adolphus Durant, from which the wall paper, made at his mill, was printed, and after its establishment was for some years employed as pattern maker at the Lawrence Machine Shop. Mrs. Childs, as a schoolgirl, first attended the old town school on the Haverhill road, on Tower Hill, and the private school of Miss Harriett Christie, which was held in the old farm house which stood upon what is now the corner of Haverhill and Franklin streets, and like the house in which she lived was an old land-

mark. Going to Lawrence, Massachusetts, as a young girl in 1845, Mrs. Childs was one of the oldest in length of residence in the city. Her death occurred on February 1, 1912. She was a woman of splendid qualities, being greatly interested in the welfare of nurses, and was a director of the Lawrence General Hospital, as well as secretary of the Training School for Nurses. Mr. and Mrs. Childs were the parents of two children, namely: 1. Bertha L., who is a teacher of music in Lawrence. 2. George Edward, who was united in marriage with Minnie Reece, of Lawrence. Like her husband, Mrs. Childs was a member and worker in the First Methodist Church, and also of the Ladies' Union Charitable Society and Women's Club, of which she was a charter member. In 1866, Mr. Childs purchased the property of Captain Smith, and there built the present Childs residence.

On April 30, 1913, Mr. Childs was united in marriage with Susan C. Smith, a daughter of Francis Smiley Smith, of Salem, New Hampshire.

Mr. Childs had retired from active business affairs a few years prior to his being taken away from all earthly environment, but up to that time was always able to attend to his business requirements every day, rain or shine. In his political belief, Mr. Childs was a Republican and a staunch advocate of the principles upheld by that party. His industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, are illustrated in his life career, and a sketch of his life falls far short of justice to him if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like him in virtue and ability. It is highly probable that no other man in Lawrence, Massachusetts, had a larger number of warm personal friends than had Mr. Childs. Personally, he was one of the most delightful of men; kind-hearted and genial, he made friends among all classes, and his strong individuality exercised a magnetic influence upon all who were brought into close contact with his charming and forceful personality. His rare mental ability and strong intellectual tastes constituted one of the salient features of his character. The home life of Mr. Childs was a singularly happy one, and it was at his own fireside that he was seen at his best.

Mr. Childs was a member of Tuscan Lodge of Masons, that being the only fraternal order with which he was associated. A fond husband and father, his children were devoted to him, and he seemed never more contented than when surrounded by the ones he loved best. He was a man of very little hesitation on any score, and was generally equal to any proposition. Quick in his judgment of men and the affairs of men, he was unusually accurate in all of his convictions. He was a strong, dependable sort of a man, who possessed that indefinable something called personal magnetism, which drew all men to him.

# George Estes Howard

THE late George Estes Howard, for many years a well known business man of Wakefield, Massachusetts, enjoyed the respect and confidence of the business world and the friendship of all those whom he met in a social manner. We certainly should not forget those who, although unobtrusive in their everyday life, yet by their individuality and great force of character mold the commercial destiny and give tone to the communities in which they dwell. No visionary dreams of impossibilities ever filled the mind of Mr. Howard, who was so practical in all his ideas, ever building up instead of tearing down as he journeyed through life, thus benefiting his fellow-men and seeking to leave the world all the better for his having lived in it. Among the citizens of the State of Massachusetts who have achieved distinction in business, entitling them to be placed among the representative men of the community, there are many whose quiet perseverance in a particular pursuit, while it excites little notice from the great masses, as the years pass by, yet results in elevating them to positions enviable in the eyes of their fellow-men, and as lasting as well merited. In this class of men may be placed the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this memoir, and one who gained a success in life that is not measured by financial prosperity alone, but is gauged by the kindly and congenial associations that go to satisfy man's nature. The methods by which Mr. Howard attained the position which held the estimation of his fellow-men attested his qualities of both mind and heart, and he carved out of enduring granite his success in life, as a monument to himself and to his exceptional qualities. The death of George Estes Howard, which occurred at his home in Wakefield, Massachusetts, at the age of seventy-one years, May 14, 1915, came very unexpectedly, and was a great shock to his many friends and associates, and all felt that he left behind him many monuments to his skill and ability. Mr. Howard illustrated in himself the composite character of our great American citizenship, and presented in his temperament and disposition a masterful, forceful, intellectual and versatile quality of our race.

The birth of George Estes Howard occurred in Amesbury, Massachusetts, September 9, 1844, the son of Calvin and Julietta (Riley) Howard, both of whom were natives of the New England States. His father, Calvin Howard, was born in Paxton, Vermont, and was a sorter of wool by occupation, while his mother was a native of Buxton, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Howard were the parents of two sons, namely, John Calvin, and George Estes, in whose memory we are writing. The surname Howard is of ancient

English origin, and there were several immigrants by that name who came to New England before the year 1650.

George Estes Howard was educated in the common schools of Amesbury, Massachusetts, and in Danvers, Massachusetts. His education was completed in Peabody, Massachusetts, after which he learned the machinist's trade. He proved to be adept in this line, and followed that trade all through his active life, retiring about eight years previous to his death. For five years Mr. Howard was the shipping agent for the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company, who were manufacturers of steam pumps, in East Cambridge, Massachusetts. He met with success in that capacity, and there were none of his associates, even the most casual acquaintances, who did not realize the fundamental trustworthiness of his nature. He had a high reputation as a man of honor and uprightness, and all his transactions bore the closest scrutiny. As a business man he displayed rare foresight and wisdom, and his advice and judgment were oftentimes much sought after. He was a splendid example of the successful man who succeeds in this life by strict integrity and fairness in all his dealings, and his life should be an inspiration to every youth who seeks to improve his position in life, and earn and retain the good will of his fellow-men.

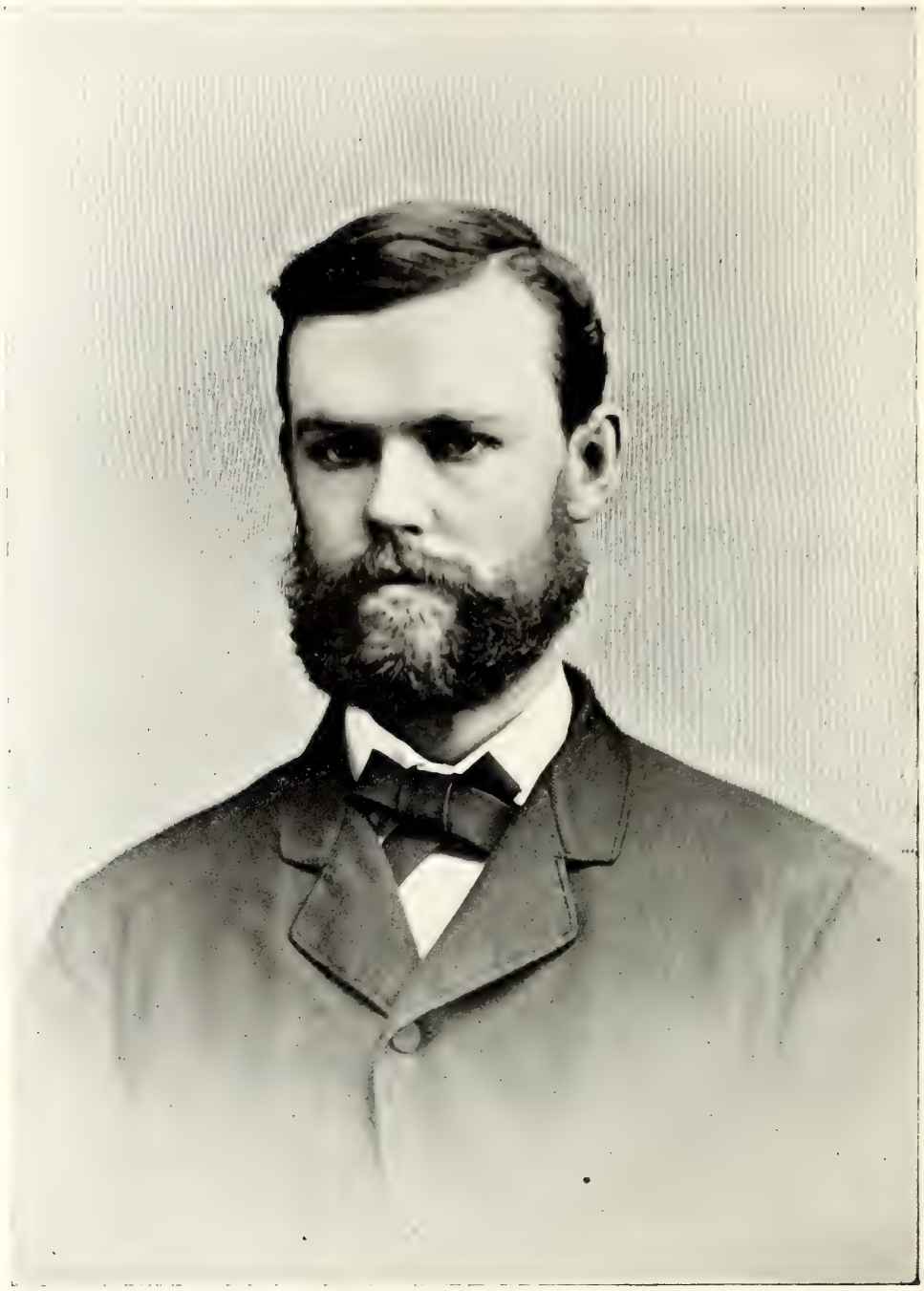
It was not merely in the business world, however, that Mr. Howard was so well known a figure, but in many other aspects of life in general of Wakefield, his adopted community. He was a staunch and ardent member of the Republican party, and something of a power in the political field of the town, but always in the capacity of a private citizen, as he consistently avoided anything like public office or political preferment. While he himself had enjoyed a good common school education, he regretted greatly that he had not the advantage of a college training, and endeavored all through his busy life to compensate for his lack by doing much private reading and studying.

Mr. Howard, as well as the members of his family, was a devout member of the Episcopal church, and an attendant at Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Wakefield, where for a number of years he was senior warden. Mr. and Mrs. Howard were very active in the affairs of their parish, and he liberally supported the work of the church and its charities. He was a man of great force of character and a very winning personality, and was a friend to all humanity. He always had a broad and tolerant outlook upon life, and entered with sympathy into the feelings and beliefs of others, and with a heart that quickly responded to every appeal. The same feeling of sympathy with others made him delight in the intercourse with his fellow-men, and he was ever ready to enter into the informal social gatherings of his many friends. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Pilgrim Fathers.

During the year 1866 George Estes Howard was united in marriage with Sarah Elizabeth Peavey, who was born in Great Falls, New Hampshire, now known as Somersworth, and a daughter of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Bean)

Peavey. Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Peavey were the parents of five children, all of whom are now living with the exception of one. The surviving children are: Sarah Elizabeth, now the widow of George Estes Howard; James Farrington Peavey, George Sylvester Peavey and Simon Filmore Peavey. Mrs. Howard's mother married (second) Jeremiah Bean, whose name, although the same as Mrs. Peavey's maiden name, did not in that instance mean relationship. Mr. and Mrs. Howard became the parents of one child, a daughter, Maude Vesta, who is now head bookkeeper at the Municipal Light Plant, in Wakefield, Massachusetts. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Howard has continued to reside in Wakefield, at No. 9 Summer street, and is a constant attendant of the Episcopal church there. The home life of Mr. Howard was an exceptionally happy one, and his keenest pleasure was derived at his own fireside. In the intimate intercourse of his family life, Mr. Howard proved himself a man of the highest character by that most difficult test of uniform kindness and consideration, and was an affectionate husband and a devoted father.

Mr. Howard's mind was well-disciplined and evenly-balanced, his judgement was practical in the highest degree, and his ability as a business man was displayed in his activities. His business career is a splendid example of his wonderful qualities of mind and temperament, and his never-tiring energy and enterprise present a character which has always been greatly admired and which is an example of those lives which England and New England have furnished to the world.



George Edwin Kimball

# George Edwin Kimball

THE late George Edwin Kimball was a most worthy representative of his race. His equipment for the battle of life consisted of a rugged physique, inherited from generations of right-living ancestors, and a mind of splendid caliber. He was one of those men who made the most of his opportunities, and by close attention to the details of his work, and by thrift and good business judgment in the investment of his savings, he accumulated a competence. He was quick to observe, being the possessor of a retentive memory, and was withal eager and ambitious to achieve success in his chosen field of work. He applied himself with energy, considering always the welfare of his employer ahead of his own interests, and reaped the reward that generally follows honest, intelligent-directed industry. New England enterprise is proverbial, and justly so, for perhaps no other section of our great country, or indeed of the world, has in proportion to its population produced so many pioneers in the various branches of human industry as has this small region. Peopled generally by men whose strong sense of religion and personal freedom drove them to forsake the securities and comforts of a long established home together with every tie of family affection and patriotism, for the untried wilderness, its people to-day may be considered as worthy successors of their bold ancestors, and it is not surprising that from a beginning so wellnigh desperate has arisen a type of hardy, industrious men. A member of this class was George Edwin Kimball, whose death, which occurred at his home in Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 22, 1917, removed a man honored in life and blessed in memory. Courteous, friendly and the very soul of uprightness, he had won many warm friends, whom he valued very highly.

The birth of George Edwin Kimball occurred in North Andover, Massachusetts, March 14, 1854. He was the eldest son of John Dean and Hannah Parker (Johnson) Kimball. His father, John Dean Kimball, passed away at the ripe old age of seventy-five years, in April, 1897. His birthplace was North Andover, Massachusetts, and his father was Thomas Kimball, a farmer. John Dean Kimball was a blacksmith by trade, and removed to Charlestown, Massachusetts, at an early age. He built the Kimball residence there over fifty years ago, at No. 7 Prescott street. He was an attendant at the First Parish Church, and was devoted to his home. It was the pleasure of those about him rather than his own which he strived and studied to preserve and increase. John Dean Kimball was united in marriage with Hannah Parker Johnson, a daughter of John and Hannah Parker (Harris) Johnson. Mrs. Kimball was

born January 16, 1827, in North Andover, Massachusetts, and was one of a family of seven children. She is now considered one of the oldest ladies in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where she has continued to reside since the death of her husband and son. Mrs. Kimball's father was a farmer, greatly admired for his industrious and energetic ways. Mr. and Mrs. Dean Kimball were the parents of two children, both of whom were sons, namely: George Edwin, in whose memory we are writing, and John Edward, who died at the age of twenty-three years.

George Edwin Kimball obtained his early education in his native town of North Andover, Massachusetts, and at an early age came to Charlestown, Massachusetts, with his parents. When a youth, he entered the employ of the "Boston Post," one of the leading newspapers of that city, at the time that the paper was just in the making, and for nearly thirty-two years Mr. Kimball was employed with this concern. His work was confined to the business office, and not only demonstrated his fitness in this capacity but was always quiet and diligent in his work. Work in a newspaper plant is done on time schedules, which are figured down to minutes like the running of railroad trains, and that Mr. Kimball held the responsible position which he did for so many years is the best evidence of his high character, dependability and expert theoretical and practical knowledge of every detail of his work. By dint of perseverance, untiring energy, and close application, Mr. Kimball, by successful steps, attained the position of cashier for the paper plant in which he first started to make his own livelihood. He continued in this capacity until the year 1907, when he retired from all active business affairs. He carried into his retirement the well wishes of his employers and the employees as well, because of his uniform courtesy and affability. Having risen from the ranks himself, Mr. Kimball had sympathy and a fellow-feeling for the men who worked under his direction. He won their confidence, loyalty, esteem and admiration by the uniformly fair treatment accorded to them. In him were blended the characteristics of a strong man, decision, toleration, firmness, and with all he was most approachable, companionable and lovable. He has gone to his reward, but his splendid spirit and good influence remain, and will continue to remain as long as life lasts. For a period of fifty years Mr. Kimball had been a resident of the Bunker Hill district in Charlestown, Massachusetts, having during that time lived on Prescott street. He proved himself to be a citizen of worth, and was indeed a man of unusual strength of character and business ability.

The funeral services of Mr. Kimball were conducted by the Rev. Charles Talmadge, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, pastor of the Congregational church of which Mr. Kimball was a member.

George Edwin Kimball was a man who exemplified in his daily life the highest principles of morality and virtue. He was warm-hearted and bubbling over with good nature. Among all his associates, whether in the way

of business or the more personal relations of life, he was both loved and admired, and a complete confidence was felt in him that he would fulfill whatever he engaged to do. With such a personality, he won a wide circle of loyal friends by whom his memory will ever be cherished.

# Charles Augustus Chase

IDENTIFIED with nearly every banking institution of Worcester, with its historical societies and educational friends, Mr. Chase was a model citizen, devoted to the progress of thought and all that makes for the welfare of mankind. His business activities were many, and his leisure was devoted to historical research and recording his discoveries. Of exceptionally kindly nature, he drew to him all manner of men and occupied a high place in the affections and regard of the community.

There were several of this name among the early immigrants who settled New England. The ancestor of Charles A. Chase was William Chase, who came in Governor Winthrop's fleet in 1630, accompanied by his wife, Mary, and son William. He was among the members of Apostle John Eliot's Church at Roxbury, where he subscribed to the freeman's oath, May 14, 1634. About 1638 he removed to Yarmouth, Massachusetts, where he died April 13, 1659. His widow died in October following. She suffered great physical affliction for some years, but recovered and bore two children in this country. Descended from this couple was Israel Chase, born March 21, 1770, in Sutton, Massachusetts, son of Caleb and Sarah Chase, and was killed by a falling tree in Leicester, same State, March 2, 1797. He married Matilda Butterworth, and they were the parents of Anthony Chase.

Anthony Chase was born June 16, 1791, in Leicester. Because of the untimely death of his father, the son passed most of his early years in Uxbridge and Berlin, Massachusetts, working on farms, but he received a fair education in the public schools and Leicester Academy. He settled in Worcester in July, 1816, and was associated with his future brother-in-law, John Milton Earle. From 1823 to 1835 he was one of the proprietors of the Worcester "Spy," the leading newspaper of Western Massachusetts. Mr. Chase was a scholarly man of keen intelligence, and did much to advance literary interest in Worcester. In association with another he bore the expense of bringing a lecturer from Edinburgh to encourage study and investigation. He was among the founders and first president of the Worcester Lyceum, in 1829, and prepared with his pen the constitution and by-laws of the Worcester Mechanics' Association, in 1841. An active friend of schools, he often served as school committeeman, but declined other official stations often tendered, with the exception of a term as alderman. He was an elder of the Society of Friends. When the Blackstone canal was completed, he became agent for the Worcester & Providence Boating Company, and was soon made collector of revenue for the canal company. In March, 1831, he was elected

treasurer of Worcester county, and continued in that office thirty-four years, until January 1, 1865. In the autumn of 1864 his son was elected to succeed him. In 1832 Anthony Chase became secretary of the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, continuing until his election as president in 1852. He was one of the corporators of the Central Bank, twenty-eight years treasurer of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, long a director of the Citizens' (now National) Bank, and a trustee and vice-president of the Worcester County Institution for Savings. He died August 4, 1879.

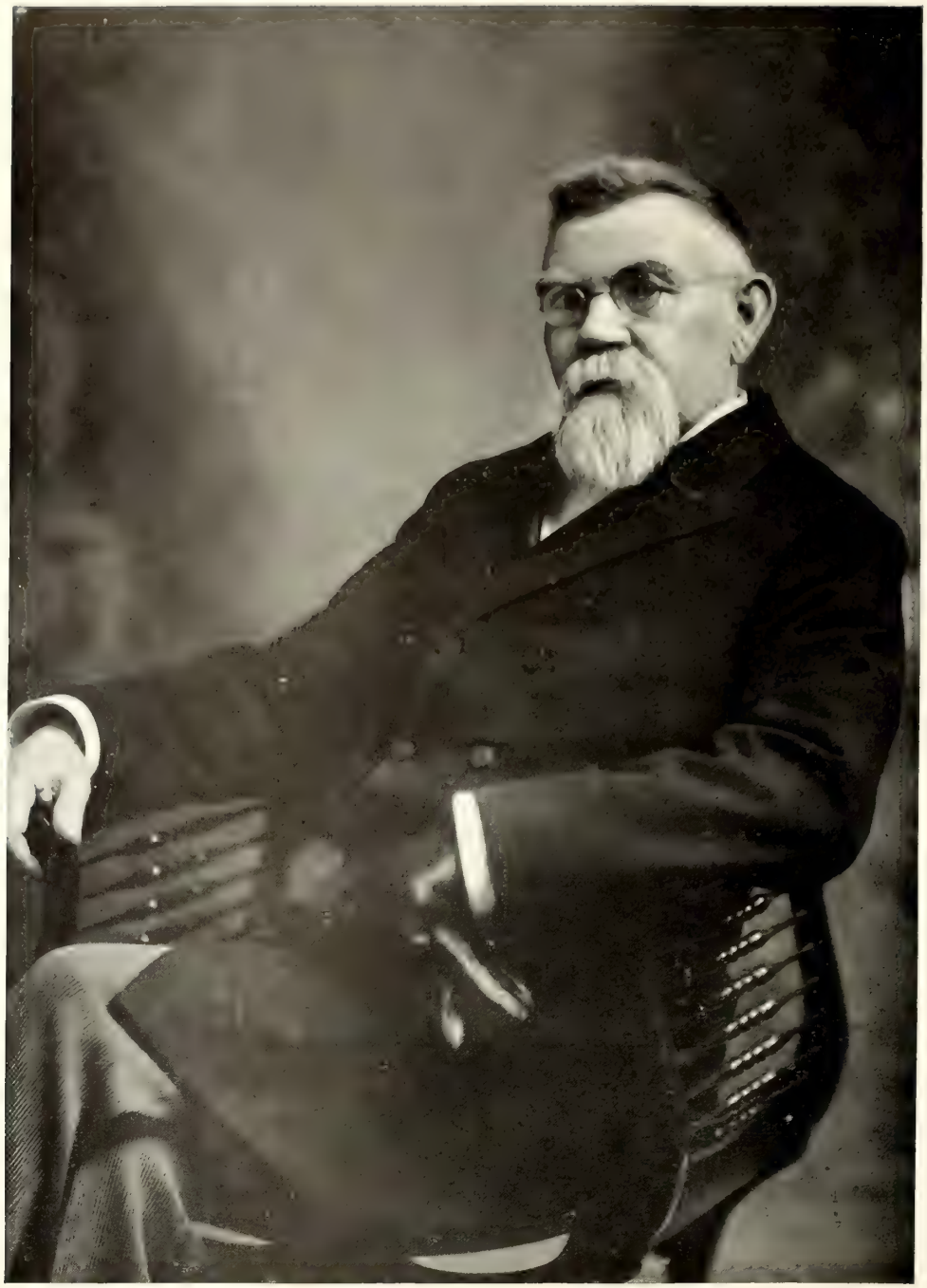
He married (first) June 2, 1819, Lydia Earle, born March 24, 1798, in Leicester, died May 2, 1852, daughter of Pliny and Patience (Buffum) Earle. He married (second) April 19, 1854, Hannah, daughter of Daniel and Phebe Greene, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

Charles Augustus Chase, son of Anthony and Lydia (Earle) Chase, was born September 9, 1833, in Worcester, where he was long years a worthy successor of a worthy father, and died June 5, 1911. His birthplace was a house on Salisbury street, on the present site of the armory. The family soon removed to a house on Nobility Hill, on a terrace, on the site of the present Boston Store. The son first attended the Infants' School, which stood on the north end of Sumner street, and later was a student at the Thomas Street Grammar School, from which he was graduated in 1845. He pursued the course at the Classical and English High School, taking a post-graduate course in mathematics. In 1855 he graduated from Harvard College, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1858. During his last year at Harvard he did newspaper work on the Boston "Advertised," and for seven years after graduation continued as a reporter on that journal. In 1862 he made a tour of Europe, after which he settled in Worcester. In 1864 he was elected to succeed his honored father as treasurer of the county, and filled that office a period of eleven years, ending in 1875. He served also as register of deeds, and was soon after chosen secretary of the Worcester Board of Trade. In 1879 he became treasurer and manager of the Worcester Telephone Company, and in the same year began his service with the Worcester County Institution for Savings, the largest savings bank in the State, outside of Boston, being elected treasurer, November 10 of that year, to succeed Charles A. Hamilton. This position he filled until 1904, when he was elected president, to succeed Stephen Salisbury. In 1908 he tendered his resignation, as he desired to retire from active business, and this resignation was accepted March 27 of that year. At the same time Mr. Chase was elected vice-president, in which relation he continued until his death. He was many years identified with the national banking institutions of the city. From 1880 to 1889 he was a director of the Citizens' National Bank; was a director of the Worcester National Bank and the Merchants' and Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company; and was president of the North End Street Railway Company.

From 1866 to 1874 he was a director of the Free Public Library; was treasurer of the Memorial Hospital; vice-president of the Home for Aged

Men; secretary of the American Antiquarian Society; secretary and vice-president of the Worcester Lyceum Association; vice-president of the Art Society; and a member of the School Board. He was president of the Worcester Harvard Club, and actively identified with the Worcester Society of Antiquity, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Bunker Hill Monument Association and Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Wars. Every movement calculated to advance mental, moral or material progress received his cordial endorsement and support. His death was a serious loss to the city and State, and was very widely regretted. He was a deep student of historical and genealogical matters, and much of his writings have been published. In 1879 he was employed by the publishers of a history of Worcester county to prepare the chapters on the history of the city of Worcester. In this work he gave considerable time to research, and his work brought out many hitherto unknown feautres of the city's history. He also contributed the chapter on newspapers in a history published in 1889.

Mr. Chase married, April 29, 1863, Mary Theresa Clark, of Boston, who died January 22, 1884. They left two daughters, Mary Alice and Maud Eliza, who survive, the former the wife of Thomas Hovey Gage, Jr., of Worcester.



Hans. L. Karsteins.

# Hans Louis Carstein

FEW men, indeed, pass on into the Great Beyond, whose death is so sincerely and so generally mourned as was that of Hans Louis Carstein, and he will live in the hearts and memories of those who knew him as long as life lasts, not only because he was a man in the best and highest sense of the term, but a lovable and forceful gentleman, who drew to him all those privileged to call themselves his friends. His ingenuous, magnetic nature, his unselfish, irreproachable character, his high ideals of business and social life, so endeared him to all that his passing away in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 20, 1911, became a personal and direct sorrow. It is not often that a community is blessed with such men as Mr. Carstein, who was always a strong force in the direction of a better life, a higher plane of citizenship, and a firm believer in the upbuilding of our industry. In his long and successful business career his word was ever as good as his bond, and his private life was without a stain or blemish. In his relations with the busy world, Mr. Carstein was highly regarded by all those who had the honor of his acquaintance, and in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was so well known and loved, and in which city he took such a deep and abiding interest in all that was for the best interest of that community, his departure created a vacancy that will be difficult to replace. Throughout the length and breadth of our country we find men who have worked their way unaided from the lowest rung of the ladder of success to positions of eminence and power in their communities, and not the fewest of these have been of foreign birth or descent. The United States has no better citizens than those who came to her from the "Fatherland." Honest, industrious and full of civic pride, they have strengthened the best interests of the communities in which they were found. Of those whom the city of Cambridge has had the good fortune to possess, none has presented a more perfect type of the business man and the good citizen than did Hans Louis Carstein, who not only rose above the standard in his line of business, but was also the possessor in a high degree of those excellencies of human nature that always make men worthy of regard among their fellowmen.

The birth of Hans Louis Carstein occurred in Schleswig, Germany, March 17, 1841, the son of Claus P. and Margareta (Detlefsen) Carstensen, name changed by three brothers, Theodore, Ferdinand and William. His father was a farmer and landowner, and during the war between Prussia and Denmark, in 1848, was in command of a military company, and it was through political differences that he was obliged to leave Germany, in 1850, and seek refuge in the United States. On his way from New York to Califor-

nia, by way of Panama, he was a victim of yellow fever, and died at Panama, in 1851. His property was confiscated and his family lost its usual income. Hans Louis Carstein, under the custom of Germany, received a commercial education, and then went to sea before the mast, and after fifteen years of sea service, returned to Germany, master of the ship. The Franco-Prussian war having closed, Mr. Carstein brought his mother and sister to the United States to join a brother who had preceded them. They arrived in the city of Boston, during the year 1871, at the time of the great Chicago fire, and Mr. Carstein's first work was that of philanthropy to collect clothing for the relief of the sufferers in that city, making appeals for help on Boston Common, and receiving not only clothing, but provisions and money.

Mr. Carstein joined his brother, Theodore Carstein, in the paint and oil business, on Hanover street, in Boston, and meeting with business reverses, in 1873, during the financial panic of that year, they gave up the business two years later. Upon closing out the paint and oil business, Mr. Carstein joined his brother-in-law, Frank Ganter, who was in the provision business at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, and became his partner in 1874. About this time Mr. Carstein desired to become engaged in business on his own account, and accordingly bought out the coal business of Benjamin F. Rogers, at North Cambridge, Massachusetts, and from an output of two thousand tons annually he built up the business so that in 1910 the output was over forty thousand tons annually. The life of Mr. Carstein was a record of a career in which the distinguishing marks were a devotion to duty and a broadminded affection for his fellow-men. It was a life at once the type and the model of the class of successful business men upon whom the strength of the community is founded.

In his political belief Mr. Carstein was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and was not alone prominent in the business world, as he was perhaps even better known in other departments of the city's life, and was a most conspicuous figure in local affairs and in social circles. In all his relations with his fellow-citizens, Mr. Carstein exhibited a healthy and wholesome manliness which won instant good feeling and well-wishers who at once loved and admired him. There is nothing that makes so direct an appeal to men as a manly, unfearful outlook upon life, a tongue not afraid to speak out its beliefs, and yet shrinks from hurting unnecessarily. These were some of the qualities which marked Mr. Carstein in his dealings with men, and which accounted for his wide popularity. He was a member of the Common Council of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1899, and alderman for six consecutive years, from 1890 to 1896, and in 1896 he refused further nomination on account of ill-health. As a member of the Board of Aldermen, he was a member of the finance committee, and the highway committee, of all special committees, and chairman of the investigating committee. In the board, Mr. Carstein advocated the extension of the Boston Subway to Cambridge, being the first member to open the subject on committees, and

for three years he was chairman of the committee appointed to act on behalf of the city government, and before he left the board the matter was practically settled and the Subway assured. In this connection he invited fifty of the most prominent citizens of Cambridge to meet at the City Hall and confer with him and Mayor Augustine Daly, and after several meetings it was unanimously voted that the Subway system was far superior to the elevated system for securing effective and reasonable rapid transit from Boston to Harvard Square, in Cambridge. Mr. Carstein was made a delegate from the Eighth Massachusetts District to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1904, as an acknowledgment of his work in the interests of the party in Cambridge. The feeling which all held for this gentleman, without respect to party or creed, amounted to affection and certainly a man can do nothing more worthy than to win the esteem of a community.

Mr. Carstein's sense of duty was ever the strongest motive in his life, and it was often said of him, in reference to his devotion to his church and business, that he divided his time between "mill and meeting." They should have added his home, however, for there was never any one more devoted to his family and own hearthstone thanMr. Carstein, or a more devoted husband. The same sterling qualities which made him loved at home, and respected universally in his public and business life, also gathered about him many faithful friends whose fidelity he repaid in kind. He was never weary of working for the benefit of the community and identified himself with many movements undertaken for the general good. He became layman and reader in the Protestant Episcopal church of which his family were also members, and he conducted mission work in East Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1891, in connection with the Church of the Ascension, where he conducted services every Sunday, in a congregation of between sixty and seventy German families, residents of the neighborhood of the mission house. It was Phillips Brooks, the noted divine, who suggested to Mr. Carstein that there was a field for mission work in East Cambridge amongst the German families, if conducted in the mother tongue. After giving it due consideration, Mr. Carstein founded the German mission, and his family maintains the mission as a memorial to his memory. With his family, Mr. Carstein was connected with St. James Church, North Cambridge, from 1888, and was made treasurer of the church corporation. He was a member of the Pilgrim Fathers, the Young Men's Christian Association of Cambridge, and held offices as director, trustee and treasurer of these organizations. He was also a trustee of the Fitchman Estate in Cambridge, and was an active member of the Cambridge Club, the Colonial Club, and of the Middlesex Republican Club.

Hans Louis Carstein was united in marriage twice, his first wife being Ida Peterson, a daughter of a German Lutheran clergyman, with whom he was united in 1876. She bore her husband three children, namely: 1. Ernst. 2. Claus Henry, who died in infancy. 3. Gustave Emile, born July 24, 1881, in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, and was prepared for college, going

through Harvard University, and graduating with the class of 1905; upon leaving college he engaged in business with his father, as manager of the coal yards. Mrs. Carstein, the mother of these children, died in 1881. Hans Louis Carstein was united in marriage (second) June 17, 1883, with Magdalene Doring, a daughter of the Rev. C. F. Doring, a German Lutheran clergyman. Mr. and Mrs. Carstein became the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Lorenz William, born May 14, 1884, and graduated from the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland. 2. Hans Louis, Jr., born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 13, 1885, and after leaving school took a three-year course at Culver Military Academy, in Indiana, graduating as a commissioned officer, first lieutenant-quartermaster, preparatory to engaging in business with his father and elder brother. 3. Gretchen, born in Cambridge, October 22, 1888, and was prepared for entrance to Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, at the Gilman School of Cambridge, and at Burnham School, in Northampton, Massachusetts. Mr. Carstein made his home and his family circle the happiest place that he or any member of it could know.

The honesty and kindliness of Mr. Carstein, whether in business or social matters, surrounded him with many friends and associates whose respect for him increased as time went on. He was indeed a rare and admirable character in every way, and one of those of whom it may be said that the world is better for his having lived. He was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the term. Starting as a friendless young man in a strange city, by dint of his unaided efforts he worked into a position of prominence and won an enviable reputation for himself in his adopted community for integrity and capability. The city of Cambridge, Massachusetts, parted most sorrowfully with such a man as Mr. Carstein, who spent there an active and highly useful and most honorable career. His memory and his example, however, will long remain as one of the city's best heritages.

# James Lynch

TO her citizens of Irish birth, Boston owes much of her progress and prosperity, and prominent among these able and useful men was the late James Lynch, for many years one of the best known business men in the southern section of the city. Mr. Lynch was active as a citizen and was always willing to "lend a hand" in charitable enterprises.

John Lynch, father of James Lynch, was of County Meath, Ireland. The Christian name of his wife was Katherine. Their children were: Patrick, of St. Louis; John, deceased; William, of South Boston; James, mentioned below; Bryan, deceased; Julia, married James O'Brien and is now deceased; and Katherine, deceased. In their latter years Mr. and Mrs. Lynch came to the United States, joining their son James in Boston and there passing the closing days of their industrious and useful lives.

James Lynch, son of John and Katherine Lynch, was born in County Meath, Ireland, and at an early age emigrated to the United States, settling in South Boston, which was his home during the remainder of his life. It was a bold deed for a mere youth to cross the sea with the intention of making his way, single-handed, in a new country, but James Lynch did it and what is more he succeeded. His first employment was in a foundry in "K" street, and such were his energy and thrift that before many years had elapsed he found himself in circumstances which justified him in going into business for himself. But he was prudent. Not despising "the day of small things," he began modestly. Later he bought the property on the corner of Ninth and Frederick streets, building thereon a large barn and two houses. This was in 1863. Several years later Mr. Lynch sold the property and purchased land on Eighth street, moving to the house in Knowlton street in 1895, which was his home for the remainder of his life. Meanwhile his business prospered. When he moved to Knowlton street he became the largest dealer in empty barrels to be found in the southern section of the city. His factory and yards covered ninety by ninety feet of ground space, the establishment giving employment to eight or ten persons and necessitating the use of four wagons in collecting and delivering barrels. The goods were collected in South Boston, Dorchester, the city proper and its vicinity, and were supplied to brewers, fish dealers, grease, glue and paste manufacturers and others, no fewer than an average of two thousand barrels being disposed of weekly to these and other patrons of the concern.

In addition to being a buisness man of fine abilities, Mr. Lynch was a good citizen, taking an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his adopted city. He was a member of the United Irish League.

Charitable, genial, kind to the poor and every ready to extend an encouraging hand to one who had fallen by the wayside, he was widely respected and sincerely loved. His face reflected his disposition and his cordial greeting was always welcome. In politics he was a Democrat. He and his family were members of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Lynch married, in South Boston, about the close of the Civil War, Margaret Sheridan, whose family record is appended to this biography, and of the nine children born to them four died young. Those living are the following: 1. James F., now in the barrel business in Champion street; married Catherine McGinley and has the following children; James, Joseph, Mary, Catherine, Florence, John and Walter. 2. Bernard R., formerly associated with his father in business; married Emily Williamson and has one child, Sheridan. 3. Joseph, married Frances Kadlec. 4. William, lives at home with his mother. 5. Margaret, wife of William S. Martin; Mr. and Mrs. Martin also reside with Mrs. Lynch. Bernard R., Joseph and William have succeeded their father in business. Mr. Lynch was devoted to home and family and throughout the many years of their union he ever found in his wife a true and sympathetic helpmate. In their days of limited means and unceasing effort she faithfully assisted him, and when success came he owed it not a little to her cheerful and indefatigable endeavors. During her long residence in South Boston Mrs. Lynch has witnessed many changes, the city having altered much since she came thither in her childhood.

On December 29, 1911, Mr. Lynch passed away at the age of seventy-five years, closing a long life of honest toil which had been crowned with well-merited success. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Father McGilbride, who spoke of the lessons to be learned from such a record as that left by Mr. Lynch. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Reed, Creed, McDonald, Healey and Lynch, and the interment was in Holyhood Cemetery. Many beautiful floral tributes testified to the esteem and affection in which Mr. Lynch had been held. Always a true Irishman, James Lynch was also a loyal American citizen, and Boston remembers with respect and gratitude his upright life and faithful service.

Patrick Sheridan, father of Mrs. Margaret (Sheridan) Lynch, was of County Meath, Ireland, and the Christian name of his wife was Mary. Their children were: 1. Bridget, married Michael Doyle. 2. Ann, married John Smith. 3. Mary, married John Wayland. 4. Margaret, mentioned below. 5. Kate, widow of Tobias Burke, resides in Decatur, Illinois. 6. Patrick, lives in Missouri. Bridget, Ann and Mary are deceased. Patrick Sheridan, the father, came to the United States to prepare a home for his family, but during his absence his faithful wife passed away.

Margaret Sheridan, daughter of Patrick and Mary Sheridan, was born in County Meath, Ireland, and was but nine years old when death deprived

her of her mother. Shortly after that sad event she was sent to her father in Boston and later all the other members of the family came to the United States. Margaret grew to womanhood in Boston and became the wife of James Lynch, as stated above.

# James Kelly

JAMES KELLY was one of those rare, and shall we say fortunate, individuals, in whose lives seem to be exemplified that strange but beautiful saying of the Greeks, that "those whom the Gods love die young." Certainly within the compass of years, comparatively few as measured by the usual standard of human life, there was compressed a great amount of living, a sum of achievement greater far than is generally found in the three score years and ten allotted to other men. The story of his career is a long record of high ideals realized, and good of all kinds accruing from his activities, not only to himself, but to all those about him. His untimely death on December 26, 1881, when but forty-eight years of age, deprived his adopted community of one who had been most active in its interests and whose life seemed to promise an even more important career of service.

Born in County Cork, Ireland, James Kelly was a son of William and Margaret (Hurley) Kelly, and was brought up amid rural surroundings which in that land and at that time were in a decidedly primitive state. William Kelly, his father, was a farmer in the region, and though by no means wealthy was well thought of and highly respected there. James Kelly himself remained on the paternal farm until he had reached young manhood and then, in common with so many of his fellow countrymen, sought a haven from the difficult and oppressive conditions in his native land in the great republic of the Western hemisphere. Upon reaching America he located at the city of Boston, where he secured work in a number of different employments and finally settled down to a more regular task in the foundry near the Fourth street bridge. He began work in this place at a time when vast amount of ammunition was being manufactured for the United States army, and molders were in great demand. So, it was that before long he found himself engaged in this particular work and continued to be so employed until the time of his death. The position of molder is a responsible and difficult one, and Mr. Kelly became an adept at this work. During the years in which he was so engaged he purchased his residence on Bolton street, Boston, and it was here that his death occurred. Mr. Kelly was a staunch Democrat, and although not a politician in any sense of the word was active in the interests of his party in the community. He was a man who possessed strong social instincts and was fond of social intercourse with his fellowmen. He was extremely popular and possessed many warm and devoted friends. He was universally respected for his sterling virtues, while his attractive personality made him an object of affection to all with whom he came in contact. In religion Mr. Kelly was a Roman Catholic, as his forebears had always been

before him, and attended the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, on Broadway, Boston.

He was married by Father Linden at the priest's house of St. Peter and St. Paul Parish, to Joanna Mahoney, a daughter of Jerry and Joanna (Murphy) Mahoney. To Mr. and Mrs. Kelly five children were born as follows: 1. Margaret, who became the wife of Daniel Driscol, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. 2. William, who married Annie Connell, by whom he had five children: Jennie, James, Josie, Katie, and Margaret, who now reside at Dorchester. 3. Jerome, who died at the age of forty years; was employed as a molder. 4. Mary, who became the wife of Richard Morrissey, of No. 4 Grafton street, Dorchester, to whom she bore the following children: Dick, Mary, Edward, James and Margaret. 5. John Joseph, who is now a practicing physician at Marlboro, Massachusetts; a graduate of Boston College and Tufts Medical College; married Elizabeth Dailey.

Mrs. Kelly, who survives her husband, was a native of County Cork, Ireland. After the death of her mother, which occurred there, her father came to the United States, bringing his daughter with him as well as two other children, and settled in South Boston, where he conducted a grocery store. Mrs. Kelly was the eldest of the three children; the other two were Hannah, deceased, who became the wife of Patrick Conlin, of New Hampshire, and Dennis, deceased, who resided at Marlboro, Massachusetts. They were all quite young children at the time they came to this country and the little orphans were cared for by Mary Carney, a friend of the family, whom their father employed in this service. As has already been said, Mrs. Kelly was only a child when she came to this country, her means of conveyance being a sailing vessel which took six weeks to make the voyage across the Atlantic. She grew to young womanhood in South Boston, attending the local public schools there, as there was no adequate Catholic school in the neighborhood at that time. Her home being in this quarter of the city for many years, Mrs. Kelly has witnessed many important changes, and she recalls that as a girl she often took long walks with her comrades from her home at that time to the very corner upon which she now resides in Dorchester. She also recalls that at that time it was a vacant field and naturally enough she had small thought that one day she would build a three-story block there. She was married to Mr. Kelly when but sixteen years of age, and after a few years of very happy married life was left a widow by him, with five children to rear. Nothing daunted by this task, seemingly so heavy for such a very young woman, Mrs. Kelly at once set to work with a courage that has characterized her throughout her life. She was, and still is, a firm believer in the value of education for children, and in spite of the difficulties surrounding her path she made it her task to see that her children received the best possible advantages in this direction. She was possessed of a natural business talent and all her business ventures met with uniform success. She sold the Kelly home on Bolton street and bought the property at the corner

of Dorchester avenue and Grafton street and erected the handsome three-story block which stands there at the present time. This was very much against the advice of her friends, who said that she would regret so foolish a move, but the event has fully justified her judgment, and since its erection the block has proved an excellent investment and brought in a large return in the form of rent. Somewhat later she was able to put up a similar building adjoining the original structure on Dorchester avenue and still later erected the handsome house at No. 4 Grafton street. At the present time she has in all nine important "rents," including two store rooms, all of which are at present occupied. Mrs. Kelly looks after these personally and is regarded as a remarkable business woman by all her friends and associates. She is a member of the Roman Catholic church and attends St. Margaret's Church of that denomination, where she is the possessor of many friends.

# Patrick O'Sullivan

THIS is a success-worshiping age, it is the men of deeds and accomplishment that we delight in honoring. We demand success and, as though in response, we have a progress in all the departments of material achievement, such as the world has never before witnessed. Perhaps the most characteristic of all the achievements of the day is that in the line of industrial and commercial development and it is the leaders of activity in this direction that are our choicest heroes. Among the important merchants of Dedham, Massachusetts, of the generation just passed, the name of Patrick O'Sullivan is conspicuous, as much for the high principles he observed in the conduct of his business as for the success that attended it. His death, January 6, 1900, removed from Dedham one who was in the fullest sense of the term a progressive, virile self-made American citizen and a member of the great Irish race which has given so many citizens of this kind to our country. He was a man thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of this modern age, and who in compassing his own success performed a corresponding service for the community which he had adopted.

Born in County Limerick, Ireland, in the year 1831, Patrick O'Sullivan was a son of Patrick O'Sullivan, Sr., who for many years was a farmer in that region and who finally died there. Patrick O'Sullivan Jr., passed the years of his childhood in his native land, and attended the local public schools for his education. His opportunities in this direction were, however, decidedly scanty, and he left school at an early age so that much of the excellent education which he possessed was self-acquired and the result of keen powers of observation and a habit of reading good books. When only sixteen years of age he left his father's home and set sail for America. He was the youngest member of the family and three of his sisters, Julia, Margaret and Statia, had preceded him to this country. They had located at East Dedham, Massachusetts, and there purchased property, and it was in this town that their brother Patrick joined then upon reaching this country. Once settled in East Dedham, he secured employment as a stone cutter at Quincy, Massachusetts, but did not continue for any great length of time in this position, as he soon found a position in the mills about Dedham, where he worked for several years. He was a youth of unusually thrifty habits, and from the first made it a point to save such proportion as he could of his earnings. He did this especially with a view to one day having a business of his own, nor was he a great while in desiring this before he was able to start a grocery store on Curve street, Dedham. Here he prospered highly, and some time afterwards built on the location of his store a handsome business block, in which

his establishment found ample quarters. He continued to carry on this business with a high degree of success until about six years before his death, when he retired from active life altogether. At about the same time, Mr. O'Sullivan built a house next door to his store and there passed the remaining years of his life.

Besides his activities in the world of business, Mr. O'Sullivan was a participant in many departments of the life of the community which he had adopted as his home. He was a conspicuous figure in social circles, and was affiliated with many important movements undertaken for the welfare of Dedham. In his religious belief, Mr. O'Sullivan was a Catholic and for many years faithfully attended St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Dedham and liberally supported it in the work which it did there. He was a member of the Order of Foresters, and was highly popular among all his associates and friends.

On March 1, 1870, Patrick O'Sullivan was united in marriage with Mary O'dea, a native of Boston, and a daughter of Ira and Margaret (Lynch) O'dea. Her parents were born and married in Ireland but came to this country while still young. To Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Sullivan thirteen children were born, three of whom died in infancy. The ten which survived are as follows: 1. William, who married Mary Dowd, and makes his home at Worcester, Massachusetts. 2. Mary, who resides with her mother at Dedham. 3. Edward, died at the age of thirty-three years. 4. Joseph, who married May Twomby, and resides in Brooklyn, New York; they have five children: Marion, Frank, Grace, Robert and Reeta. 5. John, who married Mary Kane, by whom he has had three children, Eleanore, John and Edward. 6. Catherine, who resides with her mother at Dedham. 7. Gertrude, who also resides with her mother. 8. George, who married Lorine Clemm, and makes his home at Dorchester, Massachusetts. 9. Margaret, who resides at home. 10. Thomas, who also resides at home. Mrs. O'Sullivan survives her husband, and since his death has built a beautiful residence on Whitney avenue, where she and five of her children make their home at present. All the children of Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan have received excellent educations, it being a particular determination of their father that this should be so.

Mr. O'Sullivan was a model citizen, and the example which he set in all the relations of life will long survive him. He was particularly devoted to his family and home life, and it was by his own hearthstone that he spent his happiest hours. His home indeed was always a delightful one, the O'Sullivan family being remarkably harmonious in the relations of its members, and those who enjoyed its hospitality very justly considered themselves fortunate. To the fundamental virtues of honesty and simplicity, he added the graces of culture and refinement, so that among all his associates, whether in the way of business or the more personal relations of life, he was both loved and admired, and a complete confidence was felt in him that he would

fulfill both the spirit and letter of whatever he engaged to do. He was possessed of the most charitable nature, and could not bear to witness need without an attempt to alleviate its circumstances. Although his support of charitable movements of a public and semi-public nature was most generous, his private philanthropy was ever larger, and he gave away with a prodigal hand a really large proportion of his income. Probably no one, certainly no one outside of his immediate family, knew the extent of these benefactions, for he gave with that Christian humility which is recommended to us, and his one response to those who cautioned him against such liberality was to express regret that he had not more to give. He died a comparatively young man, yet he had won a degree of respect and affection from the community-at-large which would gratify any man, and was especially welcome as the reward of real merit. His death was a loss not merely to his immediate family and the large circle of devoted friends which his good qualities had won for him, but to his fellow-citizens generally, none of whom but had benefited in some way by his life and example. At his death it was said of him that "Dedham has lost one of her best citizens."

# Frank Carolan

FRANK CAROLAN, whose death on December 9, 1912, at Lowell, Massachusetts, left a gap in the life of that city impossible to fill and difficult to forget, was another example of the capable and successful Irishman who, coming to this country without friends or influence, rapidly makes his way to a position of leadership in the community which he has chosen for his home and quickly identifies himself with all that is best in American life and tradition.

Born in County Monahan, Ireland, in 1858, Mr. Carolan was a son of Patrick and Ann (Keenan) Carolan, and a member of a family which had lived from time immemorial in that region of the "Emerald Isle." His father, Patrick Carolan, followed the occupation of farming during his entire life, although not always in the land of his birth. He and his wife and their six children, three boys and three girls, finding conditions too oppressive in Ireland, set sail for the United States in 1872 and made their way to the town of North Chelmsford, Massachusetts, which remained the home of Frank Carolan for a number of years.

Frank Carolan was the oldest of his parents' sons, and received his education in the public schools of his native land, making his home in the meantime on his father's farm, where he worked hard and where he gained, if nothing else, an invaluable heritage of health and strength which stood him in good stead during the latter years of his life. When the family had settled in the United States, the lad, who was ambitious, continued his studies, attending for this purpose the evening schools of North Chelmsford. In the meantime, however, he also secured employment in some of the great mills which are so abundant in that part of the State and worked for a while with the concern known as the Middlesex Mills there. He was possessed of an extremely independent and enterprising nature, more or less impatient of authority, and it became a strong ambition of his to engage in business on his own account, where he would have a far better opportunity for selfdevelopment and expression. By dint of hard work and the strictest economy, he managed to lay by the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars from his earnings, and with this he purchased a small variety store on Central street, Lowell, Massachusetts. This purchase was made about 1886, and from that time until his death Mr. Carolan continued to operate this business successfully, a period of about twenty-five years in all. One year, indeed, before his death, he retired from this activity and spent that time in well-earned leisure. With the sure business instinct possessed by him, Mr. Carolan had early realized the wonderful opportunities offered to investers by real estate in Lowell, the

rapidly growing values of which kept pace with the development of the city, and it became his object to invest such sums as he could lay aside in this, the surest and most satisfactory of all forms of property. His judgment appears to have been very nearly infallible, the property which he chose has invariably increased in value, and he was able to leave to his family an estate which included much of the most desirable real estate in the city. His holdings were located especially on Church and Concord streets, Lowell, now the center of very busy districts.

Mr. Carolan was not one of those men who devote their entire attention to the getting and accumulating of material wealth. He was, on the contrary, extremely fond of informal social intercourse with his fellows and was a well known figure in the general life of the city. He had no fondness for political life of any kind, and consistently refused to run for public office, but his interest in the welfare of the town was proverbial and he did much to encourage legitimate enterprise and business of all kinds. In his religious belief he was a member of the Roman Catholic church, attending the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Lowell and liberally supported it in its charitable work in the city. He was affiliated for many years with the Foresters of America.

Mr. Carolan married, February 1, 1891, Katherine E. McAdams, a daughter of Owen and Margaret (McCabe) McAdams. To Mr. and Mrs. Carolan three children were born as follows: Mary F., now a teacher in the Moody Public School in Lowell; Edward and Margaret A.

Frank Carolan was a self-made man in the best sense of the term, successful in all the operations which he undertook, although in a most unassuming and retiring way. He was instinctively charitable, but obeyed literally the Biblical precept not to let his left hand know what his right did, so that his liberality was realized by but few. He saw to it that his children were the recipients of good educations, for he knew full well, as only the really self-made man can, how great an asset is knowledge in a life's career. His funeral, which was held from his home at 256 Concord street, Lowell, and from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, of which he had been a faithful member for so many years, was a great tribute to the affection and respect in which he was held by the community-at-large. A solemn high mass of requiem was sung by the Rev. Lawrence F. Tighe, O.M.I., the pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Owen P. McQuade, O.M.I., as deacon, and the Rev. Edward J. Fox, O.M.I., as sub-deacon. The choir sang the Gregorian setting to the mass, and at the offertory the "Domine Jesu Christi" was sung by Mrs. Hugh Walker, and as the body was being carried out, the "De Profundis" was sung by Charles P. Smith. Mrs. Walker presided at the organ, and the choir was under the direction of Mr. Smith. The church was thronged with mourners, many of whom came from out of town to pay their last respects to a dear and honored friend, some of whom came from as far as Boston, Woburn, Dorchester, Massachusetts, and Providence,

Rhode Island. Those who acted as pall bearers were Edward Cryan, John Breen, James Gorman, James Liston, Thomas Coleman and Charles O'Donnell. The interment took place at St. Patrick's Cemetery, where the committal prayers were read by the Rev. Lawrence F. Tighe, O.M.I.

While it is common enough to find men whose careers have accomplished conspicuous results in the communities where they have been run, it is by no means so easy to find those the net result of whose lives can be placed without hesitation on the credit side of the balance, whose influence has been without question enlisted on the side of good. Successful men there are in plenty, but the vast majority of these have labored without ceasing in their own behalf, and without any special regard for the welfare of the community-at-large. Not so in the case of Mr. Carolan, who never for an instant forgot his duty to his fellows in any selfish ambition and who worked steadily for the advancement of all. It was his distinction that in every relation of life his conduct was equally exemplary, that he was a public-spirited citizen, a kindly neighbor, a faithful friend, and a devoted and affectionate husband and father.

# Gottlieb Rothfuss

FEW men indeed pass on into the Great Beyond, whose death was so sincerely and so generally mourned as was that of Gottlieb Rothfuss, and his memory will live in the hearts of those who knew him as long as life lasts, not only because he was a man in the best and highest sense of the term, but also a lovable and forceful gentleman, who drew to him all those privileged to call themselves his friends. His irreproachable character so endeared him to all that his passing away at his residence in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, November 22, 1910, at the age of sixty-one years, became a personal and direct sorrow. There are so few men in the world of to-day who strive to leave the world all the better for their having been in it, that when one is taken away deep regret is the outcome. In Mr. Rothfuss' business career, which was a long and successful one, his word was ever as good as his bond, and his private life was without a stain or blemish. Throughout our country are to be found men who have worked their way unaided to positions of power in their communities, and not the fewest of these have been of foreign birth and descent. The United States has no better citizens than those who came to her from the "Fatherland." Honest, industrious and full of civic pride, they have strengthened the best interests in the communities in which they were found. Of those whom the State of Massachusetts has had the good fortune to possess, none has presented a more perfect type of the business man and the good citizen than did Gottlieb Rothfuss, who was the possessor of those sterling qualities of character which always make men worthy of regard among their fellow-men.

The birth of Gottlieb Rothfuss occurred in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1849, a son of Jacob Rothfuss, a shoemaker in Germany, who employed several men, and made all hand-made shoes and boots. He passed away in Germany, as also did his wife. Jacob Rothfuss became the father of a large family, of whom four daughters and two sons came to the United States, namely: 1. Frederick, who died shortly after his arrival in this country, in St. Louis, Missouri. 2. Christiana, became the wife of Herman Wax, of Chicago, Illinois. 3. Louise, deceased, was the wife of Charles Frederick. 4. Marie, widow of John Epplin, and resides in Omaha, Nebraska. 5. Mrs. Frederika Eikmyer, deceased. 6. Gottlieb, in whose memory we are writing.

Gottlieb Rothfuss obtained his education in the common schools of his native country of Germany, and like the majority of German youths took up a useful trade early in life, that of a machinist. Upon reaching his seventeenth year, Mr. Rothfuss decided to come to America, where he believed larger opportunities awaited him. As can be seen he was not the only mem-

ber of his family to leave home to embark for the land across the ocean. The past century has witnessed the migration to this country of vast numbers of the German people, especially the young men, who, seeking to escape the hard conditions that seemed to be inevitable there after the political disturbances that were then predominant in their Fatherland, sought a haven on this side of the earth. It is not necessary to say that these men brought with them to this new country many important industries of which we had had but the smallest knowledge before, and the development of these industries have added untold wealth and prosperity to America.

When Mr. Rothfuss came to the United States two of his sisters were living here, also an uncle, Gottlieb Burkhardt, one of Boston's former well known brewers. Mr. Rothfuss joined his uncle in business, and in a short time went to Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of learning brewing in one of the large breweries of that city. In due time, Mr. Rothfuss became an expert in this line of endeavor, and later returned to Boston, where he became head brew-master for his uncle, Gottlieb Burkhardt.

On June 27, 1872, Gottlieb Rothfuss, while still working in his uncle's brewery, was united in marriage with Hermine Stockman, who was born in Hanover, Germany, a daughter of Ludwick Stockman, who died in Germany when Mrs. Rothfuss was but five years of age. Mrs. Rothfuss came to the United States at the age of twenty years, and settled permanently in Boston, where five members of her family were located, all of whom are now deceased. The Stockman family was a large one, consisting of twelve daughters and one son. Mrs. Rothfuss proved to be a great help to her husband, and to her is due much of the credit of their success in life. She made many sacrifices, and aided in various ways to assure their future happiness and prosperity. The outcome of all this was that their married life was a most pleasant and harmonious one. After the birth of their first three children, Mr. and Mrs. Rothfuss removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where Mr. Rothfuss started a brewery under his own name. With the help of his wife, he had saved a sufficient sum to embark in business on his own account, and he succeeded in making a name for himself in the business world, one of which to be proud. Mr. Rothfuss was engaged in business at Springfield for three years, during which time his name and the brand of his goods became well and favorably known throughout that part of the State of Massachusetts.

About this time Mr. Rothfuss was stricken with malaria fever, which caused him to dispose of his business interests in Springfield. He and his family returned to Boston, where he later opened a restaurant on Water street. He next became engaged in a wholesale house on Tremont street, and for five years conducted a bottling store on Heath street, Boston. His health began to fail, and he sold his business to his son, Gottlieb Rothfuss, Jr., who is at present successfully conducting it. About one year before his death, Mr. Rothfuss retired from all active business pursuits. Mr. and Mrs.

Rothfuss were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Herman Robert, passed away in 1900, at the age of twenty-seven years. 2. Augustave Adolphus, who was united in marriage with Elizabeth Shaffer, and they are the parents of three children, namely: William, Elizabeth and Ruth, the two latter children being twins. Mr. and Mrs. Rothfuss reside in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. 3. Louise, died at the age of seventeen months. 4. Louise, who was named in memory of her little departed sister, became the wife of Wallace Campbell, a former prominent Boston business man, who died August 4, 1913; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were the parents of one child, Helene Campbell, who with her mother resides at Chestnut Hill, in Newton, Massachusetts. 5. Gottlieb, who succeeded his father in business, and resides in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts; he was united in marriage with Josephine Reiser, and their union was blessed with one child, Louise Rothfuss. Mr. Rothfuss made his home and his family circle the happiest place that he or any member of it could know. The domestic tastes of this good man constituted a strongly marked feature of his character, and it was only natural that his home life was such an exceptionally happy one.

In all his relations with his fellow-men, Mr. Rothfuss exhibited a wholesome manliness which won instant good feeling and well wishers who at once loved and admired him. There is nothing that makes so direct an appeal to men as a manly, unfearful outlook upon life, a tongue not afraid to speak out its beliefs, and yet shrinks from hurting unnecessarily. These were some of the qualities which marked Mr. Rothfuss in his dealings with men, and which accounted for his wide popularity. He was a public-spirited citizen, and won the esteem of the community in which he lived. His sense of duty was ever the strongest motive in his life, and he considered it a duty to relieve the poor of their sufferings and distress. Seldom was an appeal made to him to aid those less fortunate to which he did not cheerfully respond.

Mr. Rothfuss was fond of horse-back riding, and he made a handsome appearance, not easily to be forgotten by his hosts of friends, when he rode with his daughter and three sons. He was also fond of shooting, being a good marksman, and spent several seasons in the woods of Maine, hunting deer. Mr. Rothfuss was a prominent figure in social circles, being a member of the German Rifle Club, of the Harugari Club, and was a thirty-second degree Mason. He was a delightful companion, and his manner and bearing were frank and open, winning for him the confidence of those with whom he came in contact. He possessed a large group of faithful friends, and he was indeed a man of large heart and a wide familiarity with life and the world-at-large, having made four trips to his native land of Germany, his wife accompanying him once. Mr. Rothfuss did much, and he was a worthy example of good citizenship.

# James Henry Farley

NO visionary dreams of impossibilities ever filled the mind of the late James Henry Farley, of Salem, Massachusetts, who was so practical in all of his ideas, and was ever seeking to leave the world all the better for his having been in it. He was a conspicuous example of that class of men who win the confidence and respect of their fellow-men by strictly adhering to the rules established by the unwritten laws of honor and integrity in both business and private life. Liberal, clear-headed, and of broad views, his business methods rested on sound foundations, which had been carefully considered before they were adopted. Not only did he rise above the standard of his line of business, but he also possessed those excellencies of human nature that make men worthy of regard among their fellow-citizens. Any calling in life, be it what it may, is either ennobled or debased by the men who follow it, and the man who achieves success solely by well directed efforts of his own natural abilities and strength of character is a type which has ever appealed with peculiar force to all. Conspicuous among this class of men was Mr. Farley, whose death occurred in Salem, Massachusetts, November 13, 1903, and which exemplified that constant labor well applied, especially when joined with sterling personal qualities, must inevitably win success for its possessor.

James Henry Farley was born in Salem, Massachusetts, on Lafayette street, September 21, 1841, a son of James and Mary (West) Farley, old residents of that city. James Farley, Senior, was a cooper, by trade, and died when the son was quite young. His wife remarried, and became the wife of Stephen Young, and she died during the Civil War. The childhood and early youth of James H. Farley were spent in South Salem, where he attended the public schools, and proved to be an industrious and apt scholar. When quite young he took up the trade of cooper, and also worked at farming. This simple life and out-door exercise gave him a rugged constitution, and when war was declared his enthusiasm urged him to join the ranks. Accordingly, he went to war as a member of the Twenty-third Volunteer Infantry, Company F, under Captain Whipple and his successor, Captain Woodbury. Mr. Farley enlisted October 14, 1861, and received his honorable discharge October 13, 1864. He was present in all the battles of his company, and was near his colonel, Colonel Merritt, when the latter was killed.

After the war, Mr. Farley took up cooking, which he had learned in the course of the war, and at which he became very adept. His services were in great demand, and he first cooked for a number of carpenters at Rockport, Massachusetts, and also did all the buying of the food. Later he was em-

ployed as a cook in a restaurant, under the management of Mr. Moulton, and his successor, Charles Keesey, in Salem, the home of his birth, in the market district. Mr. Farley followed this occupation for many years, and continued in the services of Mr. Moulton and Charles Keesey for fifteen years. He ever strove to please, and worked with this in mind to do better the day following than he had done the day previous. His next occupation was that of janitor at the Burtrum public school, in which capacity he remained for several years. His leisure time he spent in his fine vegetable garden, of which work he was so fond. It was not long before he started a vegetable route, in Salem, and handled the choicest of fruits and vegetables. In the summer season he sold his products at the summer cottages at Marblehead-neck. He was admired and known for his straightforward dealing, and not only gained many customers, but won their friendship as well.

On January 9, 1865, James Henry Farley was united in marriage with Eliza A. Pratt, born in Salem, Massachusetts, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Withey) Pratt. Her father, Samuel Pratt, was born where he had always lived, on the Marblehead road, near where the Normal School now stands, and, like his father, was a farmer, living in the house built by his father. His wife was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of three children, as follows: John W., of New Hampshire; Lorana, born in 1837, died in 1885; Eliza A., who is now the widow of Mr. Farley. Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Farley were the parents of seven children, namely: 1. Mary Eliza, who resides at home with her mother. 2. James Arthur, who died at the age of thirty-nine years, and was united in marriage with Minnie Walton; he was a wholesale merchant on Front street, Salem. 3. Charles, who lives at home with his mother. 4. Alice, also resides at home. 5. Ernest, who was united in marriage with Nora Berry, who died in 1908; they were the parents of two children, Arthur and Raymond, both of whom live with Mrs. Farley in Salem, at No. 28 West avenue. 6. Carrie, who became the wife of John Lee, and resides in Peabody, Massachusetts. 7. Florence, who lives at home.

In his political belief, Mr. Farley was affiliated with the Republican party, and staunchly upheld the principles advocated by that body. He had no ambition to win public honors, but was always deeply interested in all the affairs concerning his country and city. He was a member of the Methodist church, as is also his wife. He was a faithful attendant and gave liberally to the support of that institution. He was very temperate in all his habits, believing in moderation in all things, and possessed much business tact. His own labors constituted his success, and he was best known for his honest and upright business dealings. Mr. Farley was a member of the Royal Arcanum. The place in which he derived his greatest happiness was in the family circle, surrounded by those he loved best. His private life was without a stain or blemish, and in his relation with the busy world he

was highly regarded by all those who had the honor of his acquaintance. His courage, fidelity and high principles were illustrated in his career, and his memory will be kept green by those who knew him and were numbered as his friends.

# Michael Mathew Cunniff

AMONG the varied and diverse elements which go toward making up the complex fabric of our American citizenship and which are drawn from well-nigh every quarter of the globe, there are few larger and none more important and valuable in proportion to its size than that formed by the great Irish population in our midst. There were many of that race conspicuous among the earliest Colonial settlers here, and from that time down to the present day a steady tide has set from their oppressed land to this region of comparative freedom and opportunity. From first to last they have brought with them those virtues peculiar to the race, and engrafted upon the Anglo-Saxon stock the more brilliant Celtic qualities of ready wit, imagination, and a remarkable blend of the keenest practical sense with a vivid appreciation of the most subtle and illusive forms of beauty. When that hypothetical thing, the future American race, is at last accomplished, and rises new and glorious, it will owe many of its best qualities to the Irish blood within its veins. A fine example of the best Irish type in this country was the late Michael Mathew Cunniff, whose death in Brookline, Massachusetts, at his home on June 21, 1914, deprived the community of one of its most successful business men and a citizen of energy and great public spirit, and one of its best known and most admired members.

Michael Mathew Cunniff was one of that group of successful men whose careers have been closely identified with the greatest and most recent period in the development of the city of Boston, one of those broad-minded, public-spirited citizens whose efforts have seemed to be directed quite as much to the advancement of the city's interests as to their own. There is a type of business man only too common to-day, of whom this cannot truly be said, whose energies are never expended in the interests of others, whose aims and purposes are purely personal, not broad enough to comprehend a larger entity. But of those men of a generation past, whose enterprise has spelled growth and increased prosperity for the community of which they were members, and especially of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this memorial, the phrase is entirely appropriate of this class, and of him, so prominent a member thereof, it is entirely true that the ventures and enterprises they engaged in were of so wide a caliber that the welfare of their city was as directly subserved as their own, that they were unable to entertain an aim in which the rights and interests of others were set aside or even negatively disregarded.

The birth of Michael Mathew Cunniff occurred in Roscommon, Ireland, in the year 1849, the son of Michael and Ellen (Kennedy) Cunniff, his par-

ents coming to the city of Boston when he was but three months of age. He received his early education in the public schools of Boston, being a pupil of the Dwight School. This was supplemented by a thorough business course as the well known commercial college of Bryant & Stratton. Immediately upon graduation from the public schools, he learned the cabinet making trade with the well known firm of Stephen Smith & Company, and worked at his trade faithfully until he reached his majority, when he engaged in the wine and spirit business, first with his brother, Bernard, in Boston, and later on his own account. This was his first real business connection, and by his untiring energy and business aptitude, he soon established himself upon a successful and prosperous business footing, but finding the business not congenial to his tastes, he retired from it and did a general banking and brokerage business, principally in the handling of gas securities, buying and selling those securities. He was closely identified with the gas business for three years, being a stockholder and director in the Bay State Gas Company, the Winthrop Gas Company, and other gas companies. He was also connected with several other large enterprises, which contributed much to the progress of the city, notably among them being the East Boston Land Company, the Charles River Embankment Company, the West End Railway Company, and other land and railroad improvements in Boston and vicinity.

Mr. Cunniff was also associated with other important business institutions, and was considered one of the foremost capitalists in the organization of the Boston Gas Syndicate, and in fact was largely interested in the gas business of Boston. He was a director in the Mechanics Bank of Boston, and always in whatever line of work he undertook devoted his time and energy to its improvement and advancement. Early in life Mr. Cunniff took an interest in politics to the extent, indeed, of giving a great deal of his time and attention to local and State public affairs. It was probably in his connection with politics that he was best known in the community, as he held a great number of offices during his career, and in each and every capacity gave the highest satisfaction to the entire community. His strong personality and hard earnest work soon made him a leader among his fellow-men, and he rapidly assumed an important place in political affairs, being elected to the councils of the Democratic party, where he first attracted the attention of the older leaders by his shrewd, common sense, his great activity, his readiness of resource, and his superb skill as an organizer. For many years he held high and honorable positions in the councils of the Democracy, and was first elected a member of the Democratic State Central Committee in the year 1876, and rendered such valuable services in perfecting the organization and bringing out the full vote of the party that it showed its appreciation of his fidelity and ability by reëlecting him a member of the committee for several years following. Then he was made president of the Democratic City Central Committee of Boston for two years, and was also chairman of the executive branch of the Democratic State Committee for two years. In the

Democratic Ward and City Council, of which he was a member a number of years, no man was more conspicuous for zeal and unselfish devotion to the interests of the Democracy, and as one of his friends once said of him, he was an "out and out" Democrat. He was a member of the State Committee for twelve years, and was the youngest member of the executive council of Governor Ames, during the year 1888, and was renominated, but declined the honor for the following year, 1889. Better luck could not befall a man than to be brought under the influence of such a high-minded man as Mr. Cunniff; industrial initiativeness was one of his marked characteristics. Energy, self-confidence and a strict adherence to the moral law were the traits which seemed to lie at the bottom of his character, and shape and guide its whole development. His business success, as must all true success, depended quite as much upon his character as upon the knowledge which was a later acquirement. In all that he did for himself, he always kept the interests of those about him ever in sight, and made no step, however conducive to his own ends, if to his candid judgment it appeared as inimical to others. In line with this, it should not be called policy, for it was too spontaneous for that, but in line with this instinct was his behavior in and with his family. He would not allow the extremely exacting demands of his business and political affairs to interfere with what he considered due his wife and children, nor any more did he err on the other side, and allow domestic ties to interfere with the discharge of his obligations to the outside world. Indeed, the only person whose inclinations and comforts he consistently sacrificed to the rest of the world was himself, for he arose early and retired late to fulfill his obligations to others and minister to their desires. The city of Boston has the best reason to regard him as its benefactor.

Mr. Cunniff was very prominent in the social life of both Boston and Brookline, and also in several fraternal circles, being affiliated with a number of prominent orders, among which should be mentioned the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Montgomery Light Guard Veteran Association, an honorary member of the Kearsage Veterans, and was chief organizer in the Independent Order of Foresters.

On June 30, 1890, Michael Mathew Cunniff was united in marriage with Josephine McLaughlin, a daughter of the late Francis and Joanna (Kelley) McLaughlin. Francis McLaughlin was born in Roscommon, County Clare, Ireland, and came to this country with his parents when he was three years old. When a young man he located in the city of Boston, where he established himself in the brush manufacturing business. His factory grew into a large concern, and he was considered one of the leading brush manufacturers in the New England States. He was always a kind and indulgent father, whose highest ambition in life was to bequeath to his children a good name, which he considered the most precious of all heritages. He practiced charity without ostentation, serving as trustee of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, and was one of the original subscribers to the building of the Catholic Cathe-

dral. He was also one of the directors of the Union Institution for Savings. Mrs. Francis McLaughlin's father was Jeremiah Kelley, and her mother was Mary (La Fountaine) Kelley, of distinguished French ancestry. In their early life they lived in Eastport, Maine, and later located in Boston, where for many years Mr. Kelley was office man for Nathan Mathews, one of Boston's old time merchants. Mr. and Mrs. Francis McLaughlin were the parents of five children: Josephine, Francis Joseph, John Dwyer, Mary Elizabeth, Hubert; all born in Boston. Josephine McLaughlin attended the public schools and completed her education at Elmhurst Sacred Heart Academy and Eaden Hall Academy at Torresdale, Pennsylvania, becoming the wife of Michael Mathew Cunniff.

Mr. and Mrs. Cunniff were the parents of five children: 1. Michael Mathew, born in Boston, graduated from Georgetown University with the class of 1912, is a bond broker in Boston. 2. Josephine, born in Brookline, Massachusetts, and graduated from the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville, New York, in 1912. 3. John Francis Regis, born in Brookline, attended Harvard University, is now sergeant in the One Hundred and First Regiment, at present in France. 4. Rose Elizabeth, born in Brookline, and graduated from the Sacred Heart Academy at Halifax, Nova Scotia. 5. Philip Bernard, born in Brookline, Massachusetts, and is attending the high school of Brookline. Mrs. Cunniff lives in the Cunniff homestead at No. 1032 Beacon street, Brookline, Massachusetts. She is past president of the Guild of the Infant Saviour, and a member of the Ladies Catholic Club; is president of League of Catholic Union; also active in many other societies and clubs.

Mr. Cunniff was a staunch Catholic in religion, being very active in the affairs of the parish, which he faithfully attended. He was connected with several beneficial and charitable associations and institutions, giving freely of his time and means to further their worthy objects. He was a prominent member of the Charitable Irish Society of Boston. He was a man of more than ordinary business ability and talent, and was very successful in all of his undertakings. He seemed to know, intuitively, what the best investments were, and what would constitute the most successful line of action, but his skill and the attention which he gave to these matters did not interfere with his other interests, and with a very full recognition of the rights and interests of others. In all his dealings with his fellow-men he ever maintained the highest standard of rectitude and fairness, and he thus established for himself both in Boston and Brookline, or in fact wherever his business took him, a reputation unsurpassed. He possessed the full esteem and confidence of his business associates, and had not a personal enemy in the world. Mr. Cunniff greatly enjoyed the pleasure derived from his beautiful steam yacht, the "Rose G."

The great variety of activities engaged in by Mr. Cunniff and the remarkable versatility and energy which enabled him to so engage with distinc-

tion in each has already been remarked, and the personality of such a man is one that will not be quickly forgotten by the great host of those who called him friend. No one who knew him but felt the latent energy of his temperament, no one who associated with him at all constantly but saw it actively manifesting itself in some useful work. It was of the initiative kind, also, not merely content to perform whatever tasks were placed before it, but forever proposing and instituting new matters of importance. Yet Mr. Cunniff was not without appreciation of the more quiet pleasures of life and it was to his own home and fireside that he turned for the rest and relaxation that all men require at times. He was devotedly attached to his family and to the simple pleasures associated with home and the intimate intercourse of the household. It might be said of him that he was a man of various sides, none of which showed unworthily in the sight of God and man. He was a man who combined gentleness and firmness, yielding easily where his sense of right and justice was not concerned, but inflexible enough where his conscience had rendered its decision. He was a delightful companion, as he remembered and recounted with vivid power the many interesting experiences he had passed through during his career. He was also a great reader, and would read into the wee hours of the morning, thus storing away many beautiful thoughts. He made an ideal citizen, and one that any community might proudly hold up as a type for its youth to imitate and follow, while his memory will doubtless be long and highly revered.

# James Henry Joyce

THE career of James Henry Joyce presents a fine example of honesty, integrity and perseverance, and one who was prominently identified with the business affairs of the city of Lawrence, Massachusetts, for the greater part of his life. No man was better known or more universally esteemed by his fellow-men, and his death, which occurred in Boston, April 28, 1900, marked the closing of a career of great usefulness, and meant the distinct loss to the entire community in which he had lived for so many years. Among all the countries whose peoples have come together in this western land and together made up its complex population, none stands higher, either in the generosity with which she has given of her sons to us or the quality of the element she has thus added to our body politic, than Ireland. Certainly in the large number of those that have come here from those green shores she has shown how warm was the hope with which her oppressed sons and daughters looked towards a new life in a new home, and not less certainly are we grateful for the splendid virtues, the peculiarly Irish qualities of courage and light-hearted enterprise, with which the whole great fabric of our citizenship has been colored. Of this race was sprung the late James Henry Joyce, and his family had their origin there, while he exemplified in his own person the best virtues and abilities of the race. The same sterling qualities which made Mr. Joyce loved at home, and respected universally in his public and business life, also gathered about him many faithful friends, whose fidelity he repaid in kind. He was never weary of working for the benefit of the community, and identified himself with many movements undertaken for the general good. He was an unusual combination of the conservative and the progressive, seeking to find the good in both the old and the new. He was a rare and admirable character in every way, and one of those of whom it may be truthfully said that the world is all the better for his having lived there.

The birth of James Henry Joyce occurred in County Galway, Ireland, where he obtained his early education in the local schools. When he had reached his seventeenth year in life, his parents decided to come to this country, and accordingly they embarked for the new country across the ocean. They settled in the Arlington district of Lawrence, Massachusetts, where the son completed his education. His youthful enthusiasm and ambition urged him on to make a name for himself in the business world, and he became employed at various occupations, until he saw a good opportunity for himself in traveling as a salesman. He became a traveling merchant, and in

those days that business was a prosperous one, and Mr. Joyce was most successful. He continued in this line of business for many years, and had retired from all active business affairs a number of years previous to his death. He carried into his retirement all the well wishes of his many friends, while his patrons regretted to hear the news that this sunny and happy gentleman was not to visit them in a business way any more. Mr. Joyce was a pioneer resident of the Arlington district of Laurence, Massachusetts, where he had been a resident for many years, settling there when the locality was in its infancy. All the old as well as the young residents of the district knew him well, and none were more esteemed or liked than Mr. Joyce. His old home was located at No. 38 Willow street, where he was the owner of a goodly bit of real estate. He was admired for his integrity as a business man and as a citizen. He always had a pleasant word for his many friends and acquaintances, and had not an enemy in the world.

On January 6, 1856, at Saints Peter and Paul Church, South Boston, Massachusetts, James Henry Joyce was united in marriage with Margaret B. Carroll, who passed away on February 14, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Joyce were the parents of nine children, six of whom survive them, as follows: 1. Thomas F., who is a physician in Lawrence, Massachusetts. 2. Henry James, who is a druggist in Boston, Massachusetts. 3. Mrs. Mary E. Wilson, residing in Dorchester, Massachusetts. 4. Mrs. Agnes T Sweeney, of Lawrence, Massachusetts 5. Gertrude M., teacher, serving in the public schools of Lawrence, Massachusetts. 6. Joseph P., who is a druggist in Boston, Massachusetts. Also two grandchildren: Louis M. J. Joyce and Constance M. Joyce, of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Mr. Joyce was a devoted husband and father, and it was the pleasure and happiness of these about him, rather than his own, which he strived and studied to preserve and increase. There was not a relation in life in which he did not play the part most worthily and in which he might not well serve as a model.

He was a self-made man in the fullest sense of that term. Starting as almost a friendless youth in a strange city, he, by dint of his unaided efforts, worked into a position that won an enviable reputation for himself in his adopted community for integrity and capability. His sense of duty was ever the strongest motive of his life, and he was one who kept well abreast of the times in all practical affairs. In his political belief, Mr. Joyce was a Democrat, and was greatly interested in all public matters. He would, however, never permit his name to be used in connection with a public office, although he would have been a most desirable candidate. He was an honest man, a good citizen, of strong integrity and character. He was the possessor of a powerful personality, but none the less attractive, and enjoyed a very great popularity among all his associates in whatever relation they came into contact with him. He was noted as a host, and did a great amount of entertaining at his charming home in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

The sterling character of Mr. Joyce, his courage under trial, his fidelity to friendship, his never-failing good fellowship, his loyalty to men and causes, and his tenacious adherence to principle and honor, endeared him to a host of good men and true, who learned to know him and to trust him implicitly.

# John H. Schroeder

IT is a well known fact that the city of Revere, Massachusetts, is greatly indebted to business men of foreign birth, who have at various periods of her history settled there, and whose systematic course of industry and business integrity, through a long succession of years, has aided materially to gain for the community wealth and importance. Throughout the length and breadth of our country we find men who have worked their way unaided from the lowest rung of the ladder to positions of eminence and power in the community, and not the fewest of these have been of foreign birth or descent. The United States has no better citizens than those who came to her from the Fatherland. Honest, industrious and full of civil pride, they strengthen the best interests in every community in which they are found. Of those whom the city of Revere, Massachusetts, has had the good fortune to possess, none has presented a more perfect type of the business man and the citizen than did the late John H. Schroeder, who was one of the oldest residents of Revere Beach. All that was useful, pure and good in the community appealed to him, and the community responded by according to him its respectful admiration and sincere affection. He was a type of whom the city is justly proud, a type whose enterprise and integrity have not only developed the trade of the city, but have given it an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods. The career of Mr. Schroeder was an intensely interesting one, and being a man of wonderful ideals, he survived all the experiences of a life that often makes most men cynics. He was a pattern of charity, generosity and affection to all who were thrown in contact with him. In his social relations, he belonged to that useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent benefits to the greatest number. The death of Mr. Schroeder occurred at the farm of his son in the State of New Hampshire, September 15, 1910, and he left an honored name, while the news of his death brought genuine sorrow to the hearts of all who had been so fortunate as to have been numbered as among his friends, for they were the ones who recognized in him the qualities of a true man.

John H. Schroeder was born in Germany, October 13, 1841, and spent his boyhood in that country, where he also received his education. He was in the German army, and many were the interesting experiences which he related concerning the time spent therein. During the year 1866, Mr. Schroder came to this country, and first lived in Boston, where he worked for the Forbs Shop for more than twenty-five years. Later he, with his family, re-

moved to Revere, Massachusetts, where he became interested in the milk business, and in a short time was considered one of the best known dairymen in that vicinity. He was greatly admired for his honest dealings, and one who believed that integrity and honesty were the essential foundation for all business success.

John H. Schroeder was first united in marriage with Louise ————, and to this union five children were born, as follows: 1. William, who was united in marriage with Ardeva Logomasino, and they are the parents of one child, William, Jr. 2. Lewis, who married Sophia Crocker, and to them were born the following children, William and Annie. 3. Edward, who was united in marriage with Lillian Walters. 4. Carl, who married and became the father of one child, Pauline. 5. John, who was united in marriage with Ella Thompson. John H. Schroeder was united in marriage (second) with Elizabeth Schmidt, who was born in Germany, the daughter of Frederick and Catherina (Fink) Schmidt, both of whom died in the old country. Mrs. Schroeder came to the United States during the year 1882, and spent three years in New York City, after which she went to Chelsea, Massachusetts, where she became the wife of the subject of this memoir. She was one of six children, namely: 1. George, who died in Germany. 2. Mrs. Schroeder. 3. Catherine, who died in the Fatherland. 4. Frederick, who now lives in Russia. 5. John, who is residing in the State of Ohio. 6. Marie, who became the wife of Henry Heber, of Nashville, Tennessee, where they are now living. Mrs. Schroeder is the owner of three houses at Revere Beach, and since the death of her husband has continued to live at the Beach. Mr. Schroeder was a great believer in giving his children a good education, and he often said that education was one of the essential things which could not be taken away from them. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder were the parents of two children: Henry F., who was united in marriage with Pearl Burns, and they make their home on a farm; and Alfred, who resides in New Hampshire.

Mr. Schroeder was a substantial business man and a well respected citizen. He and his family were members of the East Boston German Lutheran Church, and were faithful attendants of that church. Sufficient has been submitted to prove him entitled to an honorable position among those men who by their industry, enterprise and unswerving devotion to their many duties, forge to the front despite all opposition, and gain notable successes. Honesty and uprightness marked his career, and his course through life, and his manly straightforwardness won for him a standing in the business world, and in the regard of his townsmen, that ever was of the highest. Thus a quiet, useful life was passed in honor, only blessings following his intercourse with the community in which he had lived for so many years.

# Hezekiah Armstrong Brayton

AMONG the very oldest of American families is that which bears the name of Brayton, which was established in the Colony of Rhode Island some time before the middle of the seventeenth century, probably in the year 1643. The members of the Brayton house have been extremely prominent in connection with the development of Southeastern Massachusetts, particularly with that region centering about the city of Fall River. The great industries which have grown up thereabouts are not a little indebted to the enterprise and intelligence of the early Braytons, various members of which have been numbered among the most prominent mill promoters and bankers.

*Brayton Arms*—Azure, two chevrons between as many mullets or.
*Crest*—A mullet or.
*Motto—Catus Semper Viret.*

(I) Francis Brayton, the founder of the family in America, was born in England, in 1611-12. He came to this country as a young man, and was received as a resident in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, as early as the year 1643. Eight years later, in 1651, he was made a freeman and in 1662-63 was elected a member of the General Court. He served as deputy to the General Court in 1669, 1670, 1671, 1679 and 1684. He enlisted in the troop of horse which was maintained for the common defense in 1667, and generally played a prominent part in the life of the community. He was married to Mary ———, who died about the year 1692. Francis Brayton died himself in the same year.

(II) Stephen Brayton, second son of Francis and Mary Brayton, was a resident of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, for probably all his life, although the date of his birth is not known, and it is possible that he may have been a native of England. He was a freeman in the year 1678, and a member of the grand jury in 1687. He married, on March 8, 1679, Ann Tallman, a daughter of Peter and Ann Tallman, of Portsmouth, and died in 1692.

(III) Preserved Brayton, eldest son of Stephen and Ann (Tallman) Brayton, was a native of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was born March 8, 1685. He was made a freeman in Portsmouth in 1706, the year in which he attained his majority, and lived there until 1714, when he purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land in the settlement of Swansea, Massachusetts, and made that place his home during the remainder of his life. This farm came to be known as the Brayton homestead, and is still called that today. It is situated on the west bank of the Taunton river, in what is now

the town of Somerset, which was set off from Swansea in the year 1790. This was not the whole of Mr. Brayton's holdings, however, and he owned in addition another farm in Swansea, besides property in Freetown, Rehoboth and Smithfield, Rhode Island. He was married, in Portsmouth, to Content Coggeshall, a daughter of John Coggeshall, and granddaughter of John Coggeshall, one of the first settlers of Rhode Island, and one of the former citizens of that colony. Preserved Brayton and his wife both died in Swansea, the former on May 22, 1761, and the latter in 1759.

(IV) Israel Brayton, the youngest child of Preserved and Content (Coggeshall) Brayton, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, October 13, 1727, and inherited his father's farm in Swansea, known as the Brayton Homestead. Here he spent his entire life, and was a well known figure in the community. He was married, April 19, 1752, to Mary Perry.

(V) John Brayton, fourth son of Israel and Mary (Perry) Brayton, and was born in Swansea, April 12, 1762. To him descended the old Brayton homestead, purchased by his grandfather, and there he spent his life. It was during his life that Somerset was set apart from Swansea, and in that town he met his death, May 12, 1829. He married, November 21, 1782, Sarah Bowers, a daughter of Philip and Mary Bowers, and a sister of Philip Bowers, Jr., who married John Brayton's sister. She was born July 13, 1763, and died August 17, 1843, at the age of eighty years.

(VI) Israel (2) Brayton, second son of John and Sarah (Bowers) Brayton, was born in Somerset, Massachusetts, on the Brayton Homestead, July 29, 1792. He spent his entire life there, and there his death occurred, November 5, 1866. He married, in August, 1813, Keziah Anthony, a daughter of David and Submit (Wheeler) Anthony, the former a direct descendant of John Anthony, one of the pioneer settlers of Rhode Island, who came from England in the year 1634. The Anthony family was prominent in Rhode Island affairs and was united by marriage with many of the most important families in the colony. Keziah (Anthony) Brayton was born in Somerset, July 27, 1792, and died in the same place, October 24, 1880. Israel and Keziah (Anthony) Brayton were the parents of nine children, as follows:

1. Mary, born in Foxboro, Massachusetts, May 9, 1814; married (first) in 1842, Major Bradford Durfee, of Fall River, who died in 1843, leaving one son, Bradford Matthew Chaloner Durfee, born June 15, 1843, died unmarried in 1872. His mother gave in his memory to the city of Fall River the B. M. C. Durfee High School building. She married (second) in 1851, the Reverend Jeremiah S. Young, who died in 1861. She died in Fall River, March 22, 1891.

2. William Bowers, born in Swansea, April 6, 1816; married Hannah Turner Lawton, of Tiverton, Rhode Island.

3. Nancy Jarrett Bowers; married Daniel Chase, and their only child died in infancy.

4. Elizabeth Anthony, married the Reverend Roswell Dwight Hitchcock, and their children were: Roswell, Mary B., Harriet W., and Bradford W. Hitchcock.

5. David Anthony, born in Swansea, April 2, 1824; died August 20, 1881; married Nancy R. Jenckes, of Fall River.

6. John Summerfield, born in Swansea, December 3, 1826; marriad Sarah J. Tinkham, of Middleboro, Massachusetts.

7. Israel Perry, born in Swansea, May 24, 1829; married Parthenia Gardner, of Swansea.

8. Hezekiah Anthony.

(VII) Hezekiah Anthony Brayton was one of the active figures in the development of the industrial interests of Fall River. He was the fifth son of Israel (2) and Keziah (Anthony) Brayton, and was born June 24, 1832, on Main street, Fall River, Massachusetts. Here he passed his childhood, and attended the local schools for his education. Later he was sent to the academy at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and after graduating from this institution returned to his native State and taught school for one year in the town of Seekonk, Massachusetts. He did not find, however, the opportunity for development in this calling that he desired and at the end of the first year secured a position in a railroad ticket office, where, besides the work involved in his duties, he continued the study of mathematics, especially in its connection with civil engineering. His character was of the kind that New England has made us familiar with; determined to advance himself at all costs, he perfected himself sufficiently in the study of mathematics to qualify as a surveyor. In this capacity he went west and worked for a considerable time in the State of Texas. He then returned to the north and settled for a time at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in the carding and mechanical engineering department of the Pacific Mills in that city.

It was at about this time that there occurred in that part of the country what was known as the "Westward" movement, and this Mr. Brayton joined, in association with his brother, Israel Perry Brayton, and engaged in the grain and commission business on the Chicago Board of Trade. This business was afterward transferred to New York City, and was carried on in connection with produce exchange there. Mr. Brayton spent nearly twenty-five years in Chicago and New York in connection with this enterprise, and then returned in 1872 to Massachusetts, where he remained until the close of his life.

In Massachusetts he took up the manufacturing interests of Fall River, and was most actively and successfully identified with these during the rest of his career. He was made vice-president and cashier of the First National Bank of Fall River, and a number of years later, upon the failure of the Sagamore Mills, was appointed one of the trustees in charge of that property. Mr. Brayton played an important part in the settlement of the affairs of this concern, and upon its reorganization as the Sagamore Manufacturing Company, he was elected its treasurer and a member of the board of directors. These two offices he continued to hold until his death, and the large growth of the business was due in no small measure to his capable management. Besides the Sagamore Manufacturing Company, Mr. Brayton was interested in the Durfee Mills, of which he was the president and a director.

Mr. Brayton was regarded by his associates in Fall River and elsewhere as one of the most successful mill operators in that region. During his management the Sagamore Manufacturing Company did a most extraordinary business, and paid dividends upon its stock which were phenomenal, and established a record that has not been surpassed. His great success was undoubtedly due to the fact that Mr. Brayton found one of his keenest pleasures in business combinations and organization, and he was in a measure a prototype of the great captains of industry to-day. His ideas of mill operation were intensive in character, and he carried their efficiency to an unusually high point, keeping their equipments and the conditions under which the hands worked up to the very latest and most modern standards. He rarely made a mistake and his judgment was much sought where financial matters were concerned. At the time that he first took charge of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company, the foundation of only one of the mills had been laid. Quickly, however, results were discernible, and Mr. Brayton rapidly erected the requisite buildings. Some time later, when the building was destroyed by fire, he rebuilt it in a surprisingly short time, it being his motto that as little time should be wasted as possible. After a time, Mr. Brayton took his son, William Lawton Slade Brayton, into the business, and the latter became its treasurer, after his father's death.

Mr. Brayton's efforts were not confined to his own interests. On the contrary, he ever kept in mind the welfare of the community at large. He possessed a great faith in the future of Fall River, and did all that he could to improve its fortune. He was always conceiving new combinations in the business world, and was ever ready to aid in the development of young and promising enterprises. There can be no doubt that the present enormous prosperity of the city owes much to his judgment and foresight, his energy and enthusiasm, which was contagious. It is interesting to note that the last cotton corporation that was formed in the city previous to his death had his backing, and that he was a large subscriber to its stock.

His death occurred at his home on North Main street, Fall River, March 24, 1908, in his seventy-sixth year. The board of directors of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company held a meeting next day, at which the following tribute to his memory was adopted:

Hezekiah A. Brayton, treasurer of this corporation since the 6th day of November, 1879, died after a short illness on the 24th day of March, 1908, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The ability and signal success with which he managed the affairs of this corporation are recognized by every one familiar with it, and by the community at large. His personality dominated the entire organization and impressed upon it his own belief in honest work and fidelity to everyday duty. It was his pride to make good, and to keep his word absolutely. A contract was to him a matter of personal honor, as well as of dollars and cents. He was a man of strong and unique individuality, direct and straightforward in his dealings, frank of speech, absolutely honest, and with a rare touch of humor. Behind his apparent impulsiveness there often lay long and deeply considered reasons. As the years passed, he acquired in an extraordinary and ever increasing degree the confidence of those

who associated and dealt with him. He was fortunate in his life, and he died at the height of his success, before age had dulled his interest, or impaired his mental vigor. His death is a serious loss to this corporation and to us, his associates.

Mr. Brayton was married, on the 25th day of March, 1868, to Miss Caroline Elizabeth Slade, of Somerset, Massachusetts, a daughter of the late Hon. William Lawton and Mary (Sherman) Slade. Mrs. Brayton survives her husband, and makes her home in the family residence at Fall River.

To Mr. and Mrs. Brayton ten children were born, as follows:

1. Caroline Slade, born March 10, 1869, in New York City.

2. Abby Slade, born November 10, 1870, in New York City; married Randall N. Durfee, of Fall River, and they are the parents of four children: Randall Nelson, Jr., born March 13, 1897; Bradford Chaloner, born August 12, 1900; Caroline, born March 12, 1904; and Mary Brayton, born March 4, 1909.

3. William Lawton Slade, born November 13, 1872, in New York City; now treasurer of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company, having succeeded his father to that position. He married, June 18, 1903, Mary Easton Ashley, daughter of Stephen B. and Harriet Remington (Davol) Ashley, of Fall River, by whom he has had nine children: i. Lawton Slade, born June 20, 1904. ii. Lincoln Davol, born October 20, 1905. iii. Constance, born March 22, 1907. iv. Ruth Sherman, born April 17, 1908. v. Perry Ashley, born May 25, 1910. vi. Mary Elizabeth, born June 11, 1912. vii. Richard Anthony, born June 19 1913. viii. Sherman, born July 19, 1915. ix. Harriet, born December 26, 1916.

4. Israel, born August 5, 1874, in Fall River. He is a member of the law firm of Jennings & Brayton. He married Ethel Moison Chace, of Fall River, Massachusetts, daughter of W. B. M. and Charlotte Chace, and they are the parents of three children: i. Charlotte, born March 24, 1913. ii. Philip Sherman, born December 9, 1914. iii. Roswell, born April 14, 1917.

5. Mary Durfee, born May 1, 1877, and died March 18, 1889.

6. Stanley, born March 20, 1879, died June 29, 1902, at Caux, Switzerland.

7. Arthur Perry, born May 25, 1881, died October 14, 1918; he was a well known yachtsman and a prominent member of the Fall River Yacht Club, which he represented for the past five years as a delegate in the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association, of which he was president from February 14, 1917, until his death.

8. Margaret Lee, born December 14, 1883.

9. Dorothy, born December 9, 1885; married, February 23, 1916, Dr. William Russell MacAusland, of Boston, Massachusetts; Dorothy, a daughter, born April 16, 1917.

10. Katharine, born December 16, 1887.

Mr. Brayton was no less happy in his domestic relations than in his business. His home was always the abode of hospitality, and expressed in its appearance the culture and refined taste characteristic of its dwellers. He was a devoted husband and father, and the same characteristics which made him so popular among many friends kept the household in an ever cheerful state.

# William Lawton Slade

THE Slade family is an extremely ancient one, and was known as the de la Slades. The origin of the name is an interesting one, and came from the old term, "a slade," which meant much the same thing as our modern glade, or a small strip of green sward in a woodland. We have the old rhyme about "Robin Hood":

It had been better of William a Trent
To have been abed with sorrowe,
Than to be that day in greenwood slade
To meet with Little John's arrow.

Its derivation from this common noun is obvious in such names as Robert de Greneslade (of the Greenslade); William de la Morslade (of the Moorland slade); Richard de Wytslade and many others. The following is the heraldic description of the Slade arms

*Arms*—Per fesse argent and sable a pale counterchanged, and three horses' heads erased, two and one, of the second, a chief ermine. Thereon two bombs fired proper.

*Crest*—On a mount vert a horse's head erased sable, encircled with a chain in form of an arch, gold.

*Motto—Fidus et audax.* (Faithful and bold).

The Slade coat-of-arms as it was originally registered during the time of Queen Elizabeth was:

*Arms*—Argent, three horses' heads sable, a chief gules.
*Crest*—A horse's head, erased sable.

After the struggle and the corruption during the time of Cromwell, and probably due to honor gained on the battlefield, two bombs have been charged, and the chief changed from red to ermine. A pale counterchanged has also been added upon the field, parted per fesse argent and sable. The significance of these arms is easily understood: Sable (black) indicates a family of remote antiquity or of old lineage. Silver-puviti—The pale typifies the pales of wood used by the crusaders, and is of infrequent occurrence in heraldry. The chief, occupying one-third of the field at top, is considered the most honorable ordinary; it as a charge in heraldry, granted a chieftain or a commander of troops, red denoting courage.

Descendants of the family are found in Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Herefordshire, and in the County of

Wm Lawton Shuck

# Slade

Somerset, England. In the old English annals and records the name of Slade appears in the year 1300 in the Writs of Parliament, where Nicholas de la Slade is mentioned—Henry atte Slade, County Somerset, 1327. Also: John atte Slade, Chronicle Record, 1460; Richard atte Slade, Chronicle Record, 1505; Mary, daughter of John Slade, baptized in Kensington Church, 1596; Ammiel Slade, County Devon, registered in the University of Oxford, England, 1615; Francis Slade, County Berks, Chronicle Record, 1615; Grace, daughter of George Slayd, baptized Kensington Church, 1645.

The following named were among the prominent persons of the Slade family: James Slade was a dean of Chester Cathedral, England, and has a memorial window there; Sir Adolphus Slade, writer on travels, 1838; William Adams Slade, editor and author on history; William Slade, Vermont State papers, 1786-1859; Mary B. C. Slade, writer of Sunday school sermons; John Slade, M. D., memoirs, 1836; Holmes Slade, Universalist Catechism, 1886; Frederick Slade, Locomotive Engineering; Felix Slade, on Collection of Glass formed by him; Architect Slade, planned the laying of Back Bay; Edmond John Wane Slade, a short history of Iron clad Trains, Washington, 1883; Dennison Rogers Slade, writer; Daniel Dennison Slade, "Genealogy of Major-General Daniel Dennison," and "Twelve Days in the Saddle"; Charles Slade, speeches; Ann Maria Slade, a pious woman, her biography published in Fall River, 1837. (The foregoing is taken from a statement given by Ragnar Mellbin, H. A., Boston, Massachusetts, in March, 1909.)

The name of Slade, which was prominent in many of its various forms in England during the middle ages, has also been prominently identified with industrial affairs in New England since its transference here, particularly with the growth and development of the city of Fall River.

(I) William Slade, the founder of the house of Slade in this country, is supposed to have been born in Wales. He was a son of Edward Slade, who lived in that country, although it appears but temporarily, since the family was identified for many generations with Somersetshire, England. William Slade was a resident of Newport, Rhode Island, in the year 1659, when there appears the record of his admission as freeman to the colony. He was one of the early settlers of the Shawomet purchase, which included that part of Swansea, Massachusetts, which afterwards became the town of Somerset. As early as the year 1680, when the first record book of the town begins, Mr. Slade is recorded as having been a resident there and the meetings of the proprietors were held at his house after their discontinuance at Plymouth in 1677. William Slade was a large landowner and included in his domain the ferry across the Taunton river, which has ever since been known as Slade's Ferry. This ferry remained in the possession of the Slade family until the bridging of the river in 1876, and was operated up to that time by William Lawton and Jonathan Slade. William Slade married Sarah, a daughter of the Rev. Obadiah Holmes, of Rehoboth.

*Holmes Arms*—Barry wavy of six or and azure, on a canton gules a lion passant of the first.

*Crest*—Out of a naval crown, or, a dexter arm embowed in armor, holding a trident proper, spear gold.

*Motto*—*Justum et tenacem propositi.*

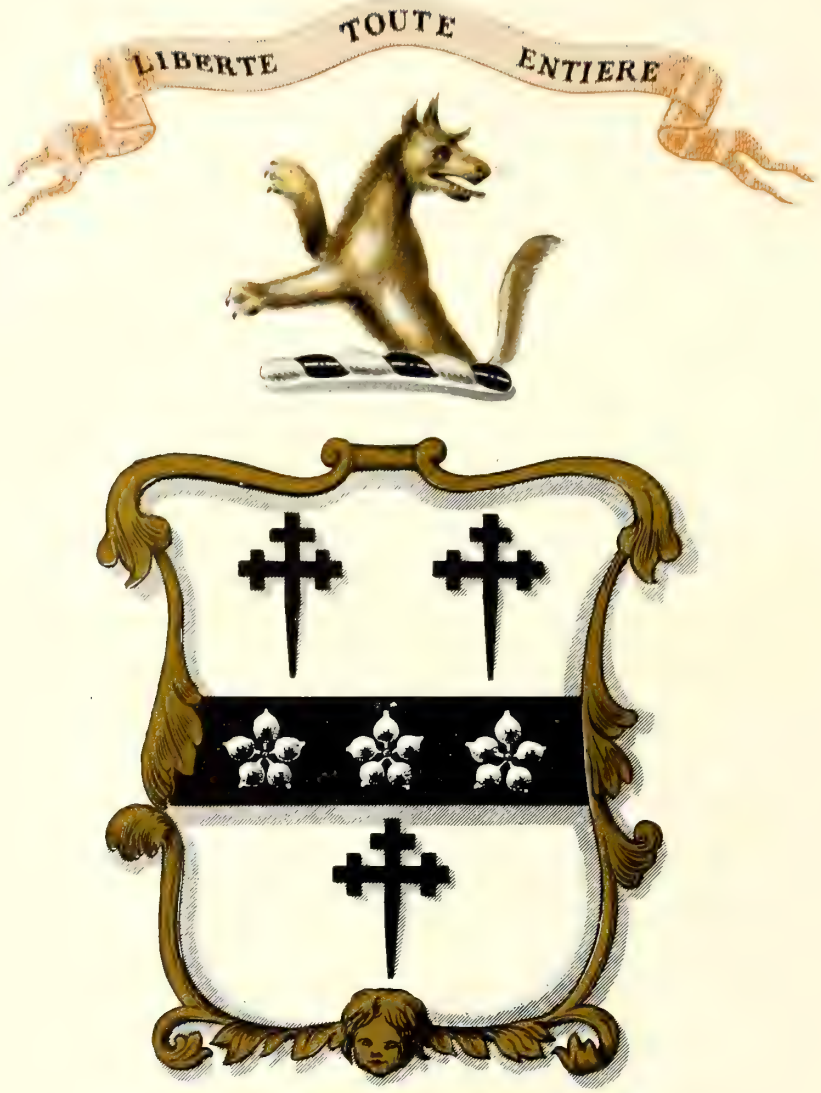
(II) Edward Slade, the second son of William and Sarah (Holmes) Slade, was born June 14, 1694, at Swansea, and was a member of the Society of Friends. He was married (first) in 1717, to Elizabeth Anthony, by whom he had one son, William, born September 25, 1718. He was married (second) December 6, 1720, to Phebe, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Chase. He was married (third) to Deborah Buffum.

(III) Samuel Slade, the eldest child of Edward and Phebe (Chase) Slade, was born November 26, 1721, at Swansea. He lived on the old Slade place all his life and inherited from his uncle, Captain Jonathan Slade (who died without issue), the old Slade Ferry already referred to. Samuel Slade was a man of much enterprise and engaged in several occupations. Besides the farming which he carried on upon the place, he also operated the ferry and conducted a blacksmith's shop. He married Mercy Buffum, a daughter of Jonathan and Mercy Buffum, who was born July 3, 1723, at Salem, Massachusetts, and died at Swansea, November 18, 1797.

(IV) Jonathan Slade, eldest child of Samuel and Mercy (Buffum) Slade, was born August 13, 1744, at Swansea, where he passed his entire life, and died November 16, 1811. He married Mary, a daughter of Daniel and Mary Chase, who was born December 15, 1746, at Swansea, and died there September 7, 1814.

(V) William (2) Slade, the second son of Jonathan and Mary (Chase) Slade, was born June 4, 1780, at Swansea, and resided in that part of the town which afterwards became Somerset, dying there September 7, 1852. He was a prominent figure in the community, and filled a number of offices of trust and responsibility. It was he who instituted the improvement in the ferry in the year 1826, when he substituted a horse boat for the old row boat, but this was not the limit of his improvements there, for in 1846, twenty years later, he adopted steam as the motive power. He purchased in the year 1812, together with a number of associates, the land upon which was built the Pocasset Company's mill, one of the first two mills in what was then the town of Troy, now the city of Fall River. These mills became the pioneers in the cloth-making industry, established in 1813. Mr. Slade was one of the original stockholders in these enterprises, and one of the eight incorporators who in 1822 founded the Pocasset Manufacturing Company of Fall River, a concern which may be said to have given the greatest impetus of the time to the cotton manufacturing industry in that region. He was also one of the original owners of the Watuppa Manufacturing Company of the same place. He was married to Phebe, a daughter of William and Abigail Lawton, who

SLADE HOMESTEAD




ARMORIAL ENSIGN OF

# Lawton.

was born August 21, 1781, at Newport, Rhode Island, and died at Somerset, March 18, 1874, in her ninety-third year.

*Lawton Arms*—Argent on a fesse between three crosses crosslet fitchee sable as many cinquefoils of the field.

*Crest*—A demi-wolf saliant reguardant argent, vulned in the breast gules.

*Motto*—Liberte toute entiere (Liberty unfettered).

(VI) Hon. William Lawton Slade, second son of William (2) and Phebe (Lawton) Slade, was born September 6, 1817, at Somerset, where he was reared on the old Slade homestead. He attended the common schools of that region for a time and later was sent by his parents to the Friends' School at Providence. He continued to operate the old ferry, and was engaged in farming on an extensive scale. He added during his lifetime extensively to the family estate, purchasing several fine farms, and in 1871 he inherited the ferry property lying on the east side of Taunton river. This he did in association with his brother, Jonathan Slade, and these two were the last to operate the ferry, as the river was bridged in 1876, thus terminating an occupation which had continued in the family for about two hundred years.

Early in life, William Lawton Slade, like his father, became interested in the manufacturing concerns of Fall River, and became a member of the first board of directors and later the president of the Montaup Mills Company. This was organized in the year 1871 for the manufacture of duck and cotton bags, and was at that time a new industry in Fall River. Mr. Slade was also one of the promoters of the Slade Mill which, founded in 1871, was one of the first group of factories erected in the southern district of the city. on a Slade farm. He became a director and the president of this concern, and was a director of the Stafford Mills besides holding stock in several other important industrial concerns of Fall River. He was connected also with the financial institutions of that city, and in 1860 was made a director of what subsequently became the Fall River National Bank. He was equally prominent in public affairs, serving for many years as a selectman of the town of Somerset, and in 1859 and 1864 represented that town in the General Assembly of the State. While a member of this body he was appointed to the committee on agriculture during his first term, and to the committees on public charitable institutions and on the arrangements for the burial of Senator Charles Sumner during his second term. In 1863 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and served in that body on the committee on agriculture. He was a Republican in politics, and a strong upholder of the principles and policies of that party, but was never an office seeker, although he would not deny the popular demand for his nomination to the various posts held by him. It often became his duty to engage in the settlement of estates and he served as a commissioner for that purpose. He was a man of high ideals and strong belief, and was one of the chief advocates of temperance in that part of the State. He was a life-long member of the Society of Friends.

His death occurred July 29, 1895, and two days later the board of direc-

tors of the Slade Mill passed the following resolutions as a testimonial to his character:

William Lawton Slade was one of the originators of this company, and has been its president since the date of its incorporation in 1871. He has always identified himself with its interests, and its welfare has been his constant care. He gave freely of his time and thought to the business of the corporation. Every subject presented to his attention received from him calm consideration and mature deliberation, and his judgment was universally respected. He was broad in his views, farseeing in his suggestions and looked not alone to the present, but to the future.

He was a man of noble presence, high character, sound judgment and unswerving integrity. He was pleasant in his manner, and was universally esteemed and respected.

This corporation has lost in him a firm friend, a wise counselor and a sagacious adviser, and its directors, each and every one, feel a keen sense of personal bereavement.

It is resolved that we attend his funeral in a body, and that copies of this record be furnished to his family and for publication.

HENRY S. FENNER, Clerk.

Mr. Slade was married, October 5, 1842, to Mary Sherman, a daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Sherman, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. She was born September 16, 1815, in Portsmouth, and died March 29, 1900, in Somerset, Massachusetts.

(VII) Caroline Elizabeth Slade, the eldest child of William Lawton and Mary (Sherman) Slade, was born January 3, 1846, at Somerset, and became the wife of Hezekiah Anthony Brayton, of Fall River (see Brayton VII).

*Mary Sherman Slade*

# Sherman

# Asa Sherman

IT seems that the origin of the name Sherman is German and we find related forms in that country to-day spelled Schurman, Schearman and Scherman. It is derived from the occupation of some progenitor, who in all probability was a dresser or shearer of cloth. The English family was a prominent one and probably lived originally in the County of Suffolk, whence they removed to Essex, in the fifteenth century. The name is found in England as early as 1420, and it is from this early Suffolk house that the line in which we are interested is descended.

The following is an heraldic description of the coat-of-arms of the Shermans of Yaxley, County Suffolk, England. Given under Henry VII. to Thomas Sherman:

*Arms*—Or, a lion rampant, sable, between three oak leaves vert.
*Crest*—A sea lion, sejant, sable, charged on the shoulder with three bezants, two and one.
*Motto—Mortem vince virtute.*

Of the London Shermans, descendants of the Yaxley house:

*Arms*—Same Arms. An annulet for difference.
*Crest*—A sea lion, sejant, per pale, or and argent, guttee-de-poix, finned, of the first, gold, on the shoulder a crescent for difference.

Of Ipswich, County Suffolk; brother of Thomas Sherman, of Yaxley:

*Arms*—Azure, a pelican or, vulning her breast proper.
*Crest*—A sea lion, sejant, per pale, or and argent, guttee-de-poix, finned, gold.

Among prominent members of the Sherman family were the following:

John Sherman (1823-1900), American financier and statesman; younger brother of General William Tecumseh Sherman and of the Lancaster (Ohio) family; Representative and Senator from Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury in 1877 and Secretary of State under President McKinley.

Charles R. Sherman, father of General William T. Sherman and Hon. John Sherman, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Roger Sherman (1721-93), American political leader, and signer of the Declaration of Independence; of the Newton (Massachusetts) family, but later made New Haven his home; Judge of the Connecticut Superior Court; treasurer of Yale College; delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774-81 and 1783-84; Representative, 1789-91; Senator 1791-1793; on the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence, and also on that which drafted the Articles of Confederation.

General Thomas West Sherman, Federal officer in the Civil War.

William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-91), American general; of the Lancaster (Ohio)

family. Descended from Edmond Sherman, who emigrated from England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634. General William T. Sherman fought the Seminole Indians in Florida; served through the Mexican War with great credit; and became famous during the Civil War, when he made the historical "March to the Sea" from Atlanta to Savannah, with sixty thousand picked men.

The Suffolk family was distinguished for many years in England and is traced as follows:

(I) Thomas Sherman, gentleman, born about 1420, and resided at Diss and Yaxley, England. He died in 1493. He and his wife Agnes were the parents of a son.

(II) John Sherman, a gentleman of Yaxley, where he was born about 1450, and died in November, 1504. He married Agnes, the daughter of Thomas Fullen.

(III) Thomas (2) Sherman, a son of John and Agnes (Fullen) Sherman, was born about 1480, and died in November, 1551. He resided, as did his father, at Diss, on the river Waveney, between Norfolkshire and Suffolkshire. His will mentions property including the manors of Royden and Royden Tuft at Royden and Bessingham, besides estates in Norfolkshire and Suffolkshire. We have the record of his wife Jane, a daughter of John Waller, of Wortham, in Suffolkshire.

(IV) Henry Sherman, a son of Thomas (2) Sherman, was born about 1530 in Yaxley, and is mentioned in his father's will. His first wife, Agnes (Butler) Sherman, was buried October 14, 1580, and he married (second) Margery Wilson, a widow.

(V) Henry (2) Sherman, a son of Henry (1) Sherman, was born about 1555 in Colchester, England, but made his home in Dedham, Essex. He married Susan Hills, and died sometime in 1610.

(VI) Samuel Sherman, a son of Henry (2) and Susan (Hills) Sherman, was born in 1573, and died in Dedham, England, in 1615. He married Philippa Ward.

(VII) Philip Sherman, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the American family, was born February 5, 1610, at Dedham, England, the son of Samuel and Philippa (Ward) Sherman. He was the founder of the Sherman line in America, and came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in the year 1633, at the age of twenty-three years. He was made a freeman of the colony in 1634, his name standing next in the list after that of Governor Haynes. In 1635 he returned to England for a short time, but again took up residence in Roxbury two years later. In 1636 he purchased land on the Island of Aquidneck, now Rhode Island, and on the formation of a government there in 1639 became secretary under Governor William Coddington. In 1637, he with eighteen others signed the following compact: "We whose names are underwritten do here solemnly in the presence of Jehovah incorporate ourselves into a Bodie Politick, and as he shall help will submit our persons, lives and estates

SHERMAN HOMESTEAD

unto our Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and to all those perfect and most absolute laws of his given us in his holy word of truth, to be guided and judged thereby."

In 1638 he removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where there is record of him as early as May 13th of that year. In 1640 he was one of five to lay out lands for the community. Philip Sherman was one of the most conspicuous figures in the early affairs of the Colony, and played a prominent part in public life. He was general recorder of the Colony in the years 1648-49-50-51, and in 1665-67 served as deputy to the General Court of Rhode Island. On April 4, 1676, he was one of sixteen men of good judgment and ability chosen to assist and advise the Council. After his removal to Rhode Island he left the Congregational church, to which he had belonged, and joined the Society of Friends. In 1634 he married Sarah Odding, a step-daughter of John Porter, of Roxbury, and his wife Margaret. His will, which was dated July 30, 1681, was proved March 22, 1687.

(VIII) Samson Sherman, son of Philip and Sarah (Odding) Sherman, was born in the year 1642 at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he passed his entire life, and died June 27, 1718. He married, March 4, 1675, Isabel Tripp, born in 1651, died in 1716, a daughter of John and Mary (Paine) Tripp.

(IX) Job Sherman, the youngest child of Samson and Isabel (Tripp) Sherman, was born November 8, 1687, at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and died there, November 16, 1747, after spending his entire life in the community. He married (first) December 23, 1714, Bridget Gardiner, of Kingstown, and (second) in 1732, Amie Spencer, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

(X) Samson (2) Sherman, the fifth son of Job and Amie (Spencer) Sherman, was born July 23, 1737, at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, spending his life in that place and following the occupation of farming until its close. He died January 24, 1801. He married, December 9, 1761, Ruth, a daughter of David and Jemima (Tallman) Fish, of Portsmouth.

(XI) Asa Sherman, the fourth son of Samson (2) and Ruth (Fish) Sherman, was born December 22, 1779, at Portsmouth, and died at Fall River, December 29, 1863. He was buried in the old Friends Cemetery at Portsmouth. He was a member of the Society of Friends all his life, and was a farmer at Portsmouth, where he owned a considerable tract of land. He married, November 11, 1805, Elizabeth Mitchell, born October 17, 1782, at Middletown, Rhode Island, a daughter of Richard and Joanna (Lawton) Mitchell, of that place (See Mitchell IV).

(XII) Mary Sherman, the fifth daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Sherman, was born September 16, 1815, at Portsmouth, and married October 5, 1842, the Hon. William L. Slade, of Somerset (see Slade VI).

(XIII) Caroline Elizabeth Slade, daughter of William L. and Mary (Sherman) Slade, married, March 25, 1868, Hezekiah Anthony Brayton, of Fall River (see Brayton VII).

# Maria Mitchell

THERE are two distinct and independent theories extant regarding the original derivation of the surname Mitchell. One, that it is a development of the ancient Anglo-Saxon word mycel or mickle, meaning great, a theory singularly appropriate when the history of the family is considered. The other, and the one given greatest credence, that it was derived from the name Michael, meaning: "God's Power," the French form of which, Michel, has always been popular.

From the latter source we get the variations, Mitchel and Mytchell, the last of very great antiquity, and may still be found, though unfrequently, to the present day. It is impossible to say which played the greater part in the formation of the modern cognomen; it is probable that both were connected with it in some degree. The form of the name now in common use is itself very old, having been generally known in England long before the earliest records. The Mitchell arms are thus described:

*Arms*—Sable, a fess wavy between three mascles or.
*Crest*—A phoenix in flames proper.
*Motto—Spernit humum.*

Prominent persons of the Mitchell family:

Sir Andrew Mitchell, Vice-Admiral of the British fleet that forced the entrance to Texel Island, Holland, in the war against the French and Dutch, in 1794. He captured the Dutch fleet, helping to establish the naval supremacy of Great Britain.

Sir Charles H. B. Mitchell, High Commissioner of the State of Perak, one of the Malay States, and was directly responsible for the first meeting between the native chiefs and the British residents for the purpose of friendly discussion, in 1897.

James Mitchell, Scotchman, who perfected an ingenious amplification of the Maelzel metronome.

John Mitchell, who perfected and manufactured the first machine made steel pens.

J. A. Mitchell, one of the founders and the first editor of the weekly magazine, "Life."

J. C. Mitchell, one of the most famous of the early racquet players.

J. K. Mitchell, one of the pioneers of the liquid gas field. He first froze sulphurous acid gas to a solid.

Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, member of the Zoological Society of London; a recognized authority in the study of mammalia.

R. A. H. Mitchell, Eton, Oxford, Hants. Prominent Britainer and the greatest cricket player of all times.

W. M. Mitchell, well known astronomer, specializing in the study of the sun.

Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchell, of the Long Island branch. United States Senator and

author, who urged the adoption of Fredonia as the proper name for this country in his "Address to the Fredes or People of the United States."

Stephen Mitchell, a tobacco manufacturer of international repute; founded the second largest library in Scotland.

There are many branches of this family scattered throughout the United States, founded in early Colonial days by the several representatives of the house who came from England and Scotland, and settled principally in the New England States. The descendants were numerous, and migrated from one part of the country to another as new regions were opened. Almost invariably, however, members of the various branches are to be found within a short distance of the original location of the progenitor.

The Mitchells of Roanoke county, Virginia, offer a good example of this rule. Founded in the early part of the seventeenth century, the descendants continue to live on and in the vicinity of the old family estate, while other members are found throughout the South. They are related by marriage to the family of Colonel Zachary Lewis, whose father was a messmate of Washington during the war with the French. They are connected in the same degree with the Thomas and Graham families, the latter that of a Governor of North Carolina, William Graham.

The Pennsylvania family was founded by the descendants of William Mitchell and wife Elizabeth, who emigrated from Yorkshire county, England, and settled in Bermuda. Offsprings of this branch also settled in Baltimore. Another branch of York county, Pennsylvania, claims George Mitchell, born in Scotland in 1734, as progenitor.

The Long Island family, of ancient origin, has furnished many famous public men, as have the Nantucket stock, of which Professor Maria Mitchell and her brother Henry were descended. The Connecticut Mitchells claim kin with Rebecca Motte, of Revolutionary fame; with Governor Saltonstall, and Governor Dudley, of Massachusetts; also with the Gardiners of Gardiner's Island.

One western branch of the family claim "Honest John Hart" as an ancestor. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from New Jersey. James Mitchell, a Scotch settler from Glasgow in 1730, founded the family which produced, among other well known men, Stephen Mitchell, his son, who was one of the settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and a member of the first Congress at Philadelphia. He was also Chief Justice of Connecticut. Donald Mitchell, best known as "Ike Marvel," the essayist, was of the third generation in America. Stephen Mitchell had six sons, all college graduates. Matthew Mitchell was the progenitor of another family in Connecticut. He was a passenger on the "James" in 1635, together with his wife and child, and settled in Connecticut, near Wethersfield, of which place he became town clerk in 1639. He was a representative at court from Saybrook; he took an active part in the Pequot War, and removed to Hempstead, Long

Island, in 1643. The town of Hingham, Massachusetts, was probably named by Edward Mitchell, a passenger, in 1638, on the "Diligent" from Hingham, England.

Experience Mitchell, who lived at Plymouth, Duxbury and Bridgewater, Massachusetts, came from England on the "Ann," in 1623. He married Jane, the daughter of Francis Cook, who was one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims.

Many of the famous men of the Revolution were members of the Mitchell family. They include: Major Abiel and Colonel Mitchell, from Massachusetts; Captain Alexander Mitchell, from New Jersey; Nathaniel Mitchell, captain of a battalion of the Flying Camp, from Delaware; Captain Joseph Mitchell, from Virginia; Captain James and Major Ephraim Mitchell, of South Carolina, and Lieutenant John Mitchell, of Georgia.

The most prominent member of the Nantucket family of that name, dessendant of old Quaker stock, Maria Mitchell, was born August 1, 1818, the daughter of William Mitchell. Her father (1791-1869) was a school teacher and a self-taught astronomer, who rated chronometers for Nantucket whalers. He was well known in the New England States as a learned man, and held the position of overseer of Harvard University from 1857 to 1865, with all the prestige attached to such an office. For a time he was in the employ of the United States Coast Survey, and did some excellent work in that department.

Miss Maria Mitchell had as early as 1831 (during the annual eclipse of the sun) been her father's assistant, and the progress she made under his tutorage, together with the certain genius she possessed in the science, may be visualized from the fact that sixteen years later, on October 1, 1847, she discovered a telescopic comet, seen by De Vico on October 3, by W. R. Dawes, October 7, and by Madame Rumker, October 11. For this discovery, outstripping as she did the famous astronomers of the world, she received a gold medal with the congratulations of the King of Denmark, and was elected in 1848 to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, being the first woman member of this organization. In 1850, as a further recognition of her excellent work, she was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

She removed from Nantucket to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1861, setting up in the latter city the great equatorial telescope which had been presented to her by popular subscription by the women of America. Here she lived and studied until late in the year 1865, when she was chosen professor of astronomy and director of the Observatory at Vassar College. She continued actively in this position until 1888, when she became professor emeritus. For many years she had specialized in the study of Jupiter and Saturn, and in 1874 she began to make photographs of the sun. She died at Lynn, Massachusetts, June 28, 1889.

Henry Mitchell, her brother, was a famous hydrographer. He was born in the year 1830, and died in 1902.

Adjoining the Maria Mitchell homestead, which is still carefully preserved,

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stands a memorial astronomical observatory and library erected in Miss Mitchell's honor by popular subscription in 1908. In it are kept the excellent collections and records which she and her brother made during the years of patient research in the fields of their chosen sciences.

(I) Richard Mitchell was the ancestor of this distinguished Mitchell family in America. He was a native of Bricktown, in the Isle of Wight, Great Britain, where he was born in 1686. His coming to this country is one of those romantic tales with which that time abound. It seems that most of the trades in those days were exempt from impressment, but that was not the case with tailors, which calling Mr. Mitchell followed. Accordingly, during a visit to London, he was seized by a press-gang crew and taken on board a man-of-war. This vessel sailed for the New World and spent some time at Newport, Rhode Island, during which time Mr. Mitchell was selected to make a suit of clothes for the governor of the Colony. So pleased was the governor with the cut of this suit that he indulged in a little seizing on his own account, and concealed Mr. Mitchell in his house until after the man-of-war had sailed. Mr. Mitchell thus became unwillingly enough an inhabitant of the American Colonies, and continued to reside in Newport, where he became a member of the Society of Friends. In 1708 he married Elizabeth Tripp, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, a daughter of James and Mercy (Lawton) Tripp, and a granddaughter of James and Mary (Paine) Tripp and also of George and Elizabeth (Hazard) Lawton, and a great-granddaughter of Thomas Hazard, the founder of a noted Rhode Island family.

(II) James Mitchell, the second son of Richard and Elizabeth (Tripp) Mitchell, was born April 20, 1715, in Newport, where he was a member of the Society of Friends and an elder in that body. He died October 5, 1799, at Middletown, Rhode Island. He was married to Anna Folger, a daughter of Jethro and Mary Folger, of Nantucket.

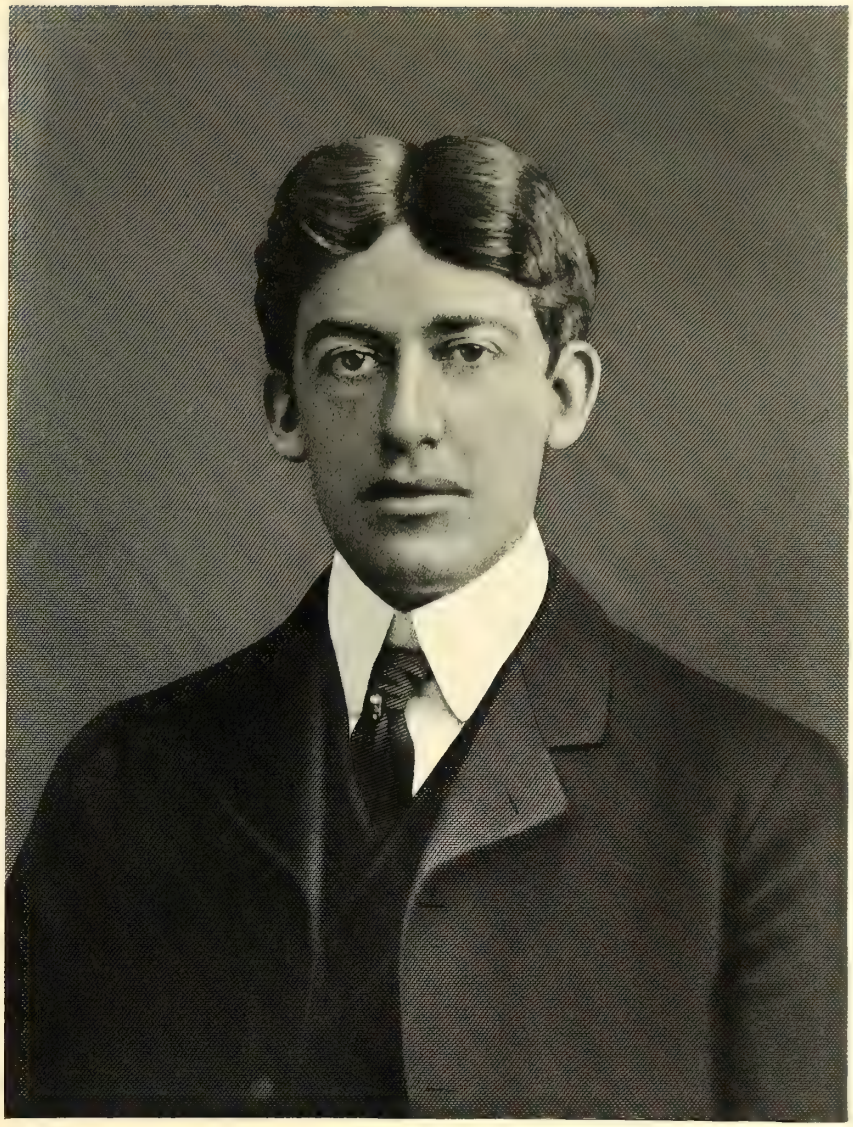
(III) Richard (2) Mitchell, youngest child of James and Anna (Folger) Mitchell, was born November 25, 1754, at Middletown, where he lived near what is known as Mitchell's lane. He died there, October 26, 1833. He married, November 6, 1776, Joanna Lawton, a daughter of John and Sarah Lawton, of Portsmouth.

(IV) Elizabeth Mitchell, eldest daughter of Richard (2) and Joanna (Lawton) Mitchell, was born October 17, 1782, at Middletown, and became the wife of Asa Sherman, of Portsmouth (see Sherman XI.).

# John George Berry

THROUGH all the varied responsibilities of life, the late John George Berry acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor, and won the approbation and esteem of his fellow-men. His great energy was signally displayed in the enterprise with which he was connected, and he was eminently a thoroughly practical and true type of the self-made business man. Democratic in his manner and associations, being easily approached by any citizen, no matter how humble, yet he was cool and calculating in all his business transactions. A man whose natural abilities would secure him prominence in any community, he was eminently fitted to manage the affairs of the well known establishment of which he was a member, and to successfully grapple with those difficulties which must necessarily arise from time to time. The sad news of the death of Mr. Berry quickly spread among his many friends, carrying with it grief at the loss of a fine and public-spirited gentleman. Those who had been so fortunate as to have known him personally mourned his passing away, which occurred in Somerville, Massachusetts, December 17, 1916, as a great sorrow. Mr. Berry was a man of manly qualities and rare character, and the possessor of business principles of a very high standard. In the proud list of her citizens, known and honored throughout the business world for stability, integrity and fair dealing, Somerville, Massachusetts, has no cause to be other than satisfied with the record of Mr. Berry, who, clear of judgment, and untiring in labor, proved his worth to his business associates in many ways.

The birth of John George Berry occurred in Somerville, Massachusetts, May 30, 1877. He was the only son of Casper and Elsbeth Berry, both of whom were natives of Switzerland. His father, Casper Berry, was born November 29, 1846, and was educated in the schools of his native country. He came to the United States at the close of the Civil War, and first found employment in Newark, New Jersey, then located in Boston, Massachusetts, where he followed his trade of carpentry. In 1878 he removed to Somerville, Massachusetts, and engaged in business on his own account. After a year or two he removed his place of business to the adjoining city of Cambridge, and later to No. 84 Leverett street, Boston. He prospered in business from the very outset, and in a few years his Boston quarters were inadequate for his rapidly increasing business. He therefore built a large five-story brick building adjoining his establishment on Leverett street, and still further enlarged his plant. His business, that of wholesale liquors, has grown until it is now the most extensive in his line in Boston. His success has been gained chiefly by hard work and close attention to business, while practicing fair dealing



John George Berry

with all men, and giving goods of the very best quality. Mr. Berry's business success has made him a man of large property interests, and he resides in a handsome residence in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is well known and popular in Masonic circles, being a member of the Germania Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Boston; of Cœur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar; a member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, Aleppo Temple, Boston, and belongs to various German social organizations. Mr. Berry is the father of four children, namely: Elsbeth; May; John George, in whose memory this memoir is being written; Anna, who became the wife of A. Beatty, who is engaged in the phosphate mining business of Florida. Mrs. Berry passed away in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1897.

John George Berry received his preparatory education in the public and high schools of Somerville, his native place. He entered Harvard College, but on account of poor health did not graduate. Later he attended Cornell University, and Princeton University, and took an agricultural course at Amherst Academy. He then entered the employ of his father, Casper Berry, who was the head of the firm known as that of C. Berry & Company in Boston. In a short time Mr. Berry became a member of this firm, and proved of great and invaluable assistance to his father in building up a large and successful business. They met with success, and through their combined efforts the firm is to-day recognized as one of the leading wholesale concerns of its character in Boston. Mr. Berry never enjoyed robust health, but his physical ailments he kept to himself, and by sheer force of will power he was enabled to be at his post daily until forced to seek treatment in a private hospital. To a man of his aggressive temperament this was hard and difficult to bear, but he never complained, and all through his illness and incapacity displayed great fortitude and patience. His character was one to arouse both admiration and affection, so that the feelings with which his death was regarded were of the most spontaneous and sincere kind. No one who had had any extensive associations with him but desired to be called his friend, nor were there many who so sought who remained unaccepted. A man of large heart, Mr. Berry found room for all sorts and manners of men in his affection, and nothing but a very decided fault in the character of the man debarred him from the familiar friendship of this good man. Above all he was not one to consider the external conditions, and a shabby coat was as likely to meet with welcome as that of wealth. Qualities of this kind never fail to make an appeal to men, who in essence are democratic, and it followed that he was a popular figure in his native place, and the city of his business activities.

Mr. Berry never participated in civic affairs, but was always keenly interested in the election of competent men to fill the city offices. He was indeed a man of more than ordinary business ability and talent. He gave a large number of people employment and was always very liberal and generous to those in his employ. He knew his business thoroughly, and was never inconsiderate of the rights of others. There are many men who are far too in-

dividual to ever fit into any of the official positions in the gift of the community, and who are yet distinctly public characters by virtue of the general acquaintanceship and popularity which they enjoy. Such was Mr. Berry, who was known familiarly to his fellow townsmen. He deserved the popularity he enjoyed, the success that sprang from it, and he also deserved that highest of compliments which the people pay to an honorable man.

On December 18, 1902, John George Berry was united in marriage with Annie Elizabeth Doherty, of Boston, a daughter of William and Sarah Doherty, both of whom were natives of Donegal, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Doherty were the parents of two children, namely: Annie Elizabeth, now the widow of John George Berry, and John Doherty. Mrs. Berry was educated in the Charlestown parochial schools, and is a member of the Catholic church. Since the death of her husband, she has continued to reside in the Berry home in Somerville, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Berry became the parents of four children, as follows: Edmund, Vera, Evelyn, and Helen, all of whom were born in Somerville. Of Mr. Berry's home life not enough can be said to do him complete justice, as it was one of his greatest pleasures to pass the time in the home circle, surrounded by the family to whom he was so devoted, while the household was rendered by his presence a center of peace and domestic harmony.

Mr. Berry was but thirty-nine years of age when the grim tyrant Death claimed him. In the various relations of life, his conduct was uniformly in accordance with the highest standards, and his reputation for business and the essential personal virtues upon which must be founded all truly successful life was unsurpassed. In the intimate intercourse of family life, he proved himself a man of the highest character by that most difficult test of uniform kindness and consideration. Mr. Berry's integrity of purpose, his goodness of heart, and his faithfulness of obligation, caused him to stand for what was best in life, thereby leaving an impression for good in the community in which he lived.

# Walter C. Porter

IN April, 1912, the world was startled by that great tragedy of the sea, the sinking of the immense steamship "Titanic" off the coast of Newfoundland, with a resultant loss of hundreds of lives. As time developed the facts of that night of horror a story of bravery in the face of death was revealed which forever glorifies the men of the "Titanic." Not needing or waiting the command "women and children first," they aided them into the life-boats, then stood back and after securing life-belts for themselves bravely awaited the inevitable. When at last the stricken ship took the final plunge and the icy waters claimed so many gallant spirits, no nobler soul took its flight over the frozen sea than Walter C. Porter, to whose memory this tribute of respect is offered.

Walter C. Porter was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, May 13, 1865, son of Samuel Porter, a manufacturer of shoe lasts. After completing his education in the public school of the city, he entered the employ of his father and thoroughly learned the business. He continued with his father until 1891, developing particular strength as a salesman. His service was uninterrupted during those years save for vacation trips, one such being an extended cruise in South American waters in a sloop rigged pleasure yacht, a cruise not without its dangers, shipwreck being very near during a tropical hurricane which caught the yacht in an exposed location.

In 1891 Mr. Porter determined to enter a different line of business, and resigning his position he opened a grocery store at Holden, Massachusetts. But his early training soon asserted itself, and in 1897 he returned to his father as partner and sales manager. This connection existed until 1903, when in association with Walter E. Bigelow, a life long friend, he purchased his father's interest, the young man assuming full control of the sales department; Mr. Bigelow of the manufacturing department of the business. Both were exceedingly capable men, and under their able management a period of expansion and prosperity began. Mr. Porter, as salesman, possessed unusual strength in his ability to impress his customers with his absolute honesty of purpose and as time wore on he demonstrated that his promises meant performance, all barriers were broken down, customers multiplied and a customer always became a friend. Their lasts were in demand all over North America wherever shoes were made, and unsolicited a European demand set in which was allowed to practically take care of itself for about three years.

Finally it reached such proportions that Mr. Porter determined to or-

ganize the European market by a personal tour of England, Germany, France, Austria and other countries, become acquainted with the customers the firm had and establish new agencies. He sailed from Boston, February 20, 1912, and in succession visited the trade centers of Europe, created a fine impression and had a very successful tour from a business standpoint. It was his first European trip, and while he thoroughly enjoyed his experience, his letters home were tinged with regret at absence from his home and native land, but were joyous at the prospect of a speedy return. The coal strike in England he feared would detain the sailing of the "Titanic" on which he had booked passage, but under date of March 31, 1912, he wrote that the White Star officials had assured him that the great steamer would assuredly sail on her maiden ocean voyage, April 10, and added, "How I wish it was to-day I was to sail instead of April 10!"

Next came the tidings of the greatest sea disaster of modern times, and although his family and partner put forth every effort no tidings were obtained of his fate until the finding of his body by the cable steamer "Mackey-Bennett," near the scene of the disaster, a life-belt sustaining him. He was brought to Halifax with the two hundred and fifty other heroes found by the steamer, thence to Boston and final resting place in Worcester.

Mr. Porter's business strength was in his ability as a salesman, his absolute integrity and faculty for inspiring confidence. He was one of the most popular men connected with the shoe trade and was equally esteemed socially. He was a member of the Worcester Board of Trade and the Worcester Traveling Men's Association, both organizations having his warmest support. He belonged to the Commonwealth Club, the Lakeside Boat Club, the Worcester Automobile Club, and was a lover of out-of-door sports and recreations. Although connected with these various clubs, Mr. Porter spent very little of his time outside of his home, being devoted to his family, their comfort and pleasure being his chief thought. Friendly, genial and generous, he had a host of friends who sincerely mourned his untimely end, and warmly cherish his memory.

Mr. Porter married (first) Louise Phillips, daughter of Oscar Phillips, of the Heywood Boot & Shoe Company. Mrs. Porter died in 1905. Eighteen months later, Mr. Porter married (second) Mrs. Mabel N. Sanford, widow of Charles B. Sanford, who survives him, a resident of Worcester. By his first marriage Mr. Porter had two children: Helen I. and F. Stanley Porter. By her first marriage Mrs. Porter has a son, Lyndon Sanford, and a daughter, Nellie R. Sanford.

# Albert Wood, M.D.

FROM 1865 until his death in 1912, Dr. Wood was an eminent physician and surgeon of Worcester, Massachusetts, and intimately connected with the great philanthropic institutions and hospitals of the city. He was professionally a giant, his four years of service as surgeon in the army and his wide experience as a practitioner bringing him into close touch with every ailment to which humanity is subject. He came from early Colonial English family, his pioneer ancestor, William Wood, born in 1852, coming to Matlock, Massachusetts, in 1638 with his wife, son Michael and daughter Ruth. His will dated September 15, 1670, stating his age to be about eighty-eight years, was proved June 30, 1672.

Michael Wood, son of William Wood, had a house and lot in Concord, and was interested in the Concord Iron Works. Later he settled on a farm, where he died May 13, 1674. His wife Mary bore him eight children, one of whom was a son, Abraham.

Abraham Wood, son of Michael and Mary Wood, born at Concord, died at Sudbury, Massachusetts, September 12, 1746. He held the offices of town clerk and selectman in Concord, and there spent most of his life. After the removal of his son Abraham (2) to Sudbury, he moved with his wife Sarah to that town and spent his last years in the home of his son. Mrs. Sarah Wood died February 24, 1748.

Abraham (2) Wood, son of Abraham (1) and Sarah Wood, was born in Concord, April 16, 1684, died in Sudbury, Massachusetts, July 11, 1742. His wife Hannah died November 7, 1746.

Captain Samuel Wood, son of Abraham (2) and Hannah Wood, was born in Sudbury, March 17, 1710, died in Westboro, Massachusetts, March 18, 1760. He settled in 1750 in Westboro in that part afterward Northboro, and there with his sons engaged in the manufacturing of shell jewelry. Later they became clothiers and fullers, and for half a century the firm was widely known. All of Captain Samuel Wood's sons except one, and all of his sons-in-law, served in the Revolutionary army. His second wife, Keziah Moore, daughter of John Moore, whom he married November 29, 1739, was the mother of all his children.

Captain Abraham (3) Wood, son of Captain Samuel Wood and his second wife, Keziah (Moore) Wood, was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, July 30, 1752, died August 6, 1804. He was a clerk of the company of minutemen of which his brother Samuel was captain and marched with the company to Cambridge, but later returned home and operated the fulling mill. For many years he was captain of the local military company and a man of

considerable local importance. He was a good musician, chorister of the church and publisher of a small collection of church music. His composition, "Funeral Elegy," on the death of General Washington, was republished at the death of President William Henry Harrison in 1840. He married, April 1, 1773, Lydia Johnson, who the night before the march of the minutemen to Cambridge sat up all night melting her pewter plate into bullets with the aid of a soapstone mold yet preserved in the family. She died April 3, 1843, in her eighty-ninth year.

Samuel (2) Wood, son of Captain Abraham (3) and Lydia (Johnson) Wood, was born in Northboro, Massachusetts, February 22, 1799, died 1879, aged eighty years. He married, April 16, 1826, Elizabeth Bowman, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Valentine) Bowman; she died in Northboro, May 18, 1868.

Dr. Albert Wood, third child of Samuel (2) and Elizabeth (Bowman) Wood, was born in Northboro, Massachusetts, February 19, 1833, died at Worcester, Massachusetts, September 26, 1912. He was educated in the public schools, the classical school of West Newton, the State Normal School of Bridgewater, and Dartmouth College, a graduate of the latter institution, Bachelor of Science, class of 1856. From 1856 until 1859 he taught in the public schools of the county and at Cape Cod, entering Harvard Medical School and pursuing courses there until graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1862.

After a term of hospital service as interne, he enlisted and went to the front as surgeon, serving from July 7, 1862, until July 7, 1863, as assistant surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and from 1863 until November 30, 1864, as surgeon of the First Regiment, Massachusetts Cavalry. In November, 1864, he became active surgeon in the regular United States army, serving in the hospitals at City Point until honorably discharged, May 17, 1865. He saw hard service, was with his regiment in many hard battles and often operated under difficult as well as dangerous conditions. In 1865, after the war, Dr. Wood began practice in Worcester, and continued until within a few years of his death. He was city physician for five years and surgeon in the City Hospital for ten years. For more than twenty-five years he was a trustee of the City Hospital and continued in that office until his death. In this hospital he took a great interest and to him is due in large measure the development and great usefulness of that institution. From 1874 to 1910 Dr. Wood was treasurer of the Worcester State Hospital, and from 1877 to 1910 treasurer of the Worcester State Asylum, and was one of the most useful and efficient officers of these great institutions. In 1874 he was appointed superintendent of the Washburn Free Dispensary and served efficiently for a number of years in this office. For many years he was trustee of the Memorial Hospital, Worcester, taking deep interest in this institution, being vice-president and trustee until his death. For six years he was a director of the Worcester Free

Library. He was a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity one year. He became medical director of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, January 15, 1889, and served until his death. He was a director of the State Mutual from January 3, 1883, until his death. For more than forty years he was on the United States Pension Board of Examiners in this district through both Republican and Democratic administrations. He was a member of the Worcester Medical Society; the Worcester County Medical Society; the Massachusetts State Medical Society, of which he was for several years a councilor; the American Medical Association, and the American Association of Medical Directors of Life Insurance Companies. He was for many years surgeon of George H. Ward Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, and member of the Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In politics he was a Republican; in religion a Unitarian, was treasurer of the church for a number of years. He was a member of the Worcester Club until his death.

Dr. Wood married (first) July 7, 1868, Emma Allen, born September 13, 1833, at Pomfret, Connecticut, died at Worcester, February 26, 1892. He married (second) July 13, 1893, Jennie Isabel Cleveland, born September 11, 1861, daughter of Edwin Clarence and Anna Rebecca (Goddard) Cleveland, of Worcester. Mrs. Wood was educated in the public and high schools of Worcester and at the Roswell Parish School. She is a communicant of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, in which she has been an active worker, a member of various committees, and was a member of the board of visitors of the Old Ladies' Home for several years. She is a member of the Worcester Woman's Club. Children of Dr. Albert and Emma (Allen) Wood: Albert Bowman Wood, born June 28, 1869, died December 9, 1900; Emily Chandler Wood, who is also a member and a director of the Associated Charities and the employmen societies on the visiting committee.

# Theodore Cornelius Bates

THE spirit which inspired the useful life of Theodore Cornelius Bates and guided him through the varied responsibilities of his career through the hours "off duty" is found in what may be called his "motto," a verse from Sir Walter Scott, which beautiful sentiment, appropriately framed, hung above his desk in the library at his home:

When the hour o' trouble comes,
That comes to mind and body;
When the hour o' death comes,
That comes to high and low;
It is na what we hae dune for oursels,
But what we hae dune for others,
We'll think on maist pleasantly.
—Sir Walter Scott.

Into a life of sixty-nine years, Mr. Bates compressed what would have been the worthy achievement of a much longer term of life. Prior to his retirement from business he was proprietor and head of one of the largest businesses of its kind in the United States and had other important interests. He devoted years of his life to the improvement of health conditions and water supply in New England, was a power in politics, reared monuments to his skill as a construction engineer, created a model farm at the old homestead in North Brookfield, widely toured the Old World, patronized art and literature, lived an ideal home life, and in all things attained the "full stature of a man," an American of the best type, a son of Massachusetts, honored and beloved.

Mr. Bates traced his English descent from Sir Gerard Bate, of Yorkshire, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1248, the family a prominent one in church and State. Descendants of Sir Gerard Bate removed to Lydd, in Kent, and in the old church there in the center aisle is the tomb of Sir Thomas Bates, jurist of the town in 1485. Surrounding his are the tombs of others of the family surmounted by brass figures, among the finest in England, and on one tomb is carried the arms of the Bates family: Sable a fess between three dexter hands couped argent. Motto: *Manu et corde.*

The American ancestor was Clement Bates, of Lydd, Kent, England, born in 1595, son of James Bates, died in 1614; son of John Bates, died at Lydd, Kent, 1580; son of Andrew Bates, died at Lydd, 1533; son of John Bates, died 1522; son of Thomas Bates, of Lydd, parish of All Hallows, Kent, who died there in 1485. At the age of forty Clement Bates with his

wife and five children sailed, April 6, 1835, on the ship "Elizabeth," for New England. He settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, in September, 1635, at about the same time Rev. Peter Hobart's company arrived. He had a homestead of five acres on Town street, near River street, and the old house built thereon was lately standing, owned by descendants of Clement Bates. His wife Anna died in Hingham, October 1, 1669, aged seventy-four years; he died September 17, 1671, aged seventy-six. By will he left land to his sons, Joseph, Benjamin and Clement. Descendants of Clement Bates and his brothers served in Colonial wars and in the Revolution; the Boston Free Public Library and Reading Room, the first in America, was founded by a Bates with a gift of $50,000. A great room in the building is called "Bates Hall," and the name Bates is inlaid in bronze in the floor in the entrance hall. A Bates founded Bates College, and everywhere monuments attest the worthy lives of members of this ancient New England family.

Through his mother, Sarah (Fletcher) Bates, a line of descent is traced from Theodore C. Bates to Baron Fletcher, whose descendant, Robert Fletcher, of Yorkshire, England, came to New England in 1630, settled at Concord, Massachusetts, becoming wealthy and influential, and was one of the founders of Chelmsford, Massachusets. His will, dated February 4, 1672, states he was then "aged about four score." He died at Concord, April 3, 1677, aged eighty-five. A great-great-grandson of the founder, Robert Fletcher, was Major Daniel Fletcher, born October 18, 1718, a major in the English Colonial army, engaged in the French and Indian wars, also a member of the General Court representing the town of Acton. His son, Jonathan Fletcher, was a "minute man," fighting at Lexington in Captain David Wheeler's company, and later for bravery was successively promoted lieutenant and captain, serving until independence was gained. Captain Jonathan Fletcher married Lucretia Emerson, of the same family as the eminent Ralph Waldo Emerson. Elijah Bates, a lineal descendant of Clement Bates, married Sarah Fletcher, a lineal descendant of Robert Fletcher, and their seventh child was Theodore Cornelius Bates, to whose memory this review of an honored, upright life is dedicated.

Theodore Cornelius Bates was born at North Brookfield, Massachusetts, June 4, 1843, and died at Worcester, Massachusetts, March 11, 1912. His father, who was very partial to his ambitious son, encouraged him to persevere in the efforts to obtain an education and gave him such assistance as he could. After exhausting the advantages of the Brookfield public schools, he entered Pinkerton Academy at Derry, New Hampshire, there winning high scholarship honors. For three successive years he won the first prize for scholarship, deportment and attendance, this casting such a spirit of discouragement over the pupils that the faculty asked him not to compete for the prize again. While still a student he taught school and was so highly regarded as an educator that he was appointed principal of the North Brook-

field High School, and later held the same position in the West Brookfield High School.

But his ambition was for a business career, and he was a very young man when he established in business in Boston, there conducting a crockery store successfully for several years. He passed through various business experiences; finally, at the age of thirty-three, in 1876, he became proprietor of the Worcester Corset Company. In the upbuilding of that enterprise his genius for business organization and his executive ability were fully demonstrated, and under his management its expansion and growth were continuous. He was a very successful manufacturer, and when he retired from business the company was one of the largest manufacturers of corsets in the world. He was active in organizing the manufacturers of the same line of goods into a national association, was elected its first president, and until his retirement from business continued the executive head of the Corset Manufacturers' Association of the United States.

With his special business firmly established, he acceded to some of the requests which came to him asking his coöperation in other New England enterprises, becoming a director and president of several important corporations. He took a leading part in organizing the Worcester Electric Light Company, also in promoting the building of the North Brookfield railroad which linked that town with the Boston & Albany system. He was president of that branch for several years, and in 1880 became a director of the Boston & Albany railroad, representing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts which was a large shareholder in the company. He served the people well as their representative on the board and continued a director until through his recommendation the State sold its stock, investing the proceeds in a permanent State school fund. He was for years a trustee of the People's Savings Bank of Worcester, and interested financially in electric railways in different parts of the United States. He was president of the Terminal Bridge Company of Kansas City, Missouri, the last important industrial work he did being in connection with the erection of the great bridge which spans the Missouri at Kansas City. As president of the company he thoroughly and skillfully conducted the work of reclaiming the land along the river, driving thousands of spiles to prevent destruction of the banks. Government engineers highly commended his plan, and when later the floods came that part of the Missouri river bank, protected by Mr. Bates, was the only part of the levee which withstood the river's mad onrush. In that work he was associated with two of his closest friends, Gustavus Swift and Ogden Armour. In his later years Mr. Bates traveled extensively abroad, and was the first American to closely inspect and pass upon the value of the storage battery system of electric railways in use by the city of Budapest.

For five years Mr. Bates was a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, which controls all waterworks established by the towns and cities of the State. Under his direction and encouragement, North

Brookfield in 1890 installed a water system so perfect in detail and plan that it outranks all others in the State. He continued his interest in this branch of public health conservation, and for many years was a member of the New England Waterworks Association. He always retained his residence in North Brookfield, and was more than devoted to the interests of his home town. He was president of the board of water commissioners for the first seven years after the installation of the waterworks; founded the Free Public Library and Reading Room, and was president of its board of trustees for its first eighteen years. While serving as representative and State Senator, he donated his salary to the town for the purchase of books for the library and was ever its generous friend.

During the last five years of his life, being in such poor physical condition and finding it impossible to continue his active business life, but not yielding to disease or suffering, his thoughts turned to the ancestral home in North Brookfield and he lavished upon it almost affectionate care. There in the fall of 1910 he harvested from an acre of ground more corn than had ever been raised on an acre anywhere in the United States, and at the New England Corn Exposition was awarded a gold medal for his perfect display of corn products. That all might benefit by his methods he published at the request of many New England farmers a carefully prepared and illustrated pamphlet giving in detail his experience in producing his wonderful crop. He did not rest with making the ancestral acres highly productive, but spent time and money in beautifying his estates, which included not only the homestead acres but an adjoining park of chestnut and oak trees cut by roads connecting the Bates with the Duncan estate, a family heritage belonging to his wife. There was found on his desk after his death an article of value and interest he had written concerning his native town. He was an ardent Republican, and from the casting of his first vote took an active part in public affairs. From 1870 to 1880 he was chairman of the North Brookfield Republican town committee, was chairman for many years of the Twelfth District Republican Club, the Worcester County Republican Committee, the Worcester Congressional District Committee, and for ten years was chairman of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Republican State Central Committee. In 1879 he was elected from North Brookfield to the Massachusetts House of Assembly, was chairman of the committee on claims and a member of the famous "retrenchment committee," appointed during the administration of Governor Talbot. In 1883 he was elected State Senator, serving on committees on railroads, as chairman, and as a member of prisons and State house. His vote is recorded yea or nay on every measure which came to vote in either House or Senate during his legislative career. He will long be remembered for the determined fight he made for the reëlection of Senator Benjamin F. Hoar as United States Senator against General Benjamin F. Butler, then Governor of Massachusetts. The contest was long and bitter, and with a less determined organizer and leader than Mr.

Bates it is generally admitted Senator Hoar's valuable services would have been lost to the State. This was a most critical period in Mr. Hoar's career, but the tactful and strenuous leadership of Senator Bates, who was then chairman of the executive committee of the State Central Committee, as well as State Senator, carried him through to a second term and others followed. Mr. Bates not only threw his entire personal strength into the contest, but also paid all the expenses of the campaign. In 1884 he was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention, held in Chicago, which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency, and previously had been appointed by President Hayes as commissioner to a proposed World's Fair to be held in New York in 1883, General U. S. Grant having been appointed president.

It is not perhaps generally known that Mr. Bates was one of the three manufacturers to found the famous Home Market Club and was one of its first officers. The idea of the club first took form in his office in Worcester when George Draper, of Hopedale, and Timothy Merrick, of Holyoke, met with Mr. Bates to consider the organization of such a club. From that meeting came the powerful and influential club which has been such a bulwark of strength to the cause of Protection, a cause in which Mr. Bates believed with all his heart and did so much to support. Only a short time before his death, at the urgent request of prominent members of the club, he prepared a valuable article for the "Protectionist Magazine" and remained firm in the faith until the last.

Broad in his sympathies and interests, Mr. Bates was associated with many national societies, including the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Forestry Association, the American Antiquarian Society, and others. He was a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Hooker Association, and the Worcester Society of Antiquity. His ancestry opened the doors of many patriotic societies to him, and of these he held membership in the Massachusetts branch of the Society of Colonial Wars, New York Society of Patriots and Founders of America, Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution (which he served as manager) and the Massachusetts Society of the War of 1812. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order; a Master Mason, life member and a past master of Quinsigamond Lodge, a companion of Morning Star Chapter, a sir knight of Worcester Commandery, and corresponding secretary of the Grand Lodge, Massachusetts, Free and Accepted Masons. In Scottish Rite Masonry he attained the thirty-two degrees of Massachusetts Consistory. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist, and for many years was chairman of the First Congregational Society of North Brookfield.

So "what he had dune for others" he could "think on most pleasantly," but the foregoing only indicates the extent of his usefulness. He delighted in helping young men to an education, and there are twenty-seven young men

of New England whom he sent to college who otherwise could not have gone. To them he was the known benefactor, but there were hundreds to whom he extended encouraging words and sympathetic kindness, who perhaps did not realize how greatly they were indebted for the advice and helpful word which determined their future. He was of open genial disposition, kindly and generous, with a personal magnetism which attracted men and ever held them as friends. He was richly endowed with those qualities of mind and character which mark the manly man, but above them all possessed the spirit of courage and persistency which would not admit of failure. He was true to himself and true to every trust committed to him.

Mr. Bates married, December 24, 1868, Emma Frances Duncan, daughter of Charles Duncan, of North Brookfield, also of distinguished Colonial ancestry. Mrs. Bates is also of Revolutionary descent, and in 1906 was vice-president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, re-elected in 1908, and in 1913 was elected honorary vice-president general for life, there being only thirteen in the United States. Mr. Bates, a most devoted husband, was keenly interested in the executive work performed by Mrs. Bates and in her charitable and literary interests. Their only daughter, Tryphosa Duncan Bates, a young lady of decided musical and literary talent, was educated at Radcliffe College, which she entered very young. A most affectionate father, Mr. Bates took the deepest interest and pride in his daughter's career, gave her every advantage and his personal encouragement, especially in the development of her voice, which later was to bring her fame in both the United States and abroad, although he preferred she should sing but for charity, which wish she respected. He aided her in every way in the beginnings of her literary career, and was deeply gratified with the success of her published books and the splendid recognition she received from abroad, especially from royalty. Miss Bates married Francis Batcheller, of Boston, Massachusetts.

There came to Mrs. Bates after her honored husband's death many resolutions of respect and letters of sympathy. These came from personal friends, from the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of 1812, the Sons of the Revolution, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Free and Accepted Masons, and other Masonic bodies, from various banks of which he was a director, from the Worcester Board of Trade and from the governing body of the town of North Brookfield.

# Samuel Horton Colton

FOR many years in the nineteenth century, Mr. Colton was among the leading citizens of Worcester, filling a number of important public stations and working for the promotion of the general welfare. He was a scion of one of the old American families of English origin, and possessed in marked degree the qualities that led men to cross a wide ocean and settle in the wilderness for conscience' sake. With right impulses and a self-control born of correct training, he was ever found on the side of justice and right, and set to his contemporaries an example which those coming later might well follow.

The immigrant ancestor of this family was George Colton, who was born 1610-20 in England, and came from Suttan Coldfield, Warwickshire, to America. After a short time at Windsor, Connecticut, he located among the first settlers in that part of Springfield, Massachusetts, which is now Long Meadow, as early as 1644. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance in 1665, and was freeman in 1669. In 1671 and 1677 he was representative of Springfield in the General Court; he was on a committee to lay out lots and organize the town of Suffield, then supposed to be a part of Massachusetts, and in 1672 to lay out the bounds of the town. In 1722 fifty acres were laid out in Suffield to his assigns on account of his services. He married Deborah Gardner, or Goodner, of Hartford, who died September 5, 1689. Their descendants have always been numerous in Enfield and Long Meadow, and have borne no mean part in the development of American civilization.

Samuel Horton Colton was born November 24, 1802, in Long Meadow, a son of Reuben Colton and grandson of George Colton, both of whom were natives of the same town. Reuben Colton reared a family of four sons and one daughter, and died in 1825 at Chicago, Illinois. Samuel H. Colton learned the printer's trade and followed it until 1825, when he settled at Worcester, and joined John Milton Earle in the publication of the Worcester "Spy." They probably did most of the composition and printing themselves in that early day, and by close application to business was successful. Owing to failing health Mr. Colton retired from the firm of S. H. Colton & Company, publishers of the "Spy" and found restoration in outdoor occupation. For some time he conducted a nursery business, having grounds at the corner of Austin and Main streets, Worcester, where are now business blocks. He also cultivated ground in South Worcester, and after a time engaged in the insurance business in the city. He was universally esteemed and respected, and was often called to the service of his fellows in positions

of responsibility. He died in Chicago in 1871, while on a business trip to the west.

He married (first) October 6, 1830, Anna K. Earle, born October 12, 1806, died March 28, 1842, daughter of Timothy and Ruth (Keese) Earle, of Leicester, Massachusetts. Their only child, Samuel, died in early infancy. Mr. Colton married (second) Ann King, a native of New York, daughter of John A. and Mary B. King. John A. King was a London banker, came to New York in 1791, and became treasurer of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, continuing until his death. He married, in 1801, Mary B. Bowne, born 1777, in Flushing, Long Island, daughter of James and Caroline (Rodman) Bowne. She was the mother of three sons and seven daughters. All the daughters married and lived in New York, where the last survivor died in 1898, at the age of eighty-three years. The only son to grow to maturity was John Bowne King, long a prominent physician at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Colton were the parents of a number of children, four of whom grew to maturity, namely: 1. John Bowne, was long active in managing the Bay State Shoe Company, from which he retired in 1895. 2. Mary, unmarried, resides in Worcester. 3. Reuben, resides in Boston. 4. Samuel H., educated at the Friends' School at Providence, and was long engaged in business at Worcester; for fourteen years he was treasurer of the Wright & Colton Wire Company, now known as the Wright Wire Company, from which he retired in 1899; since then most of his time was devoted to outdoor experiments at his estate called Red Farm, in Millbury, Massachusetts; he attained success in rearing a herd of Angora goats, and continually engaged in agricultural developments; he made plans to accompany Donald B. McMillan on his expedition to Greenland, as a hunter in the interest of the American Museum of Natural History, but circumstances forced him to abandon the trip; he died July 3, 1913, at Red Farm; he was a member of the Worcester Club and a member of All Saints' (Protestant Episcopal) Church; he married Elizabeth Slater Howe, of Worcester, daughter of the late James H. Howe; children, all of whom survive him: Katharine, married Lorin Coes; Samuel H.; James Howe; John Bowne; Sydney; Rodman; Susanna B.; Eleanor K.

# John M. Bemis

DR. J. MERRICK BEMIS, son of Samuel Flagg and Betsey (Barrett) Bemis, was born May 4, 1820, at Sturbridge, Massachusetts, and died October 3, 1904. He practiced his profession for fifty-six years, and was one of the most eminent physicians that ever resided in Worcester. Almost to the day of his death he retained his faculties and health. It was often said of him, during the last score of years that he practiced, that he was one of the most active aged men of Worcester, carrying on a business that would tax the energies of a man of fifty. Through his entire period of practice, Dr. Bemis confined his study and attention to his specialty, nervous and mental diseases, and he was for many years recognized as one of the leading alienists of the country. The wide range of knowledge and experience in cases of insanity, coming under his observation and care during his long connection with large institutions for the insane, gave him an advantage over most of the specialists in this line of study. He was called often as an expert in consultation and by the courts. His record of twenty-five years of continuous service in the State Insane Asylum, at Worcester, was in itself a remarkable record, and evidence of his ability and powers of endurance.

His parents moved from Sturbridge to Charlton when he was quite young. He was brought up on a farm, getting what educational advantages the district schools of his day afforded. He sought a higher education and worked his way through Dudley Academy. He walked each way every week from his home to the academy, a distance of twelve miles, teaching school in winter to pay his way in the academy. He went to Amherst Academy for two years with the expectation of going to Amherst College. A long and severe illness caused him to abandon his plans for a college education, and for several years he taught school in Brookfield, Massachusetts. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine, and entered the office of Dr. Winslow Lewis as a student, but continued to pay his way by teaching school in the winters. He attended medical lectures at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Medical College, where he received the first half of his medical education, and later went to Castleton Medical College, of Vermont, where in 1848 he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. On November 14, 1848, he came to Worcester to take the place, temporarily, of one of the physicians in the lunatic asylum, and soon afterward received an appointment as assistant physician to Dr. George Chandler, the superintendent. When, eight years later, in 1855, Superintendent Chandler resigned, the attention of the trustees was at once turned to Dr. Bemis as the most capable man for the position, and he was elected to the office. Being given a leave of absence for the pur-

pose of travel and study in Europe, he made an extended tour, lasting eight months. He returned to Worcester in the summer of 1857 and took charge. Immediately he began to put into operation the reforms and new methods he had learned. For seventeen years he filled the position of superintendent to the satisfaction of the State authorities, and developed the institution until it stood among the foremost American hospitals for the insane. Radical changes in the methods of treating insanity were made during his administration. One of the innovations due to Dr. Bemis was the employment of competent female physicians in lunatic asylums. It is difficult to understand now how these institutions got along without women physicians. The custom has now become general. One of his last and most important duties in the State institution was the establishment of the hospital at Bloomingdale, the land for which was bought during the last years of his superintendency of the Summer street institution. He submitted plans for the buildings, and again visited Europe in 1868 to inspect hospitals for the insane and study the treatment for the insane and the treatment of lunatics. The Massachusetts institution was kept in the front rank of progress. The example set by this Commonwealth has been exceedingly useful and beneficent, because it has been followed in other States, and by private institutions generally in this country.

Dr. Bemis resigned his position in 1872 to establish a private hospital for the care and treatment of patients afflicted with the various forms of mental and nervous diseases. He located the hospital on Salisbury street, Worcester. The main building is the mansion built in 1857 by the Rev. Nathaniel Bent for a young ladies' seminary. This property, which includes ten acres of land, is very favorably located for its purpose. The hospital is known as Herbert Hall. The large, handsome mansion is cheerful, airy and well furnished; there are spacious verandas surrounding the buildings; the view from the hall is one of the most picturesque in a country abounding in fine scenery; there are attractive walks under the stately old shade trees in the spacious grounds, and altogether it is an ideal place for an invalid and convalescent. It has been successfully conducted ever since its foundation, first by Dr. Merrick Bemis, then by him and his son, Dr. John M. Bemis, and from the founder's death by his son alone until his death. No mention of Dr. Bemis' professional career would be complete without referring to his prominence as a specialist in psychiatry. He was frequently consulted both by medical brethren and by the courts in difficult cases of insanity or alleged insanity. He wrote many monographs upon hospital work among the insane and on the general subject of insanity.

He was a man of large heart and generous impulses and gave freely to charities. Few have equaled him in proportion to his means in the number of gifts judiciously distributed among a variety of worthy objects. His patriotic service during the Civil War deserves special mention. When, in 1861, the president's proclamation calling for a force of 75,000 men to take the field immediately was made, Dr. Bemis earnestly desired to enter the serv-

ice. He was unable to pass the physical examination, however, but he gave freely of his means to support the Union cause. He organized and equipped a company and sent it to the front. He took an active interest in their welfare while they were in the field, and contributed freely to the support of the families of the boys in that company while the war continued. It was due largely to his efforts that the public subscription to purchase the organ for Mechanics' Hall was successful. In 1864 the organ, which cost nine thousand dollars, was dedicated, and it has proved to be one of the finest instruments of its kind. It has been one of the factors in making the Musical Festivals there so successful, from a musical point of view.

Dr. Bemis collected one of the most valuable and interesting private libraries in the State. Much of the library is, of course, devoted to medical works, and some of the volumes are very old and rare. He found some time to devote to public affairs, and was a member of the Worcester Board of Alderman in 1861-62-63, serving at the same time on the School Board. This was a particularly important period during the early and darker years of the Civil War. He was a director of the Mechanics' National Bank; a member of the Worcester Horticultural Society, the Worcester Society of Antiquity, the Natural History Society, of which he was president until his death, the Massachusetts and Worcester District Medical societies, the American Medical Association, the New England Psychological Society and the American Medico-Psychological Association. He was connected with various Masonic bodies; was a member of the Church of the Unity, and a life member of the American Unitarian Association. For about fifteen years he was one of the State trustees of the Baldwinville Hospital Cottages for Children, in the management and development of which he had taken a leading part, and was president of the corporation at the time of his death. He was the first American physician to take a stand for the division of hospital buildings for the insane into separate cottages or pavilions.

Dr. Bemis married, January 1, 1856, Caroline A. Gilmore, whose father was for thirty years a successful practitioner at Brookfield, Massachusetts. In his office, in fact, Dr. Bemis received his first lessons in medicine, and was started on his professional career while a school teacher at Brookfield. They had one child, John Merrick.

Dr. John Merrick Bemis was born in the old Summer Street Insane Hospital, Worcester, of which his father was superintendent, February 14, 1860, and died September 22, 1915. The life work of Dr. Bemis was so completely merged and identified with that of his father at Herbert Hall Hospital that what has been said as to the attainments of the father as a physician and specialist applies equally well to the son. He was educated from the start as a specialist, and had unusual opportunities for practice and hospital study. After his course at the Worcester High School, he became a student at Phillips Andover Academy, but was obliged, owing to poor health, to leave the academy, and he studied at home for three years under

private tutors. He then entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, from which institution he received his diploma in 1893, that of Doctor of Medicine. Later he did special work at the Harvard Medical School, and upon completing his education, he returned to Worcester and became associated with his father in the management of the Herbert Hall Hospital, which his father founded in 1872, and upon the death of his father, in 1904, he assumed the duties of superintendent of the hospital, serving in that capacity until his death. He was ever a student, studying from time to time at Harvard and Clark universities, and frequently he wrote papers for various learned societies. His specialty, of course, was mental diseases. Herbert Hall is the only private hospital in the State devoted to insane patients exclusively, except the McLean Hospital, which is in a class by itself. Herbert Hall is chartered by the State and under the State supervision. It ranks high among the institutions of its kind. Dr. Bemis devoted his time almost exclusively to the hospital. He was trustee of the Baldwinville Hospital Cottages for Children, on the education committee of the Highland Military Academy of Worcester, a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Worchester Medical Society, the American Psychological Society and the New England Psychological Socety. In religion he was an Episcopalian.

Dr. Bemis married, June 25, 1887, Fannie Bishop Brown, of Andover, Massachusetts. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Bemis: Annie Merrick, born October 1, 1888, married William Wood; Caroline Gilmore, born May 25, 1891, married William Seach, naval officer in the United States navy.

# Hiram Bartlett Lawrence

AMONG the educators of Massachusetts who have left a name indelibly stamped upon the community should be placed first Hiram Bartlett Lawrence, late of Holyoke, Massachusetts, who served the public schools of that city for the greater part of his useful life of seventy years, the last thirty-eight of which were as principal of Appleton street school, this period covering the years from 1872 until his death in 1910. He was then dean of the Holyoke corps of educators and in but few instances has his term of active teaching service been exceeded in the entire State. Thoroughly consecrated to his work, he was more to his pupils than a teacher, he was their friend, their guide and their inspiration. The good influence he exerted over them in the school continued after they passed from under his teachings and his memory is warmly cherished by men and women now in the sere and yellow leaf, who recall his deep interest in their welfare and his many acts of kindness. Thousands of boys and girls passed through the Appleton street school during those thirty-eight years and in each he felt a personal interest, and his ambition was that the Appleton street school should be to them a true *alma mater* in shaping the course of their lives. Many of those scholars were men and women of Holyoke when Mr. Lawrence ended his earthly career, and it was in response to a strong public sentiment created by them that the board of education renamed the Appleton street school and honored the man who had so long been its head by calling it the Lawrence School, thus officially designating it by the name the public had long before given it. And truly in the Lawrence School his influence permeated every department and inspired every teacher and every pupil to their best endeavor.

The years spent in Holyoke schools did not cover Mr. Lawrence's entire career as an educator, for both in Maine, his native State, and in New Hampshire he had been principal of high school and academy. He educated himself for the profession of law and was regularly admitted to the Maine bar, but being compelled to teach in order to finance his college education, he developed a deep love for that profession and after a short period of law practice he followed the leadings of his heart and gave himself to the cause of education.

On the paternal side Mr. Lawrence traced his ancestry to Robert Lawrence, who, about 1664, left England, going to Holland, coming thence to Massachusetts and settling at Sandwich, Barnstable county. In this branch he traced his descent to Sir Robert Lawrence, who attended his sovereign, Richard Cœur de Lion, to the Holy Land and as a Crusader won high honors. He particularly distinguished himself at the siege of Acre

W. B. Lawrence

and was knighted Sir Robert of Ashton Hall. Fifteen generations of the family flourished in England ere the transplanting to America where the name is an equally honored one. On his mother's side Mr. Lawrence traced to Robert Bartlett, who came to America on the ship "Ann" in July, 1623, settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he was prominent in early Colonial affairs and founded one of the strong New England families.

Hiram Bartlett Lawrence, son of Oliver A. and Lemira (Bartlett) Lawrence, was born in Wayne, Kennebec county, Maine, March 8, 1840, and died at his home in Holyoke, Massachusetts, December 20, 1910. His boyhood was passed on the home farm, the winter months being devoted to school work, the summer months to farm labor. After exhausting the advantages offered by the Wayne schools he attended Towle Academy at Winthrop, then taught for two winter terms in Kennebec county schools. He spent one year as a student at Maine State Seminary at Lewiston, entering Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, in 1862. He spent four years at that institution, paying his own way with money earned during vacation periods. He won high honors at college and was class orator of the graduating class of 1866. He had decided upon the profession of law and registered as a law student in a lawyer's office at Gardiner, Maine, pursuing his law studies in connection with his duties as principal of the Gardiner High School. On August 11, 1866, he was admitted to the Maine bar and he formed a partnership and began his legal practice. Shortly afterward his partner died, and after due consideration and no suitable partner being available, he decided to abandon the law and dedicate his life to the profession of teaching, in which he had already proved a success and to which he felt strongly drawn. His first position after arriving at that decision was as principal of the Gardiner High School, of Gardiner, Maine. After completing his work there he next went to Penacook Academy, New Hampshire, where he remained until 1872, when he was elected principal of the Appleton street school, Holyoke, Massachusetts, and in that position the remaining thirty-eight years of his life were passed. Appleton street school was organized in 1864 and had three principals prior to Mr. Lawrence, he taking charge in 1872. His term of service exceeded that of any teacher ever connected with the Holyoke schools, and in recognition of his long and valuable service, his usefulness and his devotion, the school is now officially known as the Lawrence School, a fitting tribute to his long and faithful service. But his monument is in the hearts of all who personally came within the circle of his influence, and their "name is legion," including the youth of two generations, there being scarcely a family of standing in Holyoke in which one or more members do not lovingly recall their school years at the Appleton street school under his instruction, training and example.

A lover of nature himself, he introduced the nature study, Appleton street school being the first school to form classes for indoor and outdoor nature study. The decoration and beautifying of school rooms and grounds

was also due to his initiative, in fact, his progressive mind led in all modern forms of educating the young. He kept ever abreast of his times and in no particular did he lag behind. Himself a man of education and culture, he craved the same advantages for the youth of Holyoke, and by earnest, efficient work he brought boards of education, parents and pupils to a higher plane of thought and accomplished much of the desire of his heart. He was well known in educational circles beyond his own city and often employed his talents as a writer and platform speaker. He was made a Mason in 1868, belonged to Ionic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Psi Upsilon fraternity, Western Massachusetts Grammar Masters' Club, "The Club," of Holyoke, a literary organization; and the Second Congregational Church. In politics he was a Republican. He was very popular in these organizations, in fact, his genial manner, unfailing courtesy and intellectual gifts were an "open sesame" to any circle.

Mr. Lawrence married, December 29, 1875, Mary J. Day, daughter of Horace R. and Mary J. (Wiggins) Day. She is a graduate of Holyoke High School, and prior to her marriage taught in the William Whiting and Appleton street schools of Holyoke. She survives her husband and continues her residence in Holyoke. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence were the parents of three children: Ray, died in infancy; Genevieve, died at two and one-half years of age; Vera, wife of Raymond E. Snow, who is connected with the office of the chief engineer of the water department of the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, son of W. H. Snow, a former manager of the Holyoke Gas and Electric Company, now filling a similar position at New Bedford, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond E. Snow have two children: Raymond Lawrence and Norma.

# William Skinner

IT is an honor to stand as did William Skinner in the very front rank of textile manufacturers of this great nation, but a greater honor to be, as he was, a man who by an honorable upright life left the impress of his character upon the young men of his city, and to rank for all time as one of those men of generous nature and charitable impulse, to whom Holyoke owes the development of her philanthropic and public institutions.

He placed "Skinner's Satin" upon the market, and there is no name better known in the dry goods trade, its reputation resting on quality of goods and honorable dealing on the part of the maker. That reputation did not come in a day nor upon the delivering of one bill of goods, but by long years of honest manufacture ond honorable dealing. Until 1874 his plant was located in the center of a prosperous community which grew up around it known as Skinnerville. Then came the great flood of 1874, when Mill river swept all evidences of manufacturing from her banks, leaving nothing belonging to Mr. Skinner but his residence, and that injured. The rebuilding of a plant was an easy matter, as the only thing to do was to plan new and enlarged buildings, select a location, and build. But with the handsome residence slightly injured, the problem was more difficult. It was finally settled, however, by taking the house down as carefully as possible, transporting it to Holyoke grounds occupying an entire city block. Thus was the old mansion with its memories retained and with its beautiful surroundings, the home of Mr. Skinner until his death. It was in accord with the home-loving instinct of his nature that Mr. Skinner did this thing, and when beautiful "Wistariahurst" was ready for occupancy, it was not a new, cold, unfamiliar home that he entered, but the home he knew and loved, a valued gem in a new setting.

William Skinner, son of John Skinner, was born in London, England, November 14, 1824, died at his home, "Wistariahurst," Holyoke, Massachusetts, February 28, 1902. His father was engaged in the silk business in London, and after completing a full course in the public schools William Skinner was given a practical training in silk manufacture by his father. At the age of nineteen he came to the United States, a skilled worker in silk, determined that his technical knowledge and skill should bring him greater returns than was possible in England. His first position was with the Valentine Dye Works in Northampton, Massachusetts. Two years later he associated himself with Joseph Warner, and under the firm name of Warner & Skinner began the manufacture of sewing silks in Northampton. In

1849 the excellent water power at Haydenville, part of the town of Williamsburg, attracted him, and a few miles from Northampton a small mill was built on the banks of Mill river. There he manufactured sewing silks. In 1853 he purchased a plant and water power at what became known as Skinnerville, and in 1854 added silk twists to his former line of sewing silks. In 1857 he built a three-story mill, 80x30, known as the Unquomonk Silk Mills. There he continued in splendid usefulness and prosperity until 1874, Skinnerville becoming a thrifty, prosperous community, and the Unquomonk Silk Mills one of the leading manufacturing enterprises of Western Massachusetts. Nearby he had erected a residence in keeping with the wealth and position of its owner, and nothing but promise of even better things was in prospect when suddenly, on May 16, 1874, a dam five miles above Skinnerville in an instant caused a raging devastating flood. The mill and houses were swept away, and all that remained of the thrifty village was the house of Mr. Skinner, which stood on higher ground, but even that did not escape injury.

With the mill swept away, Mr. Skinner decided to rebuild in a locality offering better power facilities, and after mature deliberation selected Holyoke and there completed his first mill in October, 1874, six months after the flood disaster. He there began the manufacture of cotton back satins, and silk and mohair braids, for which the Skinner mills became famous. Prosperity for the plant and for the city in which it was located followed, and from the single mill came enlargement and addition until a very large plant resulted, and a business the largest of its kind in the United States. In 1883 his sons, William and Joseph A., were admitted, the firm name then becoming William Skinner & Sons. At that time five hundred hands were employed at the plant, but this was greatly increased later, as additions were made until in 1917 over two thousand five hundred hands were employed. In 1889 the business was incorporated as William Skinner Manufacturing Company, capital $100,000, with William Skinner, president and treasurer, and Joseph A. Skinner, secretary; and as its capable head William Skinner continued until his death in 1902. The great mills of the company were veritable hives of industry where the vast quantities of raw material received were converted into finished goods, a constant stream of satin dress goods and linings, taffeta silk, and mohair braids, sewing silks, and twists, pouring out through the shipping room to every nook and corner of the world where their use was possible. "Skinner's Satin" ruled the market, and in the great cities, of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, offices for sale and distribution were maintained. Mr. Skinner was a director of the Silk Association of America, director of the Silk Manufacturers' Association, and president of the Holyoke Manufacturers' Association. He was a good business man, relying not on diplomacy, but upon right and just dealing for his victories.

With his own future assured, Mr. Skinner lost no opportunity to ex-

tend the helping hand to a "worn and weary" brother or to generously remember Holyoke's institutions for bettering the conditions of the unfortunate. He was the largest contributor to the City Hospital and for many years was president of its board of management. The House of Providence Hospital was also largely benefited through the generous nature of this greathearted man. He gave without reservation a complete site for a Young Men's Christian Association building, and liberally toward the erection of the building thereon. Grace Church, an outgrowth of the Second Congregational Church of Holyoke, was erected largely through his generosity, and just prior to his death he subscribed ten thousand dollars toward the new Holyoke Public Library Fund. Besides, Mt. Holyoke, Vassar and Smith colleges all were recipients of his generous benefactions;and to the Dwight L. Moody School at Northfield, Massachusetts, he gave a finely equipped gymnasium.

He was a patron of art and music, and all societies of a refining nature appealed to his nature. He loved Holyoke and her institutions, and no son could have been more devoted and helpful. He profited through Holyoke's exceptionally good manufacturing facilities, and Holyoke received in return not only the substantial gifts noted, but, in addition Holyoke has received the loyal interest of his able sons and helpful daughters who carry on the business, maintain beautiful "Wistariahurst," and continue the philanthropic work the father began.

Mr. Skinner married (first) Nancy Warner, of Northampton, Massachusetts, a descendant of one of the first settlers of the town. She left two daughters—Eleanor, who married Frederick H. Warner, of Boston; and Nina, who married Charles E. Clark, of Philadelphia, deceased. Mr. Skinner married (second) Sarah Elizabeth Allen, died March 6, 1908, daughter of Captain Joseph Allen, of Northampton, who died July 12, 1876. William and Sarah E. (Allen) Skinner were the parents of two sons and three daughters:

1. William Skinner, born in Northampton, Massachusetts, June 12, 1857; prepared at Williston Seminary and attended Yale University. He succeeded his father as head of the great corporation that bears his name. He is vice-president of the Pacific Bank of New York City, and a director in the following institutions: The Broadway Trust Company of New York; the Irving National Bank of New York; the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company; the Hartford & Connecticut Western Railroad Company; the Poughkeepsie Bridge Railroad Company; the United States Conditioning and Testing Company; the Worcester Investment and Security Company; the Worcester Street Railways Company; the First National Bank of Boston; the Maine Central Railroad Company; the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company; the American Surety Company; the Equitable Life Assurance Company; the Boston Railroad Holding Company; and the Central New England Railroad Company. He is a member of the board of managers of the Silk Association of

America; and of the following clubs: The Metropolitan, Union League, New York Yacht, and Automobile. In religion he is a Congregationalist.

2. Elizabeth Allen Skinner, married Rev. William H. Hubbard, D. D., of Auburn, New York.

3. Joseph A. Skinner, president of the Hadley Falls National Bank.

4. Belle Skinner, mistress of "Wistariahurst," her loved and long time home.

5. Katharine, who married Robert S. Kilborne, of New York City.

# William S. Loomis

OF ancient English family and tracing in America to Joseph Loomis, who came in 1639, William S. Loomis, of honored memory, came into this world richly endowed with those qualities of heart, soul and body which make for the strong intellectual and physical man. Holyoke, Massachusetts, was the scene of his life's activity, and there, where best known, he was best loved and appreciated. A review of his life work is most interesting, and to the young man seeking an inspiration will be found most helpful, as the story of a man who met every responsibility as it presented itself with a brave heart, difficulties but nerving him to greater effort.

The Loomis coat-of-arms is as follows:

*Arms*—Argent, between two pallets gules three fleur-de-lis azure; a chief of the last.
*Crest*—On a chapeau a pelican vulning its breast, proper.
*Motto—Ne cede malis* (Yield not to misfortunes).

William S. Loomis, son of Elijah W. Loomis, of Monson and Holyoke, Massachusetts, was born at Monson, October 7, 1840, and died at his summer home, Southwest Harbor, Maine, July 10, 1914. During an early period of his boyhood his parents moved to Holyoke and there he obtained his education, finishing with graduation from the high school. His earliest business experiences were as bookkeeper for Deacon Edwin Chase, who was then conducting an extensive lumber business, and with E. J. Pomeroy, a grocer. He had just attained man's estate when the alarms of war awoke the nation, and with all the ardor of youth and newly acquired responsibilities as a citizen he embraced the Union cause. He enlisted in 1861 in the Forty-sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, going to the front as sergeant of his company, serving the full period for which he had enlisted, nine months, returning with a second lieutenant's commission won by gallantry in action and devotion to a soldier's duty. He saw actual warfare with his regiment at Newbern and Goldsboro, bore well his part, receiving at the end of his term an honorable discharge. He again enlisted not long after his first term expired, going to the front a second time as paymaster's clerk, serving under Colonel W. B. C. Pearsons, remaining with the army until the final surrender at Appomattox.

After the war closed and until 1872 the young veteran was variously engaged, becoming interested also in journalism, his connection with the Holyoke "Transcript" beginning in 1872, when he became joint owner of that journal with E. L. Kirtland. The "Transcript" was then a weekly newspaper

and under the partners' management vastly increased its reputation and circulation. About 1875 Mr. Loomis purchased his partners' interest and until 1882 edited and published the paper alone. He gave it a more distinct and wider sphere of influence, changed it to a semi-weekly, and so impressed his individuality upon the times by his wholesome and forceful editorial writings that the "Transcript" became the leading newspaper of Holyoke. In 1882 he took the first step toward carrying out a long cherished ambition; admitted William G. Dwight as a partner and in October, 1882, the first issue of "The Daily Transcript" appeared. As a daily the "Transcript" greatly widened its influence and usefulness, the partners continuing its successful publication until 1887, when Mr. Loomis retired, Mr. Dwight becoming sole owner of the paper, which under his editorship still continues its useful career. Those fifteen years spent in journalism were years of great development and mental expansion for Mr. Loomis, his editorial position requiring that he hold broad and enlightened views, that he might clearly and sanely guide those who look to the "Transcript" as their source of enlightenment. He did not make the "Transcript" a personal organ, but discussed in its columns public questions, local, State and national, from a patriotic standpoint, and advanced only well considered opinions. He was an exceedingly forceful editorial writer, presenting his views in a clear and interesting manner. With his withdrawal from the "Transcript," his official connection with journalism ceased.

After leaving the "Transcript" in 1887, Mr. Loomis entered upon his career as a traction magnate, although that distinction was not of his own seeking originally. In pursuit of business plans he had purchased a tract of farm land adjacent to Holyoke, which it was his intention to improve and eventually add to the city's area. This land was located at Elmwood in a fine farming section, but not available for suburban residences unless rapid transit between Elmwood and Holyoke could be secured. Mr. Loomis, after acquiring the property, approached the Holyoke Street Railway Company with the proposition that they extend their tracks to Elmwood, a proposition which was promptly and decisively negatived.

As the success of his undertaking depended upon the establishing of a transit system, Mr. Loomis obtained through purchase of stock in the company and through the coöperation of friends, a controlling interest in the company. The road was then operated by horse power and was limited in its extent in comparison with the extensive electric system as it now exists. Immediately upon securing control of the company, Mr. Loomis began the extension to Elmwood and at the same time laid out his tract of land as a residence section. The road was completed, and with the running of the cars regularly residences began to be erected and the development of Elmwood was fairly inaugurated. When electricity made its appearance as a propelling power in street transportation, Mr. Loomis was one of the pioneers in its adoption and soon the city lines and the Elmwood extension were operating under electric power. With rapid transit assured the Elmwood section

rapidly increased in popularity and has continued one of the choice residential locations of the city of Holyoke, a result wholly attributable to the energy and enterprise of William S. Loomis and the men who were influenced by his public spirit and initiative.

But the Elmwood extension was only one advantage of his connection with Holyoke's traction system. He built and operated the railway to Mount Tom, the result being to make that spot of such great natural beauty accessible to the thousands of vistors who annually seek that locality on health and pleasure bent, and to advance the permanent development of a large section. The city and suburban lines of the company were kept fully modernized as invention followed invention, Mr. Loomis continuing president and general manager until January, 1912, when he resigned and was succeeded by Louis D. Pellisser. He was also a director of the Northampton Street Railway Company, president of the Essleek Paper Company of Turner's Falls and vice-president of the Holyoke Savings Bank.

The development of the "Transcript" from an obscure weekly to a daily, the development of a horse railway to a great electric traction system, would constitute an enduring claim to be gratefully remembered as one of the greatest of Holyoke's benefactors, but Mr. Loomis has other claims to such remembrance. His was the principal aid given in establishing a library in the city in May, 1870, and later he inaugurated the movement for a new and appropriate library building, his tireless energy, determination and generosity resulting in the securing of the present fine building. He ever maintained official connection with the library, serving as auditor, member of the executive committee and chairman of the board of trustees. He was mainly instrumental in the purchase and beautifying of Forestdale Cemetery, and for many years was president of the association in charge of its development. The Home for Aged People was an institution very near his heart and to its interests he was always devoted. As vice-president of the Holyoke Savings Bank, he was a tower of strength to that institution and to his influence many men can trace their first use of the bank for the accumulation of savings.

In the fraternal and social organizations of his city, Mr. Loomis took a deep interest. He held all degrees of York Rite Masonry, belonging to Blue Lodge, Capitular, Cryptic and Templar bodies, also holding all degrees of the Scottish Rite, in the Lodge of Perfection, Chapter of Rose Croix, Council of Princes of Jerusalem, and Consistory of Princes of the Royal Secret, the thirty-third being the only degree of American Free Masonry he did not possess. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, an order composed originally of officers of the Union army, serving in the Civil War. He took great pride in his membership in that order and was the only man in Holyoke to wear the Loyal Legion emblem. He was past commander of Kilpatrick Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and ever took a warm interest in the old veterans and their official organi-

zation. His clubs were the Pequot, Golf and Canoe, all of Holyoke; the Color Club, composed of veteran soldiers, and the Franklin Harvest Club.

Mr. Loomis married (first) Augusta R. Weston, who died February 4, 1908. Their only child, a daughter, born 1870, died 1877. Mr. Loomis married (second) March 7, 1911, Harriet Clark, born at West Springfield, Massachusetts, daughter of John F. Clark, a paper manufacturer of Dalton, Massachusetts, the town of his birth and death. Mr. Clark married Anna Lansing, of the prominent Lansing family of Albany county, New York, born in Troy, New York, died in Holyoke, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were the parents of three children: Herbert S. Clark, of Holyoke, and Mrs. Harriet Loomis, widow of William S. Loomis; the third deceased.

Seventy-four years was the span of life allotted William S. Loomis, and during their continuance there were no wasted opportunities. Usefulness marked its every phase and everywhere in Holyoke are monuments to his memory. He loved his home city and he loved his native land. He traveled widely within her borders and was familiar with her scenic wonders. He loved her history and her traditions, fought as a young man to maintain them and in maturer years used his talents and his strength to add to their glory. His life is an inspiration, its lesson, the old, old lesson of intelligent industry backed by worthy ambition and upright character.

# James Ramage

SCOTLAND has furnished to the United States many of her valued citizens, men who have crossed the Atlantic to ally their interests with those of the "land of the free." Adapting themselves to entirely new surroundings, customs and manners, they have achieved success and won a place for themselves among the representative men of the communities in which their lots have been cast. Such is true of the late James Ramage, who was for many years prominently identified with the interests of Holyoke, Massachusetts.

(I) John Ramage, the first member of the line herein followed of whom we have mention, was born in the year 1731, and was a witness of the execution of Wilson, the smuggler, in Edinburgh, Scotland, which is mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "The Heart of Midlothian." He married and of the children born to him was William, of whom further.

(II) William Ramage, son of John Ramage, was born in Scotland, in the year 1751, and his death occurred at Valleyfield, Scotland, in the year 1832, he having survived his wife, Helen (Bertran) Ramage, twelve years, she passing away at Valleyfield in the year 1820.

(III) William (2) Ramage, son of William (1) and Helen (Bertran) Ramage, was born in Scotland, March 10, 1778, and died at Lowmill, Penicuick parish, Scotland, January 23, 1864. He married, December 26, 1800, Helen Hill, born November 10, 1778, died at Lowmill, October 4, 1856, the ceremony being performed by Mr. McEwan, of Howgate. Children: 1. James, of whom further. 2. Janet, born January 26, 1803. 3. Helen, born October 18, 1806. 4. John, born February 9, 1809, died January 7, 1811. 5. Margaret, born December 28, 1810, married Andrew Warden. 6. A son, born and died same day, in July, 1812. 7. Robert, born July 13, 1814. 8. William, born October 11, 1816. 9. A son, born and died same day, June 23, 1820.

(IV) James Ramage, eldest son of William (2) and Helen (Hill) Ramage, was born in Penicuick, Scotland, December 4, 1801. In 1816, after completing his education in the schools of his district, he was apprenticed to a Mr. McGowan, to learn the trade of paper-making, his father having also served his apprenticeship at the same trade under the same master. He followed this trade all his life, and died at an advanced age in his native town. He married, in 1825, Christine Hunter, who bore him ten children: Margaret, Helen, Katherine, John, Adam, William, James, Robert, Joseph, and a child who died in infancy.

(V) James (2) Ramage, fourth son of James (1) and Christine (Hun-

ter) Ramage, was born in Penicuick, Scotland, July 15, 1836. He attended the schools of his district, and after completing his course of study served an apprenticeship at the trade of paper-making, becoming thoroughly expert in that line, and later was appointed superintendent of a mill in Yorkshire, England. He emigrated to this country in the year 1863, at the age of twenty-seven years. He went first to Buckland, Connecticut, where he remained a year, and in 1865 went to Paterson, New Jersey, with his brother, John Ramage, and assumed charge of the Ivanhoe Mills in that city. He continued his residence there until January 1, 1867, when he removed to Holyoke, Massachusetts, and later accepted the position of superintendent of the Franklin Paper Company of Holyoke, and in 1872, five years later, in company with Moses Newton, he established the Newton Paper Company, of which he was vice-president. In 1884 he was elected president of the Chemical Paper Company, of Holyoke, of which he was formerly the general manager, but resigned the office of president in 1887. He then went to Monroe Bridge and there erected the mills which bore his name, The Ramage Paper Company, which proved a successful undertaking and continued in operation until sold by Mrs. Ramage in 1914. In 1892 Mr. Ramage purchased the stock of the Franklin Paper Company of Holyoke, and operated all these plants up to the time of his death. He was also interested in other channels of activity, having been one of the incorporators of the Home National Bank in 1884, the People's Savings Bank in 1885, and was a member of the board of directors of the former named, and a member of the board of trustees of the latter named, and he was also a member of the State Legislature in 1891, in which body he rendered valuable service. He was a member of the Unitarian church; Mount Tom Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Holyoke Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Bay State Club, of which he was president, and the Pequot Club. He was a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Ramage married, November 23, 1864, Adelaide Emogene Risley, born in Manchester, Connecticut, January 4, 1846, daughter of Martin and Eliza May (Skinner) Risley, the former named born in Coventry, Connecticut, and the latter named born in East Windsor Hill, Connecticut. Mrs. Ramage is a direct descendant of Elder Brewster of the "Mayflower" and is eligible to the Society of Mayflower Descendants. Mr. Risley spent his early years in his native town, followed the occupation of farming, and later moved to Somers, Connecticut, where he died at the age of eighty-four years, the death of his wife occurring at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Risley were the parents of five children, namely: Mary J., deceased; Eliza M.; Winifred H.; Adelaide Emogene, aforementioned; Emeline G. Mrs. Ramage is a member of a family noted for longevity, her grandfather attaining the age of ninety-two years, and her grandmother ninety years. She herself has passed the allotted age of three score years and ten, but is as keeny alive to affairs of the day and as active, both mentally and physically, as the majority of people twenty years her junior. For many years it was the custom

of Mr. and Mrs. Ramage to annually take an extensive trip either in the United States, Mexico, South America or Europe, visiting the principal places of interest, and Mrs. Ramage is well posted on the history of all these various countries. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Ramage: 1. Charles W., born December 11, 1865; married Edith Bartlett. 2. James M., born February 13, 1869; president and treasurer of the Franklin Paper Company; married Marguerite Belle Dorr, daughter of Charles W. Dorr, who died April 13, 1915, and they are the parents of three children: Marjorie Dorr, born October 20, 1900, died April 10, 1905; Doris Marguerite, born May 20, 1905; May Risley, born April 17, 1909. 3. Adelaide C., born December 18, 1872; became the wife of Archibald Ramage. 4. Edith M., born November 2, 1878; became the wife of Lawson Ramage. 5. Robert A., born May 5, 1879; secretary and treasurer of the Franklin Paper Company. 6. Theodore R., born March 15, 1884; bookkeeper for the Franklin Paper Company; resides in Springfield. 7. Marian M., born September 14, 1885; became the wife of George Watson. 8. Grace Brewster, born June 4, 1887, married Edson R. Lyman.

Mr. Ramage died at his late home in Holyoke, December 9, 1902, and by his death there passed from that city one of the sturdy Scots whose rugged individuality, sterling integrity, inflexible honesty, as well as more than ordinary ability, won distinction and prominence. Starting from the bottom of the ladder, with the assistance and encouragement of his wife, who ever studied his interest, encouraged his efforts and was his constant companion for nearly forty years up to his death, he steadily climbed upward to a commanding place in the world of business and finance, drawing about him a circle of friends which was ever widening and who admired him for his determination. His influence, not only in the business but in the social world, constantly grew stronger until at the time of his death no man in Holyoke, if indeed in the State of Massachusetts, had more thoroughly demonstrated that by strict application of one's best energies it is possible to accomplish great things, than James Ramage. His one thought was to leave his family well provided for and he amassed a competence sufficient for this purpose. His loss, although most keenly felt by his widow and children, was a distinct one to the entire community in which he stood for so much. His career is indeed worthy of commendation and should serve as an example to young men who are ambitious and desire to succeed in the business world.

# Rev. William Henry Hubbard

WILLIAM HENRY HUBBARD, D. D., was born in Clark county, Kentucky, April 16, 1851, died in New York City, January 31, 1913. He was descended ninth in the direct line from George Hubbard and Mary (Bishop) Hubbard, who came over from England with an infant son John, settling first in Watertown, Massachusetts, 1633, shortly moving to Guilford, Connecticut. He was a member of the Assembly at the union of the Hartford and New Haven colonies in 1670.

John Hubbard married Mary Merriam, of Concord, Massachusetts (1630-1702), and the line of descent is traced through their son, Isaac Hubbard (1667-1750), and his wife, Ann Warner; their son, John Hubbard (1693-1778) and his wife, Hannah Cowles; their son, Elisha Hubbard (1721-68) and his wife, Lucy Stevens; their son, John Hubbard (1765-1804) and his wife, Ruth Dickinson; their son, Henry Hubbard, and his wife, Mercy Warner; their son, William Henry Hubbard, a graduate of Brown University, receiving the degrees Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws, and his wife, Ann Waite Hinds, a graduate of Andover Seminary, parents of three sons: William Henry, the subject of this sketch; Charles F. W. (D. D.); and Edward Waite Hubbard, who died in early manhood.

Dr. Hubbard was graduated from Louisville, Kentucky, High School, and entered Amherst College at the age of sixteen. The year previous, in 1866, he received his diploma from the Bryant and Stratton Mercantile College at Louisville, having carried on this extra course in connection with his high school work. Graduating from Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, in the class of 1871, at the age of twenty years, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, remaining one year, terminating with graduation class of 1874. He accepted the pastorate of the first church offered him at Rutland, Massachusetts, and performed earnest and efficient work for a little more than a year, when he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Merrimac, Massachusetts. Here he labored with great success for seven and a half years, and laid the foundation of the career which ended in distinction and honor.

From Merrimac he was called to the South Congregational Church at Concord, New Hampshire. His work at Concord prospered in a great measure. Meanwhile he engaged in social uplift measures and in the enforcement of the law. Soon the Second Congregational Church, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, extended him a call, and he became its pastor for one year, during which time one hundred and forty were added to the church membership. It was while at Holyoke that he married Miss Elizabeth Allen Skinner, who

W. H. Hubbard

became also his associate and helper in his future work. About this time the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn called Dr. Hubbard to become its pastor, and he assumed his duties in October, 1886. From this time until his death, January 31, 1913, his life was one of intense activity. During his pastorate eighteen hundred were added to the church membership; a debt of $8,000 was cleared; an endowment of $50,000 was raised; and the organ was enlarged. One of the dreams of his early pastorate was realized in the completion of a new chapter house that would give the enlarged Sunday school better accommodations.

Not only did Dr. Hubbard busy himself in the upbuilding of the church and in extending its usefulness, but he went out into the highways and byways in pursuance of the religious, civic and moral uplift of the community. He never spared himself; his only thought was of the great work there was for him to do, and the limited time in which to accomplish it. His heart and energy were devoted to every good cause, and he was active in city affairs. He served with ability and efficiency on the Board of Charities; and was closely identified with the Business Men's Association, and served it ably in various capacities. For five years he was editor and publisher of the "Assembly Herald of the Presbyterian Church," also for three years editor and publisher of the "Gospel Message." In this work, as all others, he evinced the strength and the same high ideals of Christian character. He was a member of the executive commission of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and on account of his executive ability was made executive secretary of this commission. The duties of the offices were so arduous and so exacting that in 1911 he resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, in order to devote his time more fully to the appointed service.

That his work was appreciated, was evidenced by the following expression from the joint executive committee of the Executive Commisson:

> The Committee wishes to place on record its appreciation of the faithful, efficient and painstaking labors of Rev. William H. Hubbard, D.D. He brought to the work of the Committee a great aptitude for dealing with matters financial; a clear, clean-cut conviction of the necessity of developing in the individual church systematic beneficence, a full knowledge of the whole subject from every point of view; a deep and abiding interest not only in the entire Church, but in particular in the smaller and weaker churches, and a burning passion for all the work of the Church so that the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, might be advanced at home and abroad: "A workman that needeth not to be ashamed." As one of the religious papers, "The Continent," stated, "The Church will not doubt wait long to see again his like for generous devotion, but the imprint of his intense crusade will always be found upon Presbyterians."

Dr. Hubbard married, November 9, 1886, Elizabeth Allen Skinner, daughter of William Skinner, the famed satin manufacturer and eminent citizen of Holyoke, Massachusetts, whose useful life is reviewed at length in this work. Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard were the parents of three sons: 1. William Henry (3), born May 16, 1888. 2. Allen Skinner Hubbard, now of New York City, born January 31, 1891; graduated from Yale in 1911, and Har-

vard Law School, 1914; married to Harriet Ellen Richardson, of Auburn, New York; has two sons: Allen Skinner Hubbard, Jr., and David Richardson Hubbard. 3. Edward Waite Hubbard, born June 29, 1893; graduate of Hill School, 1912, and Yale, 1916.

# Nathaniel Newcomb

THE name of Newcomb is said to be of Saxon origin, "Combe" signifying a low situation, a vale, between two hills. Newcomb is defined by Hallowell as "strangers newly arrived," but the family of this name, who trace back to Hugh Newcome, of Saltfleetby, County Lincoln, in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion (1189-92), are not *parvenues* in this or any other sense. The name is doubtless the same as Newcombe, though the locality from which it is derived is unknown. In early records in this country the name is found written Newcom, Newcome, Newcomb, Newcombe, Newcum, Newkum, Newkom, Newckum, Nucom, Neccome, Nucomb, Nuccombe, Nucum, etc., in some instances in two or more ways in the same document. Now it is usually spelled Newcomb. The records of baptisms, marriages, etc., at Saltfleetby, where the family has been seated seven hundred years, begin in 1558, and are written in Latin. In these records the name is written Newcomen.

(I) Francis Newcomb, the ancestor of a numerous family in America, came to New England in April, 1635, in the ship "Planter," probably from St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, a few miles north of London, England. He was thirty years old, and with him came his wife, Rachel, aged twenty; daughter, Rachel, aged two and a half; and son, John, aged nine months. They lived in Boston about three years, and then settled at Mount Wollaston, afterwards called Braintree, and in that part now Quincy, Massachusetts, where he died May 27, 1692. His gravestone in Braintree says, "aged one hundred years," the town records, "accounted one hundred years old"; his age was doubtless about eighty-seven years. He owned several tracts of land in Braintree. His wife, Rachel, was admitted to the First Church at Boston, December 28, 1635, and transferred to the Braintree church, March 5, 1684-85. Children: Rachel, born in England, 1633; John, 1634; Hannah, born in Boston; Mary, April 1, 1640, in Braintree; Sarah, June 30, 1643, in Braintree; Judith, January 16, 1645, in Braintree; Peter, mentioned below; Abigail, July 16, 1651; Leah, July 30, 1654; Elizabeth, August 26, 1658.

(II) Peter, second son of Francis and Rachel Newcomb, was born May 16, 1648, in Braintree, and died there May 20, 1725. He was a farmer in his native town, fence viewer in 1693, field driver in 1694, highway surveyor in 1698-99, 1702-03 and 1706; tythingman in 1710-11, and was admitted to the Braintree church, March 4, 1723. He married (first) in Braintree, June 26, 1672, Susannah, daughter of Richard and Sarah Cutting, of Watertown, Massachusetts. She was dismissed from the Watertown church to the Braintree church, June 11, 1674. He married (second) Mary Humphrey, a

widow, who died in 1738, leaving a will. She was appointed administratrix under his will, and afterward his son Peter. Children, born in Braintree: Susannah, June 22, 1674; Rachel, baptized October 31, 1675; Peter, born May 5, 1678, died young; Rachel, baptized August 15, 1680; Sarah, March 4, 1683; Jonathan, mentioned below; Peter, July 29, 1689; Richard, May 14, 1694; Richard, born March 17, 1704.

(III) Jonathan, second son of Peter Newcomb, was born March 1, 1686, in Braintree, was a yeoman, owning several tracts of land in that town. He removed in March, 1728, to Norton, Massachusetts, where he bought land January 22, 1727, and more in 1728 and 1742. In 1721 he was a field driver in Braintree; constable in 1724; fence viewer in 1728. He was a soldier in the French War, and died in the service in the expedition against Louisburg, Canada, before November, 1745. His wife, Deborah, died in November, 1780, aged ninety-five years. Children: Jonathan, born May 13, 1711; Deborah, May 16, 1713; Joseph, mentioned below; William, July 21, 1721; Judith, February 23, 1724; Samuel, September 1, 1726; Sarah, never married.

(IV) Joseph, second son of Jonathan and Deborah Newcomb, was born July 2, 1716, in Braintree, but removed to Norton with his parents when twelve years old. He served in the old French War, first, in 1749, in Z. Leonard's company, Raynham, and in 1757 in S. Witherell's company of Norton. His will disposed of about six hundred and fifty acres of land, and his personal estate inventoried at £1,286 6s 8d. He married (intentions published), October 3, 1745, Judith Pratt, daughter of Josiah Pratt and Tabitha Smith, the latter the daughter of Nicholas Smith. Children: Joseph, born June 28, 1746; Sarah, October 14, 1748; Samuel, December 1, 1752; Anna, April 15, 1756; Asa, December 15, 1759; Annas, March 25, 1762; Josiah, mentioned below.

(V) Josiah, youngest child of Joseph and Judith (Pratt) Newcomb, born April 14, 1764, was a farmer during his lifetime in Norton. He was a soldier in the Continental army in the Revolution, enlisting July 27, 1780, in Captain John Allen's company of Colonel Carpenter's regiment. He married (first) (intentions published October 17, 1782), Rebecca Godfrey, of Easton, born there September 27, 1765, died September 25, 1831, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Tisdale) Godfrey (see Tisdale VI). He married (second) in 1834, Charlotte Forrest. Children, all by first marriage: Becca, born February 29, 1784; Josiah, December 22, 1785; Nathaniel, April 12, 1797; Anna, March 17, 1799.

(VI) Nathaniel, second son of Josiah and Rebecca (Godfrey) Newcomb, was born April 12, 1797, in Norton, and died there November 11, 1876. In the public schools of his native town he laid the foundation to which subsequent study and observation added in making a well-informed man of affairs. At the age of seventeen years he engaged with his brother-in-law, Simeon Presbrey, in a cotton mill in Stoughton, where he mastered the details of cotton manufacture and the rudiments of business. His industry

was unusual and he early developed a conservative and prudent character. He early established himself in business in his native town, in the manufacture of cotton thread, which was interrupted by the burning of his mill December 31, 1831. He then purchased the right of manufacture of wadding, under the patent of James Beaumont, and until his retirement in 1861, continued in the production of wadding and batting, with unvarying success. Mr. Newcomb was the foe of waste and of idleness, and himself set the example of continued effort, which resulted in the accumulation of a very comfortable fortune. Because he was known as a man of caution, his advice was often sought by business men. The profits of his business were used in its development and growth. He often expressed a wish to bestow upon his native town, the scene of his successful career, some memento, and this wish was carried out by his surviving daughter in 1882, by the gift of the present town hall, as a memorial of her father. A man of strong and positive character, Mr. Newcomb entertained settled convictions, but never expressed an opinion without previous and mature reflection. Politically, he sustained the Democratic principles and policies, but shunned any sort of public preferment. His success was the natural development of his business force and courage, and he enjoyed the respect of esteem of those who came within the circle of his influence. Of genial and social nature, his friendships were spontaneous and continuous.

He married, April 7, 1823, Betsey, daughter of General Thomas and Esther (Newland) Lincoln, of Taunton, Massachusetts (see Lincoln V). She was born February 10, 1795, and died August 16, 1878. In 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, in the midst of a large gathering of friends, assembled from many and remote localities. They were the parents of two children: Betsey Thomas, the senior, born April 5, 1825, became the wife of William A. Hayward, of Milford, Massachusetts, and died in New York, June 2, 1884. They were the parents of one daughter, Harriot B. Hayward, who married Charles Minchew, of Taunton, and she is now a widow, residing in Norton, Massachusetts. The junior, Harriot Augusta, born January 3, 1833, resides in Norton.

(The Lincoln Line.)

Hingham, Massachusetts, is distinguished as the home of all the first settlers of the surname Lincoln. From these pioneers are descended all the colonial families of the name, including President Lincoln and more than one governor and man of note in all walks of life. The surname was variously spelled Linkhorn, Linkoln, Lincon, and was common in old Hingham, in England, for more than a century before immigrant ancestors made their home in Massachusetts. The origin or meaning of the name has been a theme of discussion. Some have maintained that it is a relic of the Anglo-Saxon-Norman Conquest period, when, near some waterfall (Anglo-Saxon "lin"), a colony (Roman "colonia") was founded, thus giving Lincolonia or finally Lincoln-

shire. Eight of the name were among the first settlers of Hingham, coming thither from Wymondham, County Norfolk, England. Three brothers, Daniel, Samuel and Thomas, came with their mother, Joan. There were no less than four named Thomas Lincoln, adults and heads of families, all doubtless related. They were distinguished on the records and in local speech by their trades. They were known as Thomas, the miller; Thomas, the cooper; Thomas, the husbandman, and Thomas, the weaver. There was also Stephen Lincoln who came with his wife and son, Stephen, from Wymond, England, in 1638. This name is spelled also Windham and Wymondham.

(I) Thomas Lincoln, the miller, was born 1603, in Norfolk county, England. He came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, was one of the proprietors the same year, drew a house lot of five acres at Hingham, July 3, 1636, on what is now South street, near Main, and later drew lots for planting. Before 1650, he had removed to Taunton, Massachusetts, and had built a grist mill there on Mill River at a point in the very heart of the present city, near the street leading from the railroad station to City Square. It is said that King Philip and his chiefs once met the colonists in conference in this mill. He served in Taunton on the jury in 1650; was highway surveyor there in 1650 and the largest land owner. He became one of the stockholders in the famous Taunton iron works, established October, 1652, as a stock company. Among other stockholders were Richard Williams, Richard Stacy and George Watson. These works were operated until 1883, and the dam and foundation still mark one of the most interesting sites in the history of American industry. Thomas Lincoln gave land in Hingham to his son, Thomas, who sold it October 11, 1662, specifying the history of the transactions. His will was dated August 23, 1683, when he stated his age as about eighty years. The will was proved March 5, 1684. He married (first) in England, and (second) December 10, 1665, Elizabeth (Harvey) Street, widow of Francis Street. Children: John, baptized February, 1639, married Edith Macomber; Samuel, mentioned below; Thomas, February, 1638, at Hingham; Mary, at Hingham, October 6, 1642, married William Hack and Richard Stevens; Sarah, December, 1645, married Joseph Wills, of Taunton, and settled in Scituate.

(II) Samuel, second son of Thomas Lincoln, the miller, was born at Hingham, England, or vicinity, and baptized in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1637. He settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, had a wife, Jane, and the following children: Samuel, Hannah, Tamson, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, Rachel, John, Thomas and Daniel.

(III) Samuel (2), eldest child of Samuel (1) and Catherine Lincoln, was born June 1, 1664, in Taunton, and resided in that town, reaching the age of seventy-five years. He married Experience, daughter of Jonathan and Experience Briggs, of Taunton, and had children: Ambrose, Samuel, Ebenezer, Experience, Elizabeth, Nathaniel and Benjamin.

(IV) Ambrose, son of Samuel (2) and Experience (Briggs) Lincoln,

resided in Taunton, Massachusetts, and married, January 7, 1744, Hannah Clapp, born March 4, 1719, in Dedham, daughter of Thomas (4) and Hannah (Felch) Clapp, of Walpole, Massachusetts (see Clapp V). Children: Hepsibah, married Solomon Witherell; Rachel; Ezekiel; Ambrose; Thomas, mentioned below; and, perhaps, Hannah and Mary.

(V) General Thomas Lincoln, third son of Ambrose and Hannah (Clapp) Lincoln, was born September 4, 1759, in Taunton, and died August 10, 1836, in Norton. He was much occupied in civil affairs and won his military title by service in the War of 1812, in which he was very active and efficient. Most of his life was spent on the farm in Taunton on which he was born, and he was long a justice of the peace. From 1812 to 1821, inclusive, he was a member of the board of selectmen, was representative to the General Court in 1815 and 1816 and often a delegate to State conventions. At the age of eighteen years he was a private soldier in Captain Snow's company of the Revolutionary army. In 1791 he was captain of a militia company, and was commissioned major of the State militia September 3, 1795. From 1805 to May 18, 1809, he was successively lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and on the latter date was commissioned brigadier-general of the Bristol county brigade. During the embargo in 1807 he was in command of the Third Regiment of the Bristol county brigade, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. Having passed through every grade from captain to commander of a brigade, he resigned in 1814, receiving his discharge May 19th of that year. A capable and efficient officer, he retired with honor, and in the enjoyment of the esteem and regard of officers and men. He married October 24, 1784, Esther Newland, born May 23, 1766, in Norton, daughter of Amos and Esther (Briggs) Newland, of that town (see Newland IV). Children: Thomas, born July 10, 1785, died at Sackets Harbor, September 16, 1813; Esther, April 9, 1787; Amos, May 3, 1789; Hepzibah, April 5, 1791; Rachel, February 20, 1793; Betsey, mentioned below; Charlotte, March 13, 1797; Timothy, March 7, 1799; Theodore Leonard, March 13, 1801; George Morey, September 8, 1803; Hannah Clapp, March 1, 1807; Mary, March 14, 1812.

(VI) Betsey, fourth daughter of Thomas and Esther (Newland) Lincoln, was born February 10, 1795, in Taunton, and became the wife of Nathaniel Newcomb, of that town (see Newcomb VI).

# Thomas Allen

THIS is an old family name that as Alleyne, Allyn, Allan and Allen existed in England as far back as the thirteenth century. The earliest known ancestor is Alanus De Buchenal, 1272-1307, who held the Lordship of Buchenal in Staffordshire. The Allen or Allyn families were very numerous in New England, even in the first years of the settlement of the colonies. They were of English blood for the most part. There were three Allen families in ancient Windsor, Connecticut, one of Scotch ancestry and two of English, both spellings Allen and Allyn being in use. Thomas, Samuel and Matthew Allyn, all brothers, came to this country at the same time. They were sons of Samuel Allyn, of Branton, Devonshire, and of Chelmsford, Essex county, England. Their parents seem to have come over also, but little is known of them. "Ould Mr. Allyn" died at Windsor, September 12, 1675. "Old Mrs. Allyn" died there, August 5, 1649. One or both of these records doubtless pertain to the parents of the Allyns. The descendants of Deacon Thomas and Matthew spelled the name Allyn, while those of Samuel herein traced used the form Allen.

(II) Samuel (2) Allen, son of Samuel (1) Allyn, was baptized in Chelmsford, County of Essex, England, in 1586. He came to America with the original Braintree Company in 1632, as did doubtless the other brothers, and perhaps the parents. Prior to 1644 Samuel Allen removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was buried April 28, 1648, aged sixty years. He lived for a time in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and after his removal to Windsor held many public positions of trust. His widow removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, where she married (second) William Hurlburt, and died November 13, 1687. Samuel (2) Allen left a small estate consisting of house and home lot in East Windsor, meadow and farm land, personal property, including a musket and sword, which would indicate military service. Children: Samuel, mentioned below; Nehemiah, married, 1664, Sarah Woodford, sister of Hannah, wife of his brother Samuel, and was the great-grandfather of General Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, through his son Samuel; John, married Mary Hannum; Rebecca; Mary; Obadiah.

(III) Samuel (3) Allen, eldest child of Samuel (2) Allen, was born 1634, probably in Braintree, and in 1657 settled at Northampton, Massachusetts, where he was assigned a home lot on King street, at the corner of Back lane, now Edwards street. This continued in the possession of his descendants to 1805. He was made a freeman in 1683, and died in Northampton, October 18, 1719. He married, November 29, 1659, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Blott) Woodford, of Northampton. Children: Hannah,

born February 12, 1661, married Nathan Alexander; Thankful, March 3, 1664, died unmarried; child, died March 22, 1665; Sarah, born July 28, 1668; son, February, 1671; Joseph, September 11, 1672, died in Northampton, December 27, 1703; Chloe, 1674; Samuel, mentioned below; Ebenezer, July 31, 1678; Thomas, February, 1681; Mindwell, February 11, 1683, married (first) Thomas Holton, of Northampton, (second) Daniel Chapin, and died October 21, 1758.

(IV) Deacon Samuel (4) Allen, son of Samuel (3) and Hannah (Woodford) Allen, was born July 6, 1675, in Northampton, resided next door to Jonathan Edwards, the noted divine, was long a deacon in the church, and died March 29, 1739. He married, February 20, 1699, Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Clark) Rust, born May 29, 1675, died September 8, 1746. Children: Jonathan, born 1700, died 1780 in Middletown; Sarah, December 5, 1701, married, January 2, 1727, Jonathan Miller; Samuel, died young; Samuel, August 4, 1706, settled in Marlboro, died 1755; Joseph, mentioned below; Hannah, December 1, 1714, married Elias Lymon, a Revolutionary soldier; Experience, married Daniel Clark, died before 1754.

(V) Joseph Allen, third son of Deacon Samuel (4) and Sarah (Rust) Allen, was born April 5, 1712, was a friend of Jonathan Edwards, and one of the nineteen who stood by him in the contest with his parishioners. He settled on King street in the homestead of his grandfather, and died there, December 30, 1779. This was long occupied by his widow, and became known as the Betty Allen House. It was several times enlarged and torn down about 1900. He married, November 22, 1733, Elizabeth Parsons, born March 25, 1716, daughter of Noah and Mindwell (Edwards) Parsons. She survived him more than twenty years, and died June 10, 1800. Children: Joseph, born October 12, 1735, settled in Pittsfield and was a soldier of the Revolution; Jonathan, December 15, 1737, a major in the Revolution; Sarah, baptized May 11, 1740; Elizabeth, September 7, 1741, died 1742; Thomas, mentioned below; unnamed, born 1745; Phineas, February 23, 1746, died July 30, 1765; Moses, September 14, 1748; Solomon, February 16, 1751, major in the Revolution; Elisha, November 12, 1752; Elijah, December 1, 1754; Elizabeth, March 6, 1757, married May 17, 1779, Thomas Craig; Eunice, November 5, 1758, married, October 23, 1777, Samuel Breck, a merchant of Northampton.

(VI) Rev. Thomas Allen, third son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Parsons) Allen, was born January 18, 1743, in Northampton, and became noted as "the fighting parson" of the Revolution. He received a legacy from his great-uncle, Thomas Allen, which enabled him to pursue a college course, and graduated from Harvard College in 1762. He studied theology with Rev. Dr. Hooker, of Northampton, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Pittsfield, April 18, 1764. He was the first clergyman stationed there, was pastor forty-six years, during which time three hundred and forty-one persons were admitted to the church. He was chaplain of the Revolutionary forces at Ticonderoga in 1776, and in Westchester county, New York,

in 1777. After a prayer at the battle of Bennington he fired the first shot in that memorable battle. Preceding the engagement he advanced in front of the American forces and exhorted the Tories, who were opposed to them, to lay down their arms, and was fired upon. Returning to the ranks he opened the battle and did valiant service, his brother, Joseph, loading the gun so that there would be no delay in his firing. He believed the cause of the Continentals to be just, and entered into the struggle for independence with all the ardor and energy which characterized the leaders in that conflict. He is described as a man of "middle height, slender and energetic, and elastic movements." He was simple and courteous, zealous, warm in his attachments, and frank in reproof. In 1774 he was chairman of the committee of correspondence of Pittsfield, and his example and inspiration were of great influence among his fellow citizens. He was opposed to aristocracy and monarchy, and thus readily joined in the cause of the patriots. A true Congregationalist, he was an earnest and powerful preacher, and enjoyed the love and esteem of the parish and town, and his memory is still venerated by the citizens of Berkshire. He died February 11, 1810, in Pittsfield. He married, February 18, 1768, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Jonathan and Elizabeth (Metcalf) Lee, of Salisbury, Connecticut, a descendant of Governor Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony, born September 4, 1747, died March 31, 1830. Children: 1. Thomas, born March 16, 1769; graduated at Harvard, 1789; was admitted to the bar, 1792; a prominent lawyer; representative in 1805, and died during his second term in that office, May 22, 1806. 2. Jonathan, born January 29, 1771, died in second year. 3. Jonathan, mentioned below. 4. Elizabeth, born February 8, 1775, married William P. White, a merchant of Boston, and died in 1798, in London, England. 5. George Washington, born April 22, 1777, died 1781. 6. Clarissa, born July 12, 1779, married, March 4, 1805, as his second wife, John Breck, and died December 6, 1831. 7. George Washington, born August 9, 1781, died November 5, 1820, in Georgia. 8. Captain Samuel, born January 2, 1784; participated in many battles, and died August 10, 1811, at Ogeechee, Georgia. 9. Rev. William Allen, D. D., born January 2, 1784; graduated from Harvard, 1802; was ordained to succeed his father as pastor of the church in Pittsfield, October 10, 1810; was dismissed at his own request, February 25, 1817; was a professor in Dartmouth College from 1820 to 1839; he was one of the compilers of the "American Biographical Dictionary"; removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1839, and engaged in literary work until his death, July 16, 1868. 10. Love, born July 8, 1786, married, in 1811, General Eleazer W. Ripley, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, brigadier-general of the United States army, 1814; representative in Congress, 1836, died 1839; she died September 11, 1820, at St. Louis, Missouri. 11. Solomon Metcalf, born February 18, 1789; graduated at Middlebury College, 1813, Andover Theological Seminary, 1814, was professor of ancient languages there, and died September 23, 1817, unmarried. 12. Dr. Elisha Lee, born December 8, 1792; was

associate surgeon of the United States army, and died September 5, 1817, at Pass Christian, Louisiana, unmarried.

(VII) Jonathan Allen, third son of Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (Lee) Allen, was born March 23, 1773, and died in May, 1845. He was educated in the public schools under the tutorship of his father, and engaged in mercantile business in 1795. He served in both houses of the State Legislature, was one of the founders of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, and one of its early presidents. He married (first) (published August 4, 1800) Elizabeth Marsh, born September 9, 1776, in Dalton, Massachusetts, daughter of Perez and Sarah (Williams) Marsh, died 1805. He married (second) November 26, 1807, Eunice Williams Larned, born August 9, 1791, died March 17, 1868, daughter of Darius and Eunice (Marsh) Larned. Children: 1. George Washington, born about 1801; was a colonel in the United States army, and died at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1848. 2. Charles James Fox, born about 1803, baptized September 23, 1826, died in 1861, while United States appraiser at the port of Boston. 3. Eliza, died two years old. 4. Frank Williams, died twenty-nine years old. 5. Thomas, mentioned below. 6. Francis Sedgwick, born July 15, 1815, died November 17, 1842, in Pittsfield. 7. Robert, died one year old. 8. Catherine, died six days old. 9. Mary Larned, born July 3, 1822, married Thomas S. O. Sullivan. 10. William, born August 24, 1824, was chief paymaster of volunteers in the United States army, in the Civil War, with the rank of colonel. 11. Elizabeth Love, born October 9, 1826, married, in 1851, Henry Gurdon Marquand, a wealthy merchant of New York City. 12. Maria Melville, born March 16, 1831, married, in 1863, Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston, judge of the Superior Court of the United States, author of law reports. 13. Robert, born February 8, 1834, unmarried.

(VIII) Thomas (2) Allen, fourth son of Jonathan Allen, and child of his second wife, Eunice (Williams) Allen, was born August 29, 1813, in Pittsfield, and died April 8, 1882, at the national capital. He graduated at Union College in 1832, and located in New York City, where, in 1833, he became editor of the "Family Magazine." He aided in the compilation of a digest of New York court decisions, and in 1837 established at Washington a periodical known as the "Madisonian." In 1842 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1858 founded the banking firm of Allen, Copp & Nesbit. He was the leader in the construction of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, which was sold in 1881 to Jay Gould for two million dollars. For four years Mr. Allen served as a member of the Missouri State Senate, and was representative in Congress in 1880. Mr. Allen remembered his native place in a gift of the Athenæum Building, the construction of which cost fifty thousand dollars. He was one of the original trustees of this institution under its charter of incorporation, March 24, 1871, and was elected president on the formal organization, May 13, 1872. On that day he joined with Mr. Plunkett in deeding to the institution the Agricultural Bank Building of Pittsfield. In December,

1873, Mr. Allen addressed a letter to his associates offering to erect a suitable building at his own personal cost, not exceeding $50,000, and make a free gift of it, if satisfactory assurance was given within a reasonable time that a sufficient sum would be raised to free the site from encumbrance and maintain the Athenæum in perpetuity. At the town meeting of 1874 a vote was passed to pay off the mortgage upon the Athenæum ground and to provide for the maintenance of a free library and the care of the building. Thereupon the trustees enlarged the grounds to a frontage of 144 feet and a depth of over 99 feet, and the Athenæum remains to-day a lasting monument to the generosity and public spirit of Mr. Allen. He married, July 12, 1842, Ann Clementine Russell, of St. Louis, who survived him, and died January 27, 1897, in Pittsfield. Children: 1. Elizabeth Larned, born August 12, 1843, married, about 1869, William Rhind Donaldson. 2. Frances Mary, died in first year. 3. William Russell, born January 19, 1849, resides in Pittsfield. 4. Thomas, born October 19, 1849, in St. Louis; graduated at the Royal Academy of Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1877, established a studio in Boston in 1880, and has produced many valuable paintings. 5. George Washington, born March 31, 1852; is vice-president and treasurer of the East St. Louis Locomotive & Machine Shops. 6. Bradford, born August 27, 1854, died thirty years old in St. Louis. 7. Annie Lee, born October 6, 1857, married, August 29, 1893, Louis Chauvenet. 8. Grace, born June 27, 1860, died in fourth year. 9. Alice Maud, born June 2, 1864, married (first) Charles Atwater, (second) Louis Lombard.

# Francis Bangs Knowles

THIS old English and New England name seems to have been represented by three early immigrants in America. One family was located in Rhode Island, one in Southeastern New Hampshire, and the other on Cape Cod. Descendants of all have proven themselves worthy representatives of an honored name.

(I) Richard Knowles was in Eastham, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, as early as 1653, according to Freeman, the historian. Previous to his moving there, he was at Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he married, August 15, 1639, Ruth Bower, and at least three of his children were born in Plymouth. Children: Mercy, married Ephriam Doane, February 5, 1668; John, mentioned below; Samuel, born September 17, 1651; born in Eastham: Mehitable, 1655; Barbara, September 28, 1656.

(II) John Knowles, son of Richard and Ruth (Bower) Knowles, was one of the nineteen men from Eastham who served in King Philip's War, during which he was killed, probably at Taunton, June 3, 1675; "and provision was especially made for Apphia, widow of John Knowles, of Eastham, lately slain in the service." He married, December 28, 1670, Apphia, daughter of Edward Bangs, who was an early settler and a prominent man. Apphia and her twin sister, Mercy, were married the same day, Mercy marrying Stephen Herrick; they were born October 15, 1651. Apphia Knowles married (second) Joseph Atwood, by whom she doubtless had children, as there is a Bangs Atwood in the next generation. Children of John and Apphia (Bangs) Knowles: Edward, born November 7, 1671; John, mentioned below; Deborah, March 2, 1675.

(III) Colonel John (2) Knowles, second son of John (1) and Apphia (Bangs) Knowles, was born July 10, 1673, and had wife Mary. He and his wife were buried in an old burial ground of Eastham near the shores of the town cove. The inscription on the stone of his wife is as follows: "Here Lyes Buried the Body of Mrs. Mary Knowles, wife of Colnl John Knowles. Died Nov. ye 7th, 1745, in the 73d Year of Her age." His gravestone is inscribed: "Here lies buried the body of Colnl John Knowles who departed this life Nov. 3d, 1757, in the 85th Year of His Age." He served as a member of the General Court, and doubtless was a member of the militia. Children: Joshua, mentioned below; John, born 1698; Seth, 1700; Paul, 1702; James, 1704; Jesse, 1707; Mary, 1709.

(IV) Joshua Knowles, eldest child of Colonel John (2) and Mary Knowles, born 1696, was evidently a farmer, as was his father, and also engaged in fishing, perhaps. The family seems to have lived near the center of

the town of Eastham. He died May 27, 1786. He was married, March 13, 1718, by Nathaniel Freeman, Esq., to Sarah Paine, born April 14, 1699, died July 12, 1772, daughter of John and Bennet Paine. The Paine family is one of the oldest familes in the township, and one of this line was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Children: Jesse, born April 13, 1723; Rebecca, May 23, 1726; Sarah, March 10, 1728; Joshua, April 27, 1730; Josiah, May 24, 1735; Simeon, mentioned below; Susannah, March 9, 1740.

(V) Simeon Knowles, fourth son of Joshua and Sarah (Paine) Knowles, was born August 11, 1737, and may have died in Eastham before the family moved to Hardwick. He served in the Revolution as a private in Captain Israel Higgins' company, Major Zenas Winslow's regiment. He married Eunice Mayo, intentions dated August 12, 1758, of "Simeon Knowles and Eunis Mayo, both of Eastham to proseed in marriage." She was descended from John Mayo, the first minister of Eastham, and died in Hardwick, Massachusetts, April 5, 1819, aged seventy-nine years. Children, probably all born in Eastham: Simeon mentioned below; Elisha, about 1769; Phebe, died unmarried, April 7, 1824; there were other children also.

(VI) Simeon (2) Knowles, eldest child of Simeon (1) and Eunice (Mayo) Knowles, born August 17, 1766, died August 22, 1823, seems to have been the leader of the family in moving to Hardwick, and his mother and relatives evidently accompanied him. He married (intentions published November 10, 1787, in Eastham) Priscilla Doane, who died February 5, 1839, aged seventy-five years. Children: Bangs, born March 9, 1789, in Eastham, died September 17, 1806; Simeon, mentioned below; Leonard; Edward; Harriet; perhaps other children.

(VII) Simeon (3) Knowles, second son of Simeon (2) and Priscilla (Doane) Knowles, was born June 22, 1791, in Eastham, and died in Warren, Massachusetts, April 9, 1860. He was the first of the family to marry outside of the old colony in Eastham in nearly two centuries, and lived about three miles northerly from the common in Hardwick. He married, March 14, 1814, Lucetia Newton, of Hardwick, born January 2, 1792, died in Warren, August 23, 1868, aged seventy-six years, daughter of Silas and Naomi (Washburn) Newton. Silas Newton was born February 11, 1766, and was a farmer in Hardwick; he was a son of Timothy Newton, born February 28, 1728, soldier in the French and Indian War, married Sarah Merrick, and died July 10, 1811; Timothy Newton was son of Josiah Newton, son of Moses Newton, of Marlborough, son of Richard Newton, of Sudbury. Children of Simeon and Lucetia (Newton) Knowles; Laura Loraine, born October 10, 1816, married, February 21, 1837, Rufus Washburn, Jr., of Johnstown, New York; Lucius James, July 2, 1819; Harriet Evaline, July 24, 1821, married, October 1, 1844, Loring Brown, of Fitchburg; Francis Bangs, mentioned below.

(VIII) Francis Bangs Knowles, the youngest child of Simeon (3) and Lucetia (Newton) Knowles, born November 29, 1823, received a common

school education in Hardwick, and then attended Leicester Academy. After this he taught school at Dana, Massachusetts, for one term, and later for a short time at Gloversville, New York, when he was nineteen years of age. He then became a traveling salesman for a large glove making concern, and soon became well acquainted with New England and built up a large trade for the company in that section of the United States. When he was twenty-two years of age, on April 1, 1845, he entered the glove making business for himself, later engaging in the clothing business, until 1863, when his brother, Lucius J., persuaded him to join him at Warren, Massachusetts. There Lucius J. had started loom works for the production of narrow fabrics, though he had been manufacturing steam pumps in Warren. In 1866 the firm of L. J. Knowles & Brother moved to Worcester, Massachusetts, establishing the works in Allen Court at first. The older brother continued to live in Warren. In 1890 the firm moved to the building now occupied by their successors, the Crompton & Knowles Company, having been situated between the years 1879 and 1890 at the so-called Junction shops. While the older brother interested himself in the improvement of the looms, Francis B. Knowles managed the business end of the firm, and the increase in size and prosperity of the establishment was very rapid under his management. The Knowles Loom Works at his death were the largest in the world, and covered some five acres of floor space. A short time before he died the business was placed in the hands of a corporation under the name, the Knowles Loom Works, and later, after his death, it was consolidated with the Crompton Company. Mr. Knowles had a wide reputation as a keen and active business man and as a philanthropist. He gave generously to religious and charitable causes, encouraged the building of Plymouth and Piedmont churches and gave generous aid towards their erection. He also helped in forming the Piedmont Church, of which he was an original member, a deacon, and superintendent of the Sunday school. He also gave the site for the Pilgrim Church, along with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Helen C. Knowles, as well as giving generously towards that enterprise. Knowles Hall of Rollins College at Winter Park, Florida, shows his interest in the advancement of educational institutions, and to this college he gave money for the endowment of scholarships. He was the third largest giver toward the building of the Young Men's Christion Association, and was a life member of the association. The last check drawn by him was five thousand dollars for the Young Women's Christian Association of Worcester. In politics Mr. Knowles was a Republican and was always a liberal supporter of campaign expenses, but his business took so much of his time that he was unable to serve in any public office. In religion he was a Congregationalist, and for years he conducted the Sunday school institutes through Worcester county. His home life was ideal. The house was a delight to those interested in art and literature. Mrs. L. J. Knowles, who has traveled extensively at home and abroad, has made a fine collection of paintings larger than that owned by some public galleries. Mr. Knowles

died May 15, 1890, in Washington, D. C., while on his way home from his winter home at Winter Park, Florida, where he had been trying to gain health. It is a coincidence that both he and his brother, Lucius J. Knowles, died at Washington from the same cause, neuralgia of the heart. The news of his death came from Postmaster-General John Wanamaker, a close personal friend. Impressive funeral ceremonies were held at Piedmont Church, Worcester, and he was buried in Rural Cemetery. Shortly after this, a memorial volume was issued, containing resolutions issued by various organizations including Piedmont Church and Pilgrim Church; the directors of the Knowles Loom Works; the Central National Bank; and the faculty of Rollins College, Florida; it also contains the funeral addresses of the Rev. Mr. D. O. Mears and Rev. Mr. George H. Gould.

Francis B. Knowles married (first) December 23, 1845, Ann Eliza Poole, of Gloversville, New York, who died February 24, 1865, soon after they moved to Warren. He married (second) April 23, 1867, Hester A. Greene, daughter of John Reynolds and Fanny (Wightman) Greene, of Worcester. Children of first marriage: 1. Eliza Eveline, born January 5, 1848, in Gloversville; married, September 2, 1873, C. Henry Hutchins, of Worcester, long identified with the Knowles Loom Works, now president of the corporation; their children are: Arthur Knowles and Helen Mabel; Mrs. Hutchins died February 13, 1898. 2. Frank Poole, born February 1, 1853, in Gloversville; married, October 2, 1879, Alice J., daughter of George Converse and Eleanor J. (Doane) Bigelow, of Worcester; children: George Francis; Alice Marion, married, October 15, 1914, Dr. James Carruthers Masson, of Rochester, Minnesota; and Lillian. Children of second marriage: 3. Mabel, married, June 15, 1893, Dr. Homer Gage, of Worcester; child, Homer Gage, Jr. 4. Frances W., married, April 23, 1900, George Eddy Warren, of Boston. 5. Lucius James, married, April 6, 1904, Laura, daughter of John R. McGinley, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; children: Lucius James, Jr., born in London, England; and Sally McGinley.

# Philip H. Borden

THE name of Borden came into England from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and appears on the roll of Battle Abbey as Bordoun. In the early records it appears variously as Bourdon, Burdon, Burden, Bourden, Berden, Birdin and Barden. There is now a village called Bourdonnay in Normandy, in the Department of Muerthe, twelve miles northeast of Luneville. Among the distinguished representatives of this name were Amomet Bourdon, a physician of Paris, who published a work on anatomy in 1678. Sebastian Bourdon, born in 1616, at Montpelier, France, was a noted painter, who was driven out of France by religious persecution, and found refuge in Sweden. There was one of the name who was a commander at the Battle of Hastings in 1066, and the name has been widely spread through England and Scotland. "The Great Roll of Battle Abbey," which contains the names of the principal commanders and companions in arms of William the Conqueror, who fought with him at Hastings 1066, bears the name of Blundel et Burdoun, and from him came the name Burdon, which early was disseminated in England and Scotland. It is found under various forms of spelling, this branch of the American Borden family using the form Borden. The founder in America, Richard Borden, was of the Kent family, which is definitely traced to Henry Borden of the Parish of Hedcorn, in the County of Kent, England, born about the years 1370-80, and was doubtless a descendant of the Bordens of Borden. In the eighth generation in direct line from Henry Borden and his descendants came Matthew Borden, born in Hedcorn, Kent, who was a church warden in 1598, died in the month of October, 1620. His wife, Joan, bore him sons and daughters, two of the former coming to America, Richard and John. John Borden, baptized February 22, 1606-07, came to New England in the "Elizabeth and Ann," 1635, with wife Joan, son Matthew, and daughter Elizabeth.

(I) Richard Borden, of the ninth recorded English generation, and the founder of this American line, was born in the Parish of Hedcorn, Kent, England, and there baptized February 22, 1595-96, died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, May 25, 1671, son of Matthew and Joan Borden. He married in Hedcorn church, September 28, 1625, Joan Fowle, and moved to the neighboring parish of Cranbrook, in 1628. In 1637-38 they came to America, settling at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he died in 1671, his wife on July 15, 1688. Richard Borden was a surveyor and acquired large tracts of land in Rhode Island and New Jersey. He was freeman of Portsmouth, March 16, 1641; member of a committee to treat with the Dutch, May 18, 1653; assistant, town of Portsmouth, 1653, 1654; commissioner, 1654-56-57; treasurer,

1654-55; freeman, 1655; and deputy from Portsmouth to the General Assembly, 1667, 1670. His nuncupative will was admitted to probate May 31, 1671, by the town council of Portsmouth. Children: 1. Richard, baptized July 9, 1626. 2. Thomas, born October 3, 1627; married Mary Harris. 3. Francis, baptized December 23, 1628, died in Monmouth county, New Jersey, January 19, 1705-06; he inherited from his father considerable tracts of land near Shrewsbury, where he settled about 1677; he married, 4th mo., 12th day, 1677, Jane Vickers; children: Richard, Francis, Joyce and Thomas. 4. Mary, married John Cooke. 5. Elizabeth. 6. Matthew, born May, 1638, died July 5, 1708; married Sarah Clayton. 7. John, mentioned below. 8. Joseph, July 3, 1643. 9. Sarah, married Jonathan Holmes. 10. Samuel, May, 1649, died in Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1716; married Elizabeth Crosse; children: Dinah, Francis, James, John, Joseph, Benjamin. 11. Benjamin, May, 1649, died 1718, in Burlington county, New Jersey. He settled in Middletown, New Jersey, in 1672, and there married Abigail, daughter of James Grover, surveyor and secretary of the Gravesend Land Company; children: Richard, James, Rebecca, Safety, Amey, Joseph (a citizen of Bordentown, New Jersey), Jonathan, David, Samuel. 12. Amey, married William Richardson.

(II) John, fourth son of Richard and Joan (Fowle) Borden, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, September, 1640, died there, June 4, 1716. He married, December 25, 1670, Mary Earl, born in Portsmouth, 1655, died there, in 1734. Children: Richard, mentioned below; John, born 1675, married Sarah Earl, of Portsmouth; Annie, May 30, 1678, married Benjamin Chase, of Tiverton, Rhode Island; Joseph, December 3, 1680, married Sarah Brownell, of Portsmouth; Thomas, December 13, 1682; Hope, March 3, 1684, married William Olney, Jr., of Tiverton; William, August 15, 1689, married Alice Hall, of Jamestown, Rhode Island; Benjamin, settled in Virginia; Mary.

(III) Richard (2), eldest child of John and Mary (Earl) Borden, born October 25, 1671, lived on the main road, about a mile from the east shore of Mount Hope Bay, and two and one-half miles south of the city hall in Fall River, his homestead comprisng about two hundred acres of land. At the time of his death, at the age of sixty years, he was the largest landholder in the town, and one of the wealthiest. He married, about 1692, Innocent Wardell, and they had children: Sarah, John, Thomas, Mary, Joseph, Samuel and Rebecca.

(IV) Thomas, second son of Richard (2) and Innocent (Wardell) Borden, born December 8, 1697, lived in Tiverton, Rhode Island, where he died in April, 1740. He owned that part of the south side of the Fall River stream which lay below the Great Falls, and adjoining land, down to the salt water, besides other landed estates and outside lands. He married, August 14, 1721, Mary, daughter of Christopher and Meribah Gifford, born October 6, 1695. Children: Richard, mentioned below; Christopher, born October 10. 1726; Deborah; Mary and Rebecca.

(V) Richard (3), eldest child of Thomas and Meribah (Gifford) Borden, was born in 1722, received an estate from his father, which had been the property of his grandfather. Though not a man of high abilities, he foresaw the development in prospect along the water powers of Fall River. During the Revolution a British force burned his sawmill and a large quantity of lumber owned by his sons who were operating the mill. Mr. Borden was carried away a prisoner, with others, and his dwelling house was burned. He died July 4, 1795. He married, March 12, 1747, Hope Cook. Children: Patience, born August 9, 1747; Thomas, 1750; Richard, mentioned below; Hope; Betsey and Mary.

(VI) Richard (4), second son of Richard (3) and Hope (Cook) Borden, was born in 1752, and operated, in association with his elder brother, Thomas, the saw mill owned by his father. He married Patty Bowen, and they had children: Abraham B., born July 8, 1798; Amy, February 11, 1802, who married (first) William Grinnell and (second) Jeremiah Wilcox; Hannah, December 5, 1803, married, November 24, 1824, William Cook, died September 28, 1891; Richard, December 22, 1805; Rowena, February 8, 1808, died March 14, 1835; Cook, mentioned below; Lodowick, March 14, 1812; Zephaniah, July 18, 1814; Andrew, December 28, 1816, died young.

(VII) Cook, third son of Richard (4) and Patty (Bowen) Borden, was born January 18, 1810, in that part of Tiverton which became Fall River, Massachusetts. He was but eighteen years of age when his father died, and early began to sustain himself. For some years he was employed by a lumber firm of Fall River, and upon deciding to engage in business on his own account, sold out his portion of the paternal estate. He engaged in the lumber trade and did a very extensive and profitable business. About 1832 he built a residence in Tiverton, which is now in the city of Fall River. Here he died September 20, 1880. He served as assessor of Tiverton, and represented the town in the Legislature. He married, January 1, 1832, Mary A. Bessey, born August 19, 1810, in Fall River, daughter of Silas and Avis (Borden) Bessey, died October 6, 1894. Children: Mary J., born May 10, 1833, died October 10, 1833; Mary J., September 1, 1834, married, May 1, 1853, Dr. James W. Hartley, and lives in Fall River; Theodore W., August 25, 1836, married, June 10, 1859, Mary L. Davol; Avis A., September 14, 1838, died September 19, 1839; Philip H., mentioned below; Jerome C., October 5, 1843, died May 1, 1844; Jerome C., September 30, 1845, married, June 28, 1870, Emma E. Tetlow, daughter of John and Mary Tetlow.

(VIII) Philip H., second son of Cook and Mary A. (Bessey) Borden, was born June 8, 1841, upon his father's Tiverton estate, and was educated in Fall River and Andover, Massachusetts, attending Philips' Academy in the latter place. His vacation time was employed in assisting his father in business, and in time he became a partner with his father and brothers, and after the death of the father succeeded to the control of the business, which was conducted by himself and brothers under the name of Cook Borden & Com-

pany, from which the other brothers withdrew, leaving Philip H. Borden to conduct the business alone. Ultimately he sold out the business to his junior brother, and spent some time in travel in his own and European countries. He subsequently engaged independently in the lumber trade, with yards on Rodman street, in Fall River, and thus continued until his retirement a short time before his death, which occurred February 2, 1902, in his sixty-first year. Mr. Borden was among the most public-spirited citizens of his city, and filled a large place in business affairs, as well as those of a social and political nature. For some time he was a director of the Fall River National Bank. He was a member of the First Congregational Church, and a supporter of every undertaking calculated to promote the moral interests of the community and the general welfare of the race. In 1875, 1878 and 1879 he was a member of the board of aldermen of Fall River, and in 1892 was the Republican nominee for mayor. In the election of that year his party was defeated, and he thus failed of election. He was a very active member of the great brotherhood of Free Masons, affiliating with King Philip Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Fall River Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery, Knights Templar; and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston. He inherited from his father the generous nature and broad sympathies which brought to him the esteem and high regard of his fellows. Many of his kind acts were wholly unknown to the general public. With an artistic temperament and a keen appreciation of the beauties of nature and art, a keen interest in historic topics, he was an honor and ornament to his city. He derived great pleasure from travel and intercourse with the world at large, and was a most delightful companion and conversationalist. He married (first) October 8, 1861, Ruth A. Dennis, of Fall River, who died within a few years. He married (second) June 12, 1883, Mrs. Bethena B. Brown, daughter of Nathaniel and Bethena (Brightman) Pearce, of Fall River.

# William Maynard

WILLIAM MAYNARD, son of Amory Maynard, was born at Marlborough, Massachusetts, May 6, 1833, and died at Worcester, Massachusetts, November 9, 1906.

His grandfather, Amory Maynard, was a pioneer manufacturer in Maynard, took an active part in building dwelling houses there, and was founder of the church. Some idea of his varied and constant activity may be given by the fact that in 1879 he took the first vacation he had had in fifty years, and he kept in business to a ripe old age. He was strong physically as well as intellectually, and he enjoyed his work and responsibilities. For twenty years he lived in a house opposite his mill, removing then to a house on the old Puffer place at the foot of Summer Hill, returning three years later to a large mansion erected opposite the mill. In 1862 he removed to Worcester street, Boston, but eight years later returned to the old home where he lived until 1873, when his mansion on the hill was occupied. One of his few recreations was music. He led the choir in the church and played the bass viol and cello with skill. His cello is now in the possession of the family of his son, William Maynard, of Worcester. Owing to his age and failing health he retired from business in 1885. His mental faculties gradually failed, though he retained his physical strength and vigor. His death was caused by a fall when ascending the stairs in his house. He previously suffered a stroke of paralysis. He died March 5, 1890. It has been well said of him that his influence was always on the side of religion, temperance and industry. He married, January 26, 1826, Mary Priest, who was born at Marlborough, July, 1805, died at Maynard, January 22, 1886, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe Priest. She was very active in charity and church work and a member for many years of the Evangelical church of Maynard.

William Maynard was twelve years old when his father went to Assabet. He had only a common school education. For forty years he was associated in business with his father and brother in Maynard and he was active in the management until 1884, when he retired on account of ill health. After spending four years in California, he returned east fully restored in health. From 1888 to the end of his life he made his home in Worcester. He had great skill mechanically and sterling business ability. He devoted his attention faithfully to business and contributed his full share to the success of the great industry that his father established. His later years in Worcester were devoted to his family and the care of his estate, and he lived quietly and peacefully, a kindly, conscientious, upright, honored citizen. He was a member of the Evangelical (Congregational) church of Maynard and later of

the Plymouth Congregational Church, Worcester. A memorial window was dedicated, May 22, 1916, to his memory in Plymouth Church. Before a large audience and an augmented choir of one hundred and thirty-five voices, Rev. Dr. Robert McDonald conducted the dedicatory service. The window is twenty feet high and eight feet in width and contains 5050 pieces of English antique stained glass. It required the labor of many workmen for months to make the window. It represents the Sermon on the Mount. It was designed by W. G. Ball and W. H. Burnham, artists, to be decorative rather than pictorial. The coloring is restful and serene and produces an atmosphere of mystery under normal conditions of light, though in strong morning sunlight the colors glow brilliantly with a luminous richness. The whole composition is reminiscent of the masters of the craft of centuries ago, when the windows of the great cathedrals were being ennobled by the glories of this difficult art.

Mr. Maynard's passionate love and practical knowledge of both vocal and instrumental music constrained him to take an active and generous interest in the maintenance of a high standard of excellence in church music. In a quiet way he contributed greatly to the support of religion and for the extension of the influence and usefulness of the church. He paid for several sittings in order that students from out of town might feel at home in Plymouth Church and come regularly there to worship. In politics he was a Republican.

He married Mary Adams, who was born May 4, 1831, in New York City, a daughter of James and Janet (Cherry) Adams. Her parents were natives of Paisley, Scotland. She had three brothers, Joseph Adams, John and William, and sisters, Janet Speirs, Elizabeth Burleigh, and Jane Adams, who died in 1914. Her sister, Janet (Adams) Speirs, born September 14, 1823, died aged eighty-four years; her children: Mary E., married Iver Johnson, of Fitchburg, and died there October 12, 1915; Mrs. Daniel A. Harrington, of Worcester; Mrs. Charles R. Moules, of Somerville; Mrs. Arthur D. Pratt, of Shrewsbury; Dr. Francis W. Speirs, a graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1888, Doctor of Medicine from Johns Hopkins, 1897, and died at Lansdown, Pennsylvania, at the age of thirty-seven years, eight months, twenty-three days, editor of the "Book Lovers Magazine" at the time of his death, left a son Harold. Mrs. Maynard is living at the old home, No. 87 Elm street, Worcester, at eighty-six years of age. Children: 1. Mary Susan, born at Maynard, October 15, 1853; married Warren S. Peters, and had four daughters. 2. Amory, born February 28, 1855; was agent of the Assabet Manufacturing Company; still living at Maynard; married (first) August 5, 1880, Ida Adams, who died in September, 1881; (second), July, 1886, Clara S. Mornenburg. 3. Jeanette Cherry, born April 25, 1860; married Veranus C. Van Etten (deceased); her only child died young; she resides with her mother in Worcester. 4. Lessie Louise, born June 23, 1868; married Paul B. Morgan, of Worcester. 5. Harlan James, born February

12, 1870; graduated at the head of his class at the Philadelphia Textile School, receiving the Theodore C. Search gold medal; had charge of the silk department of the John B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, and is now living at Newton Highlands; married Florence E. Smith; children: Harlan J., Jr., John and William. 6. George Elmer, born December 4, 1873, died October 21, 1901, at the home of his brother, Harlan J., at Oak Lane, Pennsylvania; graduate of the Textile School of Philadelphia and afterward with the John B. Stetson Company of that city. 7. Grace Ella, twin of George E., resides with her mother at No. 87 Elm street, Worcester.

# Ernest Isaac Morgan

THE late Ernest Isaac Morgan, who was a successful and prominent lawyer of Worcester, in which city he resided for more than a decade, attaining high rank among his professional brethren, was a native of West Windsor, Vermont, born October 30, 1870, son of Isaac and Adeline (Lamson) Morgan, both of whom died when he was very young.

Probably his orphaned condition gave his nature a more serious turn than it might otherwise have had, but many of the sterling principles which proved such a strong influence in his later life were due to the care and training which his sister, with whom he lived, gave him throughout his youth. Her unceasing efforts to instill in his young mind the high moral obligations which were his later ideals swayed him in his subsequent relationships more than any amount of disinterested care and training could have done. Later in his boyhood he lived with his guardian and others, all of whom tried to the best of their ability to assist in continuing the training which his sister had so ably started, but to none of these did he owe the same debt of gratitude as to her. This varied life and lack of home associations early started a spirit of independence and self-reliance which was of the greatest value in his profession.

In 1879, at the age of nine years, he entered the public school in Windsor at the suggestion of his guardian, the Hon. Gilbert A. Davis, and his studies were continued in the high school from which he graduated in 1886, the youngest pupil to have completed the courses prescribed in that institution. His vacations were quite as profitable to him as were his school days in that he was always busy with the many tasks and occupations which commonly fall to the lot of the country-bred lad. Later he became a student at the University of Vermont, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1891. During the year that he spent with his guardian in Windsor, he had ample time in which to decide upon a career, and almost immediately chose the practice of law. Entering the Boston University Law School, he again made a remarkable record for rapid completion of studies, finishing the three years' course in one year, and this is all the more remarkable when it is noted that he was awarded the highest honors, *magna cum laude,* and received the prize for the best thesis of the year. For a few months following his admission to the bar of Massachusetts, he was engaged in general office work in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and then located in Worcester, same State, where he has since continued in active practice. Shortly afterward he formed a partnership with a boyhood friend from Vermont, Ralph A. Stewart, under the firm name of Morgan & Stewart, having offices in Wor-

cester and Barre, Massachusetts. Some years later the Hon. George S. Taft became a member of the firm and the name was changed to Taft, Morgan & Stewart. The members of the firm were becoming very important in the community, Mr. Morgan having made a splendid record as assistant city solicitor, and Mr. Stewart having been made assistant district attorney under the Hon. Herbert Parker. They derived considerable publicity during their tenure of these offices, and gave the public an opportunity to realize what these men were capable of doing. In 1903 Mr. Morgan was forced to retire from the firm on account of failing health; this was not only a great blow to himself but also a serious loss to his partners, who deeply regretted the necessity for the dissolution of the business tie. It was necessary for him to go to Colorado, and during his stay for two years in that high western country his health greatly improved. In 1905 he returned to Worcester and again took up the practice of his profession. Not long after his return he was appointed assistant district attorney and retained the office until another short trip to Colorado was necessary, this consisting of but a few months' duration, and upon his return to Worcester he took up the practice of his profession with greater zeal than ever, but was soon forced to abandon his professional labors entirely.

Perhaps Mr. Morgan was enabled to rise to his high professional standing at the bar and also to battle with his failing health more effectively than would otherwise have been possible by having interests outside of those connected with his professional career. In addition to being greatly interested in history and biography, he was one of the most prominent nature enthusiasts in Eastern Massachusetts. His collections of butterflies and moths are, perhaps, the best to be found in New England and the collections which he gave to the University of Vermont, to Colorado College at Colorado Springs and to the Natural History Society of Worcester were each as complete units of butterflies and moths as could be developed in this section. Orchids, birds and minerals were also of great interest to him and the study which he made of these was, perhaps, only secondary to that of his butterflies.

Mr. Morgan married, October 11, 1893, Florinda McIndoe, of Windsor, Vermont, and they were the parents of one child, Stuart Carleton Morgan, born November 5, 1900.

Mr. Morgan died January 19, 1910. He was a member of the Worcester County Bar Association, and a director of the Worcester Natural History Society. The respect and appreciation in which he was held were duly acknowledged by the fact that these various organizations attended his funeral in large numbers and they later presented Mrs. Morgan with resolutions showing the esteem in which he had been held. All of these tributes were richly deserved, for no man was more respected or more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people with whom he lived. Being honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, kindly in action, faithful to every trust, his life was an example of the highest type of American citizenship.

It is interesting to note in passing one of the tributes which was paid him shortly before his death and which shows one of the beautiful sides of his nature:

During the past six years he has found in nature study some compensation for the interests he was forced to forego. He has mounted and classified a collection of nearly one thousand butterflies and moths, raising most of the specimens from the caterpillars. He has also made four collections of several hundred each and presented them to different educational institutions. He has studied the trees, ferns, mosses, mushrooms and rocks, putting the same thorough work into each subject. Instead of discussing aches and ailments he will show you the plumage on a butterfly's wings or the circulation in a bit of moss. Everyone coming in contact with him receives a fresh interest in the beautiful things of nature, and many have been led by his enthusiasm to pursue scientific studies. Is it possible to estimate the far-reaching influence of such an example?

# Edward B. Dolliver

A MAN of many activities, long identified with the manufacturing interests of the city of Worcester, Edward B. Dolliver's natural ability, coupled with a breadth of vision and soundness of judgment, ranked him among the successful business men of his day and generation. He was a son of Samuel B. and Delia A. (Blake) Dolliver, and well connected both paternally and maternally.

Edward B. Dolliver was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, September 1, 1848, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, July 6, 1910. He attended public schools until fourteen years of age, then began learning the shoemakers' trade with his father. Seven years were thus spent, which brought him freedom from parental control, and he did not long delay dropping the tools of his trade. He spent the years 1869-1872 as clerk of the Quinsigamond House, at North Grafton, and in similar employment elsewhere in Worcester and Boston, and in 1873 he bought the restaurant in Boston, of which his father was part owner. He ran the Boston restaurant until 1876, then returned to Worcester and began his long and important connection with manufacturing. In November, 1876, Mr. Dolliver began a three years' term of service with the Worcester Machine Screw Company. In 1879, A. W. Gifford, of that company, purchased his partner's interest, becoming sole owner. When the change was made, Mr. Dolliver was promoted to the position of office manager. In that post he found ample scope for his managerial ability and he developed with his opportunity. In 1900 the business was sold to the Standard Screw Company, Mr. Dolliver being retained by the Standard, elected a member of the board of directors and by the board was chosen treasurer of the company. In that office he passed the ten years intervening between his election and his death. He was also president of the Arcade Malleable Iron Company, and otherwise interested in business affairs.

Mr. Dolliver's connection with the Masonic order was long and honorable. He was a member of Quinsigamond Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, from 1880, was elected worshipful master in 1887, 1888 and 1889, was a trustee of the lodge's permanent fund and treasurer of the board of trustees in charge of the Charity Fund. He was a companion of Eureka Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; belonged to Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters; and was a Sir Knight of Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templar. In the Scottish Rite he held the degrees of Worcester Lodge of Perfection. He was a member of the Worcester Board of Trade; Worcester County Mechanical Association, a director in 1901, 1902, 1903; member and an officer of the famous military company, The Worcester Continentals, member of the Tatissit Canoe

Club, and a director of the Worcester County Club, highly regarded by his associate members of these organizations.

Mr. Dolliver married, May 6, 1875, Augusta O. Pratt, of Grafton, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Winifred A., married Ralph H. Davis, whom she survives, a resident of Worcester. 2. Clarence Edward, born August 22, 1885, died December 14, 1904.

# George Perry Kendrick

A LONG-TIME business man of Worcester, Massachusetts, Mr. Kendrick founded the firm of George P. Kendrick & Company, and gave to the city the largest and most perfectly equipped livery establishment in the city. The business he founded in 1849 continued in the family after his death and until the death of the last son in 1916. He was a man of energy and good business ability, and from youth made his own way in the world.

George Perry Kendrick, son of Jacob and Hannah (Coleman) Kendrick, was born in Warren in 1825, died in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1896. When he was three years old his parents moved to Enfield, Massachusetts, and there his school days were passed. He early displayed those traits which ever distinguished him, energy and ability, his first venture in business resulting in success. He worked on a farm near Worcester, and for some time served a milk route in the city which under his charge became one of the largest and most profitable. He began the livery business in 1849, in partnership with A. E. Coleman, they purchasing the livery and sales stables of Andrew J. Waite from the Trumbull Estate. This farm was located at the corner of Franklin and Foundry streets, Worcester, and there Kendrick & Coleman conducted a successful business for several years, Mr. Coleman finally retiring. Kendrick & Coleman were succeeded by Kendrick & Brown, Edward Brown becoming the new member of the firm. The business continued as Kendrick & Brown until the death of Mr. Brown, then was conducted alone by Mr. Kendrick until the admission of his sons, George A. and Edward H. Kendrick, when the firm of George P. Kendrick & Company came into existence. During these years business had steadily increased and large additions were made to the original quarters. In 1882 the large barns built by Mr. Kendrick on Franklin street were burned, and the main business was moved to the large brick building erected by Mr. Henry Flagg and Mr. Kendrick on Trumbull street. There he continued at the head of the business until his death and there his sons succeeded him until they too were compelled to lay down life's burdens. At the time of the death of Edward H. Kendrick, June 14, 1916, the business was concededly the largest and best equipped of any livery business in the State.

Mr. Kendrick was an ardent Republican, and for several years was an active, useful member of the city committee. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Assembly in 1872, reëlected in 1873 and served with credit. He was a member of the Worcester Board of Aldermen in 1877-78-79-80, and could always be found in his seat and bearing his full share of the

public burden. He was a member of the Salem Street Church, which was organized about the time he came to Worcester, but while Dr. Tompson was pastor he went to another church. Later in life he attended the Universalist church. He was a man of broad mind and was inclined to deal charitably with all men who differed with him in either politics or religion, yet he was very decided in his own opinions. He gave liberally to every good cause and was highly esteemed of all men.

Mr. Kendrick married, September 23, 1850, Candace S., daughter of Captain Sumner and Candace Holman. She died in 1910, leaving two sons: George A., who died November 26, 1912; Edward H., who died June 14, 1916, both associated in business with their father and his worthy successors.

# George A. Kendrick

THROUGH his connection with his father and brother in the firm of George P. Kendrick & Sons, livery, and as the owner and driver of some fast light harness horses, George A. Kendrick became well known in Worcester, his native city, and had a State-wide acquaintance. George A. Kendrick, son of George P. and Candace (Holman) Kendrick, was born in Worcester, and there died November 26, 1912. He was educated in Worcester public schools, which he attended until sixteen years of age, then entered business life as clerk for Kennicutt & Co., continuing with that firm five years. He had then attained legal age and was admitted to the firm of George P. Kendrick & Sons, his father, brother Edward H., and himself, comprising the firm, which long conducted a prosperous livery business in Worcester.

The business cares and responsibilities which he early assumed quite fully occupied Mr. Kendrick's time, but he too had his hours "off duty," and these he greatly enjoyed in the company of his fast horses, over whom he delighted to draw the reins. He was widely known throughout the State as a horseman, and was an expert driver, nothing giving him greater enjoyment than to skillfully work a trotter up to his best gait. He was a lover of all out-of-door sports. He was a member of Worcester Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, had a wealth of friends and was a generous friend to all worthy objects.

Mr. Kendrick married (first) Mary Ella Flagg, daughter of Henry and Maria Flagg, and two children were born of this union: 1. Helen Kendrick, married Austen A. Heath, of Worcester; one child, Ellis. 2. Edith Kendrick, married Albert S. Richey, of Worcester; children: Frances Richey, Janet Richey. Mr. Kendrick married (second) Annie L. Faulkner, daughter of Francis and Josephine (Kenney) Faulkner.

# Hiram Bartlett Lawrence

AMONG the educators of Massachusetts who have left a name indelibly stamped upon the community should be placed first Hiram Bartlett Lawrence, late of Holyoke, Massachusetts, who served the public schools of that city for the greater part of his useful life of seventy years, the last thirty-eight of which were as principal of Appleton street school, this period covering the years from 1872 until his death in 1910. He was the dean of the Holyoke corps of educators and in but few instances has his term of active teaching service been exceeded in the entire State. Thoroughly consecrated to his work, he was more to his pupils than a teacher, he was their friend, their guide and their inspiration. The good influence he exerted over them in the school continued after they passed from under his teachings, and his memory is warmly cherished by men and women now in the sere and yellow leaf, who recall his deep interest in their welfare and his many acts of kindness. Thousands of boys and girls passed through the Appleton street school during those thirty-eight years and in each he felt a personal interest, and his ambition was that the Appleton street school should be to them a true *alma mater* in shaping the course of their lives. Many of those scholars were men and women of Holyoke when Mr. Lawrence ended his earthly career, and it was in response to a strong public sentiment created by them that the board of education renamed the Appleton street school and honored the man who had so long been its head by calling it the Lawrence School, thus officially designating it by the name the public had long before given it. And truly in the Lawrence School his influence permeated every department and inspired every teacher and every pupil to their best endeavor.

The years spent in Holyoke schools did not cover Mr. Lawrence's entire career as an educator, for both in Maine, his native State, and in New Hampshire he had been principal of high school and academy. He educated himself for the profession of law and was regularly admitted to the Maine bar, but being compelled to teach in order to finance his college education, he developed a deep love for that profession and after a short period of law practice he followed the leadings of his heart and gave himself to the cause of education.

On the paternal side Mr. Lawrence traced his ancestry to Robert Lawrence, who, about 1664, left England, going to Holland, coming thence to Massachusetts and settling at Sandwich, Barnstable county. In this branch he traced his descent to Sir Robert Lawrence, who attended his sovereign Richard Cœur de Lion to the Holy Lord and as a Crusader won high honors. He particularly distinguished himself at the seige of Acre and was

knighted Sir Robert of Ashton Hall. Fifteen generations of the family flourished in England ere the transplanting to America, where the name is an equally honored one. On his mother's side Mr. Lawrence traced to Robert Bartlett, who came to America on the ship "Ann" in July, 1623, settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he was prominent in early Colonial affairs and founded one of the strong New England families.

Hiram Bartlett Lawrence, son of Oliver A. and Lemira (Bartlett) Lawrence, was born in Wayne, Kennebec county, Maine, March 8, 1840, and died at his home in Holyoke, Massachusetts, December 20, 1910. His boyhood was passed on the farm, the winter months being devoted to school work, the summer months to farm labor. After exhausting the advantages offered by the Wayne schools he attended Towle Academy at Winthrop, then taught for two winter terms in Kennebec county schools. He spent one year as a student at Maine State Seminary at Lewiston, entering Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, in 1862. He spent four years at that institution, paying his own way with money earned during vacation periods. He won high honors at college and was class orator of the graduating class of 1866. He had decided upon the profession of law and registered as a law student in a lawyer's office at Gardiner, Maine, pursuing his law studies in connection with his duties as principal of the Gardiner High School. On August 11, 1866, he was admitted to the Maine bar and he formed a partnership and began his legal practice. Shortly afterward his partner died, and after due consideration and no suitable partner being available, he decided to abandon the law and dedicate his life to the profession of teaching, in which he had already proved a success and to which he felt strongly drawn. His first position after arriving at that decision was as principal of the Gardiner High School of Gardiner, Maine. After completing his work there he next went to Penacook Academy, New Hampshire, where he remained until 1872, when he was elected principal of the Appleton street school, Holyoke, Massachusetts, and in that position the remaining thirty-eight years of his life were passed. Appleton street school was organized in 1864 and had three principals prior to Mr. Lawrence, he taking charge in 1872. His term of service exceeded that of any teacher ever connected with the Holyoke schools, and in recognition of his long and valuable service, his usefulness and his devotion, the school is now officially kown as the Lawrence School, a fitting tribute to his long and faithful service. But his monument is in the hearts of all who personally came within the circle of his influence, and their "name is legion," including the youth of two generations, there being scarcely a family of standing in Holyoke in which one or more members do not lovingly recall their school years at the Appleton street school under his instruction, training and example.

A lover of nature himself, he introduced the nature study, Appleton street school being the first school to form classes for indoor and outdoor nature study. The decoration and beautifying of school rooms and grounds

was also due to his initative, in fact, his progressive mind led in all modern forms of educating the young. He kept ever abreast of his times and in no particular did he lag behind. Himself a man of education and culture, he craved the same advantages for the youth of Holyoke, and by earnest, efficient work he brought boards of education, parents and pupils to a higher plane of thought and accomplished much of the desire of his heart. He was well known in educational circles beyond his own city and often employed his talents as a writer and platform speaker. He was made a Mason in 1868, belonged to Ionic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Psi Upsilon fraternity, Western Massachusetts Grammar Masters' Club, "The Club" of Holyoke, a literary organization, and the Second Congregational Church. In politics he was a Republican. He was very popular in these organizations, in fact, his genial manner, unfailing courtesy and intellectual gifts were an "open sesame" to any circle.

Mr. Lawrence married, December 29, 1875, Mary J. Day, daughter of Horace R. and Mary J. (Wiggins) Day. Prior to her marriage she was a teacher in the William Whiting and Appleton street schools of Holyoke. She survives her husband and continues her residence in Holyoke. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence were the parents of three children: Ray, died in infancy; Genevieve, died at two and one-half years of age; Vera, wife of Raymond E. Snow, who is connected with the office of the chief engineer of the water department of the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, son of W. H. Snow, a former manager of the Holyoke Gas and Electric Company, now filling a similar position at New Bedford, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond E. Snow have two children, Raymond Lawrence and Norma.

# Col. Fergus Anzle Easton

WITH the passing of Colonel Easton, well known in Grand Army, business and club circles of Worcester, a man of pleasing personality and sterling character closed his career—one who had lived under two flags, for he was a native son of Scotland. He had only been in the United States five years when President Lincoln issued his first call for men, yet he was one of the first to respond from New York, and was in the thick of the battles of the Army of the Potomac until physically unable to longer remain in the army. He was a man of tall, erect, soldierly bearing, a splendid cavalryman, and even when the years had whitened his hair, they left him his erect soldierly figure. He was a successful business man, possessing great energy and foresight. He was not a favored son of fortune, but won his way to a competence through his own efforts. He was intensely social, and had a host of friends in the various organizations, friends drawn to him by his charming personality, and held to him by the close bonds of respect and appreciation of his sterling character. He never grew old, and but two weeks prior to his death was an attendant at a dinner at the Shrewsbury Club, where in response to a call to speak he prophesied "good times ahead" for the club members, and promised them future entertainment around the club fireplace listening to his stories, "when I feel in the right humor." He was a veritable "prince of good fellows," yet a sterling business man, and keenly alive to all the responsibilities of life, meeting every demand of citizenship.

He was a son of George Easton, a man of still more striking figure than his son. He was known in Scotland as the great temperance reformer who traveled the length and breadth of Scotland spreading the gospel of temperance. He had a powerful voice, attracted great crowds to hear him, and accomplished astonishing results for the cause to which he was devoted. He married Mary Hethrington, both he and his wife being of the best and purest Scotch blood.

Fergus Anzle Easton was born in Langholm, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, September 24, 1842, and died at the Baptist Hospital, Brookline, Massachusetts, December 16, 1916, having gone to Boston with his wife a few days previous to entertain a friend from the west. At the age of three years he was sent to the parish school of Ewes, and at the age of eight his parents moved to Edinburgh, where he was graduated from the Normal High School. At the age of fourteen he came to the United States in a sailing vessel, and the experiences of that long and tiresome voyage in 1856 was one of the stories he loved to relate in later life. He was employed in New York as a currier until the first call for troops, when he enlisted, April 17, 1861, as a pri-

vate in Company I, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, was mustered in the next day, and was with the first troops to leave the north for service in Virginia. His first enlistment was for the time all were first called, three months, and he was mustered out July 22. He reënlisted September 9, in Company A, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and on September 12 was mustered into the Federal service for three years as first sergeant. He was sent with his regiment to York, Pennsylvania, and from March 22, 1862, was on duty in the defense of Washington. He was commissioned second lieutenant June 27, 1862, and assigned to Company G of his regiment, and in October following was detailed to duty as acting adjutant. He was promoted first lieutenant March 22, 1863, but was not mustered as of that rank until 1900, when the War Department amended his record, giving him muster under his commission of June 27, 1862. He continued in the service until physically disabled, when he resigned, July 26, 1863, and returned to his home in South Hingham. During his military service he served in the Army of the Potomac under Generals McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade; was in the Maryland campaign of 1862; fought at Antietam and Fredericksburg; the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Beverly Ford, Middleburg, Upperville, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg in 1863, and gallantly acquitted himself.

After regaining his health, Colonel Easton engaged in business as a currier at Hyde Park, with his brother under the firm name D. M. & F. A. Easton, with offices and storeroom in Boston. The great Boston fire of 1872 destroying their property, Colonel Easton soon afterward started in the news business, having news stands in Lynn and Brookline prior to his coming to Worcester in 1875. His first stand in Worcester was on Main street, but he afterward moved to the rotunda of the old post office building, there continuing until 1893, when he moved to the corner of Main and Pleasant streets. For the first eighteen months in the post office building he had as partners William Phillips and Esther M. Pratt, but he purchased their interests. He had the agency for Boston Sunday papers, and controlled their sale in several other New England cities, and his business was a very successful one. While at the old post office site in Pearl street, Peter Culbert, who had known the family in Scotland, came to this country bringing a letter of recommendation from Colonel Easton's sister. This was in 1888, and until 1896 Mr. Culbert remained in Colonel Easton's employ, becoming manager of the Worcester store. In 1893 the business was moved to the store at the corner of Main and Pleasant streets, and a soda fountain, the largest in the city, was installed, the soda fountain business then being in its infancy. The new business venture was a success from the start, new departments were added, and a very large business transacted. The F. A. Easton Company was organized with Colonel Easton as treasurer, and a branch later was opened at 366 Main street, and both were under his daily supervision. He was also at one time president of the Boynton-Plummer Company (Inc.).

Until three years prior to his death, his home was in Worcester, then he erected a beautiful home in Shrewsbury, where he had formerly owned a bungalow and passed his summers. He built several small houses near the bungalow, where his guests were lodged on week-end visits. His estate at Shrewsbury was a handsome one, and only a few months before his death he there entertained the survivors of his old regiment, the famous New York Sixth Cavalry, he being life president of the Veteran Association of the regiment. He was also a member of General William S. Lincoln Command, Union Veteran Union, and a member at one time on the staff of the national commander of the union, there gaining his title of colonel. He was also a member of Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Hyde Park Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Stoughton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Hyde Park Council, Royal and Select Masters (thrice illustrious master); Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templar; and of the Lodge of Perfection, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. His clubs were the Worcester Golf, Worcester Country, Tatassit Canoe, Economic and Shrewsbury.

Fond of the theater, Colonel Easton was an inveterate "first nighter," and had many warm friends among theatrical folk. He traveled a great deal during the later years of his life, and frequently went south during the winters. While he ever retained an intense love for the "land of the heather," he never revisited the scenes of his youth but once, and that was in 1856. Neptune was most inhospitable on both passages, and he never again would run the dangers of such illness as he endured. He was one of the most popular and picturesque men in business, very friendly with his employees, and had acquaintances with people in every walk of life. He was a most interesting *raconteur,* and his stories of war life and of Scotland are treasures that will long live in the memories of his friends. He retained his love for his native land to the last, and no concert or celebration given by the sons and daughters of Scotland was complete without him. Add to these traits a charming personality, a devotedness to his friends, a charitable disposition and a cheerful optimistic spirit, and the explanation is simple as to why he was so highly esteemed.

Colonel Easton married, in 1871, Mary Ella Pratt, who died in 1905. He married (second) in 1910, Miss Jean Cameron, who survives him.

# Lloyd S. Earle

AN extended history of the early generations of the Earle family begins with Ralph Earle, born in England, and doubtless married there Joan Savage. He was in Newport, Rhode Island, as early as 1638. His second son, William Earle, resided in Portsmouth until about 1670, when he removed to Dartmouth, where he had a large landed interest. He was the father of Thomas Earle, who died at his homestead in Warwick, Rhode Island. His third son, Oliver Earle, lived for a time in New York City, where he was engaged in the East India trade. He married Rebecca Sherman, and their second son, Caleb Earle, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, and lived there. He married (first) Sarah Buffington, and (second) Hannah Chase, of Swansea.

Weston, eldest son of Caleb and Sarah (Buffington) Earle, was born April 18, 1750, in Swansea, where he resided until his death, which occurred September 5, 1838. He was buried in the Friends' cemetery in Somerset, Massachusetts. He married (first) Hepzibeth Terry, (second) Sarah Slade, (third) Martha S. Smith. Children by first marriage: Caleb, born February 27, 1771; Sarah, 1777; Hepzibeth, 1778. By second marriage: John, May 24, 1790; Slade, mentioned below; Edward S., October 17, 1795. By third marriage: Thomas G., October 19, 1823.

Slade, third son of Weston Earle, and child of his second wife, Sarah Slade, was born October 16, 1791, in Swansea, lived in Somerset, and died September 21, 1872, in Fall River, Massachusetts. He married, in 1812, Hannah, daughter of Robert and Martha Gibbs, of Somerset, and granddaughter of John Gibbs, of Swansea, Massachusetts. John Gibbs, of Swansea, was a private in Captain Peleg Shearman's company, Colonel Thomas Carpenter's (Bristol county) regiment, from October 13 to 18, 1775, five days, including travel from Swansea to Howland's Ferry, on a secret expedition to Rhode Island, at the request of General Spencer. He was in Captain Ward Swift's company, Colonel Freeman's regiment, four days, on an alarm at Dartmouth and Falmouth, September 6, 1778. He was in Captain Peleg Peck's company under the same colonel from August 3 to August 9, 1780 (seven days); company marched to Tiverton on an alarm. All Swansea men were consolidated in one company under Captain Peck by order of Colonel Slade. Children: Lloyd S., mentioned below; Gibbs, born July 20, 1814, married Laura Carpenter; George W., April 25, 1818, married (first) Julia A. Vickery, (second) Mary E. Case; Slade W., January 24, 1820, married (first) Elizabeth W. Winslow, (second) Mary Becknell; Hannah J., February 19, 1824,

married William Maxim; John M., July 3, 1830, married Lucretia A. Sinsabaugh.

Lloyd Slade, eldest child of Slade and Hannah (Gibbs) Earle, was born December 11, 1812, in Somerset, and spent his youth in the town of Swansea, whither the family had removed. Until seventeen years of age he was occupied in season at work on his father's farm or that of one in the neighborhood, in the meantime attending the schools of his vicinity. In 1829 he went to New Bedford for the purpose of learning the mason's trade, and there served an apprenticeship at it with Messrs. Pierce & Wheaton, contractors and builders. Four years later, in the summer of 1834, after completing his apprenticeship, he went to Fall River, Massachusetts, and worked that season for Ephraim G. Woodman. In the fall he entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Danforth Horton, for the purpose of carrying on business as contractors and builders. For four years following, during the winter season, he taught school, first in his own district in Somerset, and later in Dighton. Messrs. Horton and Earle did an extensive and successful business in their line, and in 1860, after the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Earle continued the same line of business alone, doing a large business through the remaining years of his active life. He erected some of the finest mills and houses in and about Fall River. Some of the mills which he built, which numbered almost a score, were the Granite, the American Print Works (which were destroyed by fire and rebuilt), Flint mills, American Linen mills, Shove mills, the first Union mills, Bourne mill, Wampanoag mill No. 2, and the Pocasset mills. He gained a reputation as a successful contractor, especially for superior work in brick and stone and for finishing, plastering interior work. Starting in life a poor boy, Mr. Earle through his own efforts, through his energy and industry, through the force of his make-up, rose to position and wealth, to occupy a most honorable place in society and substantial and useful citizenship. In politics he was a Democrat at first, and acted with the Free-soil party, becoming a Republican on the formation of that party in 1856 and acting with it thereafter. He served one term in the common council of Fall River, and was a representative from that city in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1860-61. For many years he was actively connected with some of the leading enterprises of Fall River, and ever took a deep interest in the public improvements of the city. He was especially interested and active in the moral and religious life of the place, and was a strong advocate of temperance, he himself never using strong liquors of any kind or tobacco. He was identified with the First Baptist Church in Fall River, and was active in Sunday school work, serving off and on through forty or more years as a teacher in the school. He was president of the Robeson Mill, a director in the Shove, Wampanoag, Robeson and Bourne Mills, for a number of years a director of the Pocasset National Bank, a trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank and a member of the board of investment of the latter institution. Mr. Earle died August 11, 1895. He married, in 1836,

Persis P. Sherman, born January 23, 1808, daughter of Carlton and Sarah (Brayton) Sherman, died April 16, 1884. Their only child was Andrew Brayton Earle, mentioned below.

Andrew Brayton, only child of Lloyd Slade and Persis P. (Sherman) Earle, born February 27, 1837, received his education in the public schools of Fall River, graduating from the high school when eighteen years of age, and from the time he commenced work was identified with the grocery business. After leaving school he clerked for several small dealers until ready to engage in business on his own account, forming a partnership with Stephen Taber, located on South Main street. Mr. Earle had just withdrawn from this association to go into business with his father when his untimely death occurred, January 12, 1867, before he had completed his thirtieth year. He was a man of high aims and character, and though not a church member, he held to the tenets of Christianity and reverenced its doctrines. He married, August 26, 1858, Hannah E. Borden, born in Fall River, January 5, 1839, daughter of Durfee and Grace (Read) Borden, and granddaughter of Lemuel and Ruth (Borden) Borden, the latter a daughter of Parker Borden and he a son of William Borden. Mrs. Earle died March 17, 1915, at her home in Fall River, and was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery.

# Artemas Briggs

THE surname Briggs is from the old Saxon word Brigg, meaning bridge, and has been in use from the earliest times in England. "William atte Brigge of Salle" was mentioned in the records of Edward I. and Edward II., about 1272, and the Norfolk family of this name traces their descent from him. Various branches of the family in England have coat-of-arms and include many distinguished men.

(I) Clement Briggs came from Southwarke, England. At any rate he made an affidavit August 29, 1638, to the effect that in the year 1616 he was living with Samuel Latham on Bermundsey street, Southwarke, England. He came to the Plymouth Colony in New England in 1621 in the ship "Fortune," and was a felsmonger by trade. Latham was also a felsmonger, and doubtless taught him his trade. In this affidavit Briggs states that Thomas Harlow was then dwelling with Robert Weeks at that place. Briggs is mentioned in a letter from Governor Bradford to Governor John Winthrop in 1631. He was in Weymouth in 1633; acknowledged the sale of a piece of land at Plymouth to Robert Weeks, August 29, 1638; shared in the division of the common cattle, May 22, 1627; owned land at Jones Swamp, June 3, 1639; was an innholder at Weymouth, June 5, 1650, and earlier. His will was proved October 24, 1650, bequeathing to wife and to sons, Thomas, Jonathan, Clement, David, Remember. The widow made her will November 13, 1683, bequeathing to grandchild, Clement, and to son, Remember Briggs. He married (first) Joane Allen. Mr. Thomas Stoughton performed the ceremony, and was fined for the action March 1, 1631. Apparently the marriage was properly legalized, but the magistrate exceeded his authority in some manner. Briggs was a resident of Weymouth from about 1630, though this marriage was before a Dorchester magistrate. Clergymen were not allowed to officiate at marriages in the early colonial days. He had a second wife, Elizabeth. Children of first marriage: Thomas, born June 14, 1633; Jonathan, mentioned below; David, August 23, 1640; Clement, January 2, 1643; of second marriage: John, died young; Remember.

(II) Jonathan, second son of Clement and Joane (Allen) Briggs, was born June 14, 1635, in Weymouth, and lived in Taunton with his wife, Experience. Two children are recorded there, namely: Jonathan, born March 15, 1668; David, December 6, 1669. There were several others, including the next mentioned.

(III) Thomas, son of Jonathan and Experience Briggs, was born in 1680, and settled in Taunton, where he made his home. He married (first) in Scituate, in October, 1702, Katurah Hatch, baptized June 24, 1683, in that

town, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Elms) Hatch. He married (second) Sarah Reed.

(IV) Seth, son of Thomas and Katurah (Hatch) Briggs, was born in Taunton, and settled in that part of the town which is now Dighton, Massachusetts. There he married, September 22, 1726, Ann Whitmarsh, of Dighton. Children: Silas, Zepheniah, Jedediah, Nathaniel, Ann, Welthea, Hezekiah, Olive, Bethia.

(V) Jedediah, son of Seth and Ann (Whitmarsh) Briggs, lived in the town of Berkley, Massachusetts, and was a soldier of the Revolution. He was the first lieutenant in Captain James Nicolls' (Eighth) company, Second Bristol County Regiment, commissioned April 26, 1776, and was subsequently in Captain James Durfee's company, of Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment, raised from the brigade of Brigadier-General Godfrey, for service in the Continental army. He was with Captain Nicolls, Colonel Edward Pope's (Bristol county) regiment, which marched to Rhode Island on the alarm of December 16, 1776, serving twenty-two days, including travel to camp at Warren and home. He again enlisted August 1, 1780, was discharged August 7, of the same year, serving in an alarm at Rhode Island, in the company of Captain Abel Babbit, Colonel John Hathaway's regiment. He married Bathsheba Paull, who survived him, and died August 25, 1842, about ninety-four years of age. Children: Enoch, born June 30, 1770; Experience, January 8, 1772; Bathsheba, October 1, 1773; Olive, August 23, 1775; Ruth, August 12, 1777; Jedediah, March 3, 1779; Nathaniel, mentioned below; Sylvia, January 4, 1783; Nancy, January 13, 1785, died December 18, 1808; Artemas, August 29, 1786; Cyrus, September 10, 1788, died October 7, 1815; Betsey, October 2, 1792, died December 21, 1802; Bethiah, September 21, 1794.

(VI) Nathaniel, third son of Jedediah and Bathsheba (Paull) Briggs, was born March 22, 1781, in Berkley, Massachusetts, and married, in Freetown, Mary Winslow, daughter of Joseph Winslow. After their marriage they settled in the town of Dighton, Massachusetts. Children: Mary Ann, married Jonathan Briggs; Joseph; Caroline, married John Deane Babbett; Artemas, mentioned below; Bathsheba; Charles Albert; James.

(VII) Artemas, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Winslow) Briggs, was born May 4, 1810, in Dighton, where he grew to manhood, where he was associated for a time with his brother Joseph in the management and cultivation of the homestead farm. Later he removed to Taunton, Massachusetts, and took up the blacksmith trade for a short time. In association with his brother, Charles Albert Briggs, he engaged in the grain dealing business, and added flour, hay and feed, conducting a very large business. They had a branch establishment at Newport, Rhode Island, and their warehouses were at one time among the largest in New England. They owned vessels and chartered others to bring their goods from New York and elsewhere, and gave occupation to the greater part of the Taunton river fleet. After his son, Lyman E. Briggs, became a partner in the business, Artemas Briggs retired,

and his sons continued the business with marked success. He was a man of great activity, and could not remain idle. Soon after his retirement he again embarked in business and built a large grain elevator, where he continued to conduct business, finally turning over the same to his sons. He erected the family home on Somerset avenue, in Taunton, opening up Briggs street. There he died May 23, 1876, and was buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. It was natural that a man of his ability and well known integrity should be desired for the public service, but he steadfastly refused to accept office other than that of a member of the city council. He married, November 27, 1834, Susan Shaw Williams, born August 21, 1812, in Taunton, daughter of Joshua and Frances (Williams) Williams, of that town. She died at Taunton, 1895, and was buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. She was a member of the First Unitarian Church of Taunton. Children: 1. Mary Frances, married Dr. Joseph Murphy, and both died in Taunton. 2. Lyman Eustis, was a member of the firm of Briggs & Company, and died in Taunton, July 17, 1891. 3. Sarah, married Dr. Silas D. Presbrey, of Taunton; and she is now deceased. 4. Susan Shaw. 5. Nathaniel W., deceased. 6. Ella Augusta, married Alvin Goodwin, and died in Taunton. 7. Horatio Wallace, resided in Newport, Rhode Island, now deceased.

# Daniel B. Claflen

THE name of Claflen is found in New England records with a multitude of spellings, arising no doubt from the inability of English-speaking people to comprehend the broad Scotch pronunciation of those bearing it. Its original was MacLachlan, and sometimes appears in Massachusetts records as Mackclothlan, but it was rapidly toned down to the present form, in which it appears now in many states and communities.

(I) The first representative of the family in America was Robert MacLachlin, who was probably among the prisoners captured by Cromwell's army at the battle of Dunbar, many of whom were sent to this country. He appears in Wenham, Massachusetts, November 4, 1661, at which date he was accepted as an inhabitant of the town. He was a soldier in defense of the colonies against the French and Indians, under Sir Edmund Andros, received a grant of land in 1669, and was a town officer. His house was desired by the town for a parsonage, and he exchanged it for fifteen acres of land in 1673. Part of a house which he built is still standing, and the well he dug is still in use. The inventory of his estate, made September 19, 1690, amounted to £101 9s 6d, and the estate was increased later by three pounds due him for military service. He married, October 14, 1664, Joanna Warner, supposed to have been a daughter of John Warner, an early resident of Ipswich and one of the founders of Brookfield, Massachusetts. Children: Joanna, born August 12, 1665; Robert (probably born in Brookfield, no record found); Elizabeth, May 18, 1670; Priscilla, August 22, 1672; Daniel, January 25, 1674; Abigail, March 19, 1676; Mary, February 22, 1678; Antipas, mentioned below.

(II) Antipas, youngest child of Robert and Joanna (Warner) Claflin (MacLachlin), was born 1680, in Wenham, and lived a few years in Lexington, Massachusetts, where four of his children are recorded. He received a deed of land in Attleboro, same colony, March 1, 1715, and settled there about that time. This tract embraced thirty-two acres, and his holdings were increased January 16, 1733, by purchase of all the lands of John Sweet, of Attleboro. This he sold back to Sweet inside of six months. He died in Attleboro, January 21, 1756. His wife Sarah died in September, 1777, supposed to have been one hundred years old in the preceding March. Children: Sarah, born November 1, 1706; Robert, mentioned below; Noah, April 12, 1710; Nehemiah, September 28, 1713; Hepzibeth, November 17, 1717; Antipas and Ebenezer (twins), December 8, 1721.

(III) Robert (2) Claflen, eldest son of Antipas and Sarah Claflin, was born March 13, 1708, in Lexington, and died in 1797, in Attleboro. He was a member of the second company of militia of the town, but was too old for serv-

ice in the Revolution. He married (first) January 28, 1737, Ann Tolman, who died about 1742. He married (second) published October 25, 1745, Abiah (Hodges) Follett, born 1714-15, daughter of Nathaniel Hodges, died June 23, 1774. Children of first marriage: Nehemiah, born March 2, 1739; Robert, July 3, 1741, died September 8, 1746. Children of second marriage: Robert, July 2, 1746; Anne, July 22, 1750; Nathaniel, October 26, 1751; Daniel, mentioned below.

(IV) Daniel, youngest child of Robert (2) and Abiah (Hodges) Claflen, was born October 15, 1755, in Attleboro, and died there, December 10, 1822. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving first in Captain Moses Wilmarth's company, Colonel John Daggett's regiment, nine days on the Lexington Alarm. He was a private in Captain Stephen Richardson's company, Colonel George Williams' regiment, on a secret expedition from September 25 to October 29, 1777. He was corporal in Captain Samuel Robinson's company, Colonel Ward's regiment, on a Rhode Island alarm, from June 21 to July 13, 1778. He was a private in Captain Wilmarth's company, Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment, in Rhode Island, from August 17 to September 9, 1778. He married in Attleboro, Phebe Brown, daughter of Noah and Deborah (Wilmarth) Brown, born September 5, 1760, died July 25, 1826. Children: Sally, born February 13, 1783; Deborah, February 20, 1785; Phebe, December 22, 1786; Daniel, September 27, 1788, died July 21, 1792; Daniel, mentioned below; Leicester, December 24, 1793; Robert, May 17, 1796; Oren, July 21, 1799; Paschal Chandler, April 24, 1803.

(V) Daniel (2), second son of Daniel (1) and Phebe (Brown) Claflen, was born June 23, 1792, in Attleboro, and there spent his life, engaged in agriculture. His home was on what is now South Main street, where he died, July 10, 1850. He married, September 16, 1822, Lita Bliss, born March 8, 1797, in Rehoboth, daughter of Abial and Rebecca Bliss of that town, died April 6, 1883, in Attleboro. Children: Mary Bliss, born June 26, 1823; Daniel Brown, July 22, 1825; Caroline Elizabeth, October 1, 1828, died June 21, 1829; Caroline Elizabeth, October 23, 1830; Rebecca Kent, April 25, 1833; Augustus, August 2, 1835; Phebe Harriet, December 21, 1837, married November 29, 1860, Roswell Blackinton; Ellen Amanda, August 29, 1843.

(VI) Daniel Brown, eldest son of Daniel (2) and Lita (Bliss) Claflen, was born July 22, 1825, in Attleboro, on the paternal farm, which he inherited and occupied through life. He attended the local schools, and settled down to agriculture upon the death of his father, which occurred when he was twenty years of age. Stock raising received considerable attention, and he made valuable improvements in the homestead farm, being recognized as a progressive and successful farmer and a trustworthy and useful citizen. His death occurred July 4, 1903, at the age of seventy-eight years, and his body was laid to rest in Woodlawn cemetery. A Christian in principle and practice, he was esteemed and respected, acted politically with the Republican party, and was much devoted to his home and

family. He married, June 2, 1857, Julia M. Clark, born August 28, 1833, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, daughter of Daniel Russell and Maria (Eddy) Clark. She survives him, and now resides in the family homestead on South Main street, is a member of the Congregational church, and esteemed as a lady of fine mind and devotion to all that is uplifting. Her children: Mary, died unmarried, in her forty-second year; and Chester, died at the age of twenty-four years.

# Thomas Wilcox

THE Wilcox family, which was represented in the present generation by the late Thomas Wilcox, for many years a prominent resident of New Bedford, dates back to an early period in English history. One "Wilcox or Wilcott" is recorded as furnishing three men at arms at the battle of Agincourt, and another of the name is of record as court physician to King Charles. In the eighteenth century a member of the family served as a bishop of the Church of England and dean of Westminster Abbey, and several branches of the family are known to heraldry. In this country the name is found on some early records, namely—Jamestown, Virginia, 1610; Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1636; and Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1656.

(I) Daniel Wilcox, the earliest known ancestor of the line herein followed, had a grant of fifteen acres of land at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, December 10, 1656, where he resided until 1664, when he purchased a house in Dartmouth, in which place he was constable in 1665, and subsequently changed his place of residence to Tiverton, residing there at the organization of the town, March 2, 1692. He married, November 28, 1661, Elizabeth Cook, daughter of John and Sarah (Warren) Cook, the former a "Mayflower" passenger, and their children were: Daniel, Mary, Sarah, Stephen, John, Edward, Thomas, Lydia and Susanna. Daniel Wilcox, father of these children, died July 2, 1702, survived by his widow, who passed away December 6, 1715.

(II) Edward Wilcox, fourth son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Cook) Wilcox, was a resident of Tiverton, Rhode Island, and there spent his active and useful career, his death occurring in the year 1718. He married Sarah Manchester, daughter of William and Mary (Cook) Manchester, who bore him four children: Josiah, of whom further; Ephraim, born August 9, 1704; William, December 26, 1706; and Freelove, December 18, 1709.

(III) Josiah Wilcox, son of Edward and Sarah (Manchester) Wilcox, born September 22, 1701, was a lifelong resident of Tiverton, and a man of influence in community affairs. He married Patience ———, and their children, natives of Tiverton, were: Edward, born October 29, 1719; Thomas, December 19, 1720; Gideon, December 17, 1722; Benjamin, January 3, 1726; Daniel, January 6, 1727; Jeremiah, June 1, 1729; William, of whom further; Sarah, September 8, 1734; and Barden, April 10, 1739.

(IV) William Wilcox, son of Josiah and Patience Wilcox, was born February 12, 1731, and resided in the family homestead at Tiverton, in the affairs of which town he took a keen interest, performing to the best of his ability the duties devolving upon him. His wife, Elizabeth Wilcox, bore him three children, whose births occurred in Tiverton, namely: Thomas, of whom

further; Abner, born about 1760; Pardon, born January 12, 1764. William Wilcox, father of these children, died January 20, 1816.

(V) Thomas Wilcox, son of William and Elizabeth Wilcox, was born August 28, 1757, died May 26, 1843. He was an active participant in the Revolutionary War, and was perhaps the Thomas Wilcox who was a member of Captain Carr's company, Colonel Lippitt's regiment, in the fall of 1776, and in that same year served in Colonel Elliott's regiment. One Thomas Wilcox, of Tiverton, was stationed at different times during the war near Howland's Ferry, in Tiverton. He was an active factor in the expedition of 1777 to capture General Prescott, and at his death it was thought that he was the last of that adventurous band of forty who under Colonel Barton captured the British officer named and conveyed him safely to Warwick, Rhode Island, on July 9, 1777. Thomas Wilcox married Keziah Bennett, who bore him eleven children: 1. Joseph, of whom further. 2. Philip. 3. David Bennett, who was a resident of New Bedford, married Hannah Smith. 4. Thomas, who was a resident of Fall River. 5. John. 6. Daniel, who was a resident of Tiverton, married Elizabeth Seabury. 7. Robert, resided in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. 8. Maria, died young. 9. Anne, married John Wilcox. 10. Mary, or Polly, married Eleazer Almy. 11. Sarah, died unmarried.

(VI) Captain Joseph Wilcox, son of Thomas and Keziah (Bennett) Wilcox, was born December 18, 1782, in Tiverton, Rhode Island, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 13, 1868. He was reared and educated in his native place, residing there until shortly after the year 1800, when he removed to New Bedford, his place of residence for the remainder of his days. He was a whaling master, from which occupation he derived a comfortable livelihood. In 1834 he erected the house in Middle street, New Bedford, which continued to be the residence of his son, Thomas Wilcox, during his life. He married (first) Rebecca Perkins, daughter of Henry Perkins, who actively participated in the Revolutionary War, enlisting from Boston, from which city he subsequently removed to Dartmouth, Massachusetts. He married (second) Elizabeth Perkins, a sister of his first wife, and she lived to within five months of her one hundredth birthday, her death occurring November 3, 1881. Children of Captain Joseph Wilcox, first two by first marriage, the remainder by second marriage: Joseph; Henry, died infancy; Henry Perkins, died in infancy; Thomas, of whom further; Rebecca, died aged about twenty-two years.

(VII) Thomas (2) Wilcox, son of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Perkins) Wilcox, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 10, 1822, died at his home in that city, February 8, 1913. His early education was obtained by attendance at the public and private schools of his native city, and his knowledge was supplemented by attendance at the Friends' Academy, in New Bedford. He began his active business career by accepting a clerkship in the store of J. B. Wood & Company, New Bedford, who were engaged in the whaling and ship chandlery business, and so continued until 1844, in which

year he engaged in the whaling business, devoting his entire time and attention to that pursuit for a period of sixteen years, until 1860, achieving a large degree of success by his industry and skill. Subsequent to the last year mentioned he was occupied in various business enterprises, all of which yielded a lucrative means of livelihood. In addition to his every-day labor, which he performed in an efficient manner, he served on the board of directorates of the Mechanics' National Bank, at New Bedford, and of the Liberty Hall Association, of which he was a member for many years. He was also a member of the board of investment of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank, these connections testifying to his popularity and fitness for such office. He was a member of the common council of New Bedford for two years, one year president of that body, and for a similar period of time was a member of the board of aldermen, the duties of these various positions being performed by him in a highly commendatory manner. His death was a distinct loss to the community, depriving it of a man of energy, character and worth, whose prosperity came to him as the reward of earnest, persistent, resolute effort, guided by sound judgment and supplemented by keen discrimination.

Mr. Wilcox married, December 12, 1866, Emily K. Wilcox, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Seabury) Wilcox, of Tiverton, Rhode Island, granddaughter of Thomas and Keziah (Bennett) Wilcox, above-mentioned. She is still living at her home in New Bedford, active in mind and body, a lady of the old school, cultured and refined, having for nearly half a century lived a happy wedded life, greatly devoted to her husband and home.

# Albert George Lewis

IN 1892 Albert George Lewis came to the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, from his native Wales. He had not been long in the city before it was noticed that there was a decided difference between the young Welshman and other young men, and as the years rolled on he became a much discussed man and long before his tragic death his success in the business world was pointed out repeatedly as one of the marvels of twentieth century mercantile enterprise in the very heart of the great commonwealth of Massachusetts. Personally Mr. Lewis always replied when asked to explain the secret of his success, "hard work did it," and perhaps that modest reply is nearer the real reason than is thought. But it was "hard work" intelligently directed toward a given goal, and to reach that goal he not only worked hard but made all other forces employ their efforts to aid him. The aid of system and organization was invoked, enthusiasm drove hand in hand with devotion to duty and every department felt the impulse of the master mind. It was as a clerk that Mr. Lewis first attracted the attention of business men after his coming to Worcester, a young man of twenty-five years, and once the eyes of the business world were focused upon him his advance was rapid; the clerk became a department manager, then general manager, and then at the head of his own business shone forth in the full radiance of his great ability. He owed nothing to a lucky turn of Fortune's wheel, nothing to influential friends, nothing to special governmental favor, but out in the broad world of competition he won every victory. He was a better clerk than others and thus won promotion; he was a better manager than others and thus advanced to proprietorship, and when in competition with leading merchants he ranked with the most prominent. He was a typical self-made man and a shining example in this land of opportunity, this land of men who have "risen from the ranks."

Albert G. Lewis was born in Cardiff, Wales, Great Britain, January 2, 1867, died in Worcester, Massachusetts, June 23, 1915. He was educated in his native land and there passed the first twenty-five years of his life, absorbing all that was best from his surroundings and fitting himself for the battle of life which was to be waged far from his native land. In 1892 he came to the United States, locating at once in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he received employment as a clerk in the store of which E. W. Hoxie was proprietor. There he quickly acquired the American methods of merchandising, and that knowledge added to a native cleverness and pleasing personality made him a favorite with customers and with the store management. He was singularly modest withal, but his light could not "be hid under a bushel," and in the course

of time the management of the Mohican Store in Worcester became aware that the young man would be a valuable addition to their selling force. That store, one of the most important links in the chain of stores owned by Frank A. Munsey, was the scene of his activity for all the remaining years of his life save seven. He passed through all grades of promotion to the very highest, and as manager of the Worcester store brought store service and efficiency to its highest point of development.

In 1908 Mr. Lewis retired from the service of others and opened a market at Lincoln Square, Worcester, and there saw the fruition of his hopes, this being the second largest market in Worcester. Seven successful, prosperous years were there passed, and as head of his own business the real strength and force of his ability were demonstrated. He acquired substantial fortune, and beyond his mercantile business had important interests, also owning a great deal of real estate. His death was most tragic and shocked the city with its suddenness. A few months previous he moved to his new residence at No. 11 Dustin street and to reach it quickly he frequently went through the deep cut through which the trains of the Boston & Albany Railroad ran. There he was overtaken by a train and met his death.

Mr. Lewis married (first) in Wales, when seventeen years of age, Morllia A. Evans, who died in Worcester, Massachusetts. He married (second) in Worcester, May 29, 1898, Elizabeth Annie Bragg. By his first marriage he had four children, all residing in Worcester. By his second marriage two children were born. His children are: J. Edgar, Mary G., Elizabeth B., Albert G., Jr., Helen G., Charles B. Mrs. Lewis survives her husband, residing in Worcester.

# John W. Knibbs

A LIFE of usefulness terminated with the passing of John W. Knibbs, of Worcester, Massachusetts, a man of versatile tastes and talents, a successful business man, well known in club life, deeply interested in inventions and inventors, an enthusiastic horseman and horse lover. Next to horses, he loved flowers, and rarely was he seen without a *boutonniere,* and it was his invariable custom to send flowers to his sick friends. He often said that the time to give flowers to our friends was while they were living, and when he lay ill at the City Hospital his room was literally filled with flowers sent by those whom he had thus remembered when they were ill. He was a man of strong convictions, with the courage to maintain them, but very companionable, and a rare story teller. He often celebrated his birthday at the Hotel Bellmar, which was his home for many years, and on these occasions he was a most engaging host.

John W. Knibbs was of English and Welsh ancestry, son of Charles Lewis Knibbs, a landscape gardener and expert vegetable farmer of Hargrave, Northamptonshire, England, where John W. Knibbs was born. Charles Lewis Knibbs married Betsey Wills, of Welsh descent, they the parents of John W. Knibbs, born December 11, 1854, died at Brant Rock, Massachusetts, his summer home, March 19, 1916. He early became a baker's apprentice, and at the age of fourteen was receiving a man's wages and performing all the duties of an expert man baker. At the age of fifteen he had an apprentice working under him, and was one of the best bakers in a bakery famous for its products. Illfortune overtook his father, and, rejecting an offer of an interest in the bakery wherein he had learned his trade, he came to the United States, that he could earn more in this country and soon be in a position to assist his parents out of their difficulties, and he did.

In 1871 he came, landing in Boston, but going through to Worcester at once, there entering the employ of General William S. Lincoln. He reached Worcester with but two dollars of his capital remaining, and during the two years he was with General Lincoln his pay was $300. He kept expenses down to the lowest possible point, and it was not very long before he was able to send to England for his parents, and on their arrival to establish them in a good home in Tatnuck. After leaving General Lincoln, he was employed for a time on Jonathan Chapin's farm in Holden, later going with Calvin Taft, a retired merchant. It was while with Mr. Taft that his love for horses developed into a passion, and one which brought him fortune. In 1881, upon the death of Calvin Taft, Mr. Knibbs began business as a liveryman, erecting a brick barn at No. 6 Barton place, with capital he had saved from his earnings.

After his marriage his father-in-law, Cornelius H. Hill, was associated with him as partner for one year, and after he retired, W. M. Johnson was admitted, the firm taking the trade name of Johnson & Knibbs. In 1889 Mr. Johnson retired, and from that time forward Mr. Knibbs conducted the business alone. In later years he founded the Metropolitan Storage Company, serving as treasurer, and owning all but one-tenth of its capital stock. The advent of the automobile decreased his livery business greatly, but the barn was continued as a feed stable for horses used for commercial purposes by the various business houses. Mr. Knibbs loved his horses, and would instantly discharge any employee he found mistreating one of them. If a badly treated horse was seen on the street, he made it his business to see that the cruel owner or driver was properly punished. The light harness horse was his particular hobby, and he was an authority upon the horse generally, the trotter particularly. He was a director and treasurer of the Old Driving Park Club, and whenever a race was run off at their Greendale track it was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Knibbs would be either the starter or one of the judges. He was the owner of "Governor Benton," sire of "Benton," M. 2.10, and when in the height of his glory as a horseman that old half-mile Glendale track was the scene of some exceedingly lively events. For six years he held the contract for carrying the United States mails between the Worcester post office and the Union depot, and during the Spanish-American War he held a big race meet at Glendale, which netted a handsome sum for the Worcester boys who came back from the war disabled. For a number of years he was Worcester correspondent for the journals devoted to the interests of the horse and his owner, and it was said that he knew the pedigree of every horse that was worth knowing, repeating many of them from memory. He did not adopt the automobile in place of horses, but when it decreased his business he substituted another, but kept up the old traditions by running the old barn as a feed stable.

He was always interested in inventions and inventors, and it was often his money which the hopeful inventor was using and losing. But all were not failures, and one which succeeded was a fiber leather, a combination of rubber and leather for waterproof shoe soles. That invention he controlled, and it became a source of profit. The invention of Edward D. Houston, known as Onion Salt, was also one of his profitable investments, he being treasurer of the company which was later absorbed by the National Onion Salt Company. At the time of his death he was president of the American Carbide Company, capital $1,000,000—a company formed to revolutionize the carbide industry in the United States, under the J. H. Reed patents and processes, by greatly increasing output and reducing manufacturing costs one-half. The company in December, 1913, bought the plant of the Whilingham Lime Company, Incorporated, at Sherman, Vermont, lime rock used in making carbide there being found in abundance and of the best quality. Another successful invention he

promoted was a loom for weaving a seamless rug wider than other rugs made in the United States.

A Republican all his voting years, but beyond being at one time a candidate for nomination for State Senator, he took no active part in political affairs. When a young man he became a member of Old South Church, and for many years was a member of the Worcester Continentals and accompanied them on their many trips, including that taken to join in the parade attending the inauguration of President Taft, March 4, 1909. In January, 1916, he was appointed quartermaster with the rank of captain on the staff of Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Loving Coes. He was also a member of Worcester Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and highly regarded by his many friends of the order.

Mr. Knibbs married Etta E. Hill, who survives him, an invalid who passes the greater portion of each year at Brant Rock, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Knibbs. It was to Brant Rock that Mr. Knibbs was taken from the hospital in a vain attempt to restore his lost health. For many years the Bellmar, No. 667 Main street, Worcester, had been the city home, Mr. Knibbs spending part of his time in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Knibbs were the parents of two sons and a daughter: 1. John W. (2) Knibbs, a graduate of Dartmouth College, of athletic fame; a general western selling agent for the Otis Elevator Company with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. 2. Charles H. Knibbs. 3. Lila, married John S. Gerety, and is her mother's devoted friend and companion at the Brant Rock home. Charles H. Knibbs and John S. Gerety are in charge of the business of the Metropolitan Storage Company and other interests of the Knibbs estate.

# Joseph Edwin Chase

FROM a noted American family, Mr. Chase inherited a tendency to excel in anything he undertook, and thus gained the esteem and respect of a very wide circle of acquaintances. He was known throughout the United States, not only as a collector of curios, but also as an expert chessplayer. His ancestry has been traced to a remote period in England. For many years the earliest known ancestor of the American family was Aquila Chase, who was among the founders of Hampton, New Hampshire, and he was said to be from Cornwall, England, by several antiquarians whose authority was tradition. A long search has established beyond a reasonable doubt that he was from Chesham, in Buckinghamshire, some thirty miles northwest of London. The family is said to have been of Norman origin, and it has been suggested that the name was formerly LaChasse. In the old English records it is spelled Chaace and Chaase, and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it was modified to the present form most in use—Chase.

Thomas Chase, the first of the family of whom we have definite information, had a son, John Chase, who had a son, Matthew Chase, of the parish of Hundrich, in Chesham, who married Elizabeth Bould, daughter of Richard Bould. Their son, Richard Chase, married Mary Roberts, of Welsden, in Middlesex. Their son, Richard (2) Chase, baptized August 3, 1542, married, April 16, 1564, Joan Bishop. Their fourth son, Aquila Chase, was baptized August 14, 1580. The unique name of Aquila is found nowhere in England, before or since, coupled with the name of Chase, which makes it reasonably certain that this Aquila was the ancestor of the American family.

His son, Aquila (2) Chase, born 1618, settled, about 1646, in Newbury, Massachusetts, in that part which is now Newburyport. He was formerly in Hampton (now part of New Hampshire), where he and his brother Thomas, together with fifty-five others, received grants of land in June, 1640. He married Ann Wheeler, who was a daughter of John Wheeler, who came from Salisbury, England, in September, 1646. After his death, December 27, 1670, she married (second) Daniel Mussiloway.

Ensign Moses Chase, youngest child of Aquila (2) and Ann (Wheeler) Chase, was born December 24, 1663, in Newbury. He married, November 10, 1684, Ann Follonsbee, and settled in West Newbury, on the main road, about one hundred rods above what is now Bridge street. A large majority of the Chases in the United States are said to be his descendants. He died September 6, 1743.

His eldest son, Daniel Chase, born September 20, 1685, in Newbury,

now West Newbury, moved to Littleton, Massachusetts, in 1725, thence to Sutton, same State. He married, January 6, 1706, Sarah, daughter of George March, of Groton, Massachusetts. Subsequently he moved to Sutton, where he died in April, 1768.

Their youngest child, Moses (2) Chase, was born March 16, 1727, in Newbury, and removed to Sutton with his parents when five years old. About 1765 he joined the pioneers in settling Cornish, New Hampshire, where he died October 18, 1799. He married, April 15, 1752, Hannah Brown, of Sutton, born November 15, 1735, daughter of Jonas and Hannah Brown, and died January 16, 1812.

Their third son, Rev. Amos Chase, born May 19, 1760, in Sutton, graduated at Dartmouth College and entered the ministry. For many years he was pastor at Litchfield, Connecticut, where all his large family of children are recorded. He died January 25, 1850, in Centreville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in his ninetieth year. He married (first) November 30, 1788, Rebecca Hart, of Griswold, Connecticut; (second) June 27, 1792, Joanna Lammon, of Norwich, Connecticut, who died August 19, 1848.

Edward Chase, youngest child of the Rev. Amos and Joanna (Lammon) Chase, was born about 1805-08, in Litchfield, and lived some time in Nashua, New Hampshire, whence he removed to Holyoke, Massachusetts, in 1849. He engaged in the lumber business, in which his son in time became a partner, the style of the firm being E. Chase & Sons. He died in Holyoke at the age of sixty years. His wife was Maria Adams. One son and four daughters of their remarkable family survive, namely: Charles P. Chase, president of the Springfield Board of Trade, Springfield, Massachusetts; Mrs. W. H. Brooks, of Holyoke; Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker and Mrs. P. S. Kingsland, of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Arthur A. Shaw, of Somerville, Massachusetts. A brother of Mr. Chase, Henry A. Chase, was postmaster at Holyoke, as was also a nephew, Charles A. Chase.

Joseph Edwin Chase, son of Edward and Maria (Adams) Chase, was born March 22, 1839, in Nashua, New Hampshire, and died April 20, 1911, in Holyoke. After the death of his father, he opened a fruit and novelty store on Dwight street, Holyoke, where the Postal Telegraph office now stands. There he kept a large line of novelties and curios, and was interested in various collections. His wonderful aggregation of butterflies, which he had spent many years to collect, was sold to Mt. Holyoke College for one thousand dollars. It was said to be the finest collection ever seen. He also had noteworthy collections of stamps, minerals and coins. After some years he sold out his store and engaged in the real estate business, until his retirement two years preceding his death. Mr. Chase was a remarkable character, with a well stored mind, and informed on a wide range of subjects. His chief diversion was in playing chess, in which he gained wide distinction. He conducted many games by mail, with players in different parts of the United States, and was often a winner.

Mr. Chase married, March 22, 1874, Alma Coffin, born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, daughter of David and Harriett (Burbank) Coffin. Children: 1. Jessie, died aged eight years. 2. Alma, married (first) Herbert Rowe, one daughter, Herma Rowe; married (second) Harry Kimball. 3. Willis, died aged four years. 4. Josie, married Cooledge Porterfield, and they have a daughter, Priscilla. 5. Joseph Theodore, a graduate of Dartmouth, was president of his class and a noted athlete; he is an expert civil engineer, and has attained high rank in his profession; has participated in some large developments in his native land; is manager of the Roanoke Rapids Power Company of Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina; married Cora Lee Welch, and they have two children: Josie Alma and Chester Everett.

# Casper Ranger

CASPER RANGER, founder of two of the principal industries of Holyoke—the Casper Ranger Lumber Company and the Casper Ranger Construction Company, was born in the city of Mulhausen, Alsace-Lorraine, now a part of the German Empire, in 1850. His rearing was essentially American, for he was but six years old when he came with his parents to this country, their youngest child. He was educated in the Holyoke and South Hadley Falls public schools, and after completing his studies, chose the trade of carpenter for his active business career. He began as an apprentice with Allen Higgenbottom, but later came under the masterly instruction of Watson Ely, a successful Holyoke builder of that day. Mr. Ranger not only became an expert workman, but a capable manager of men, and was made foreman by Mr. Ely, which position he held for several years, and during that period superintended the execution of several of the most important of Mr. Ely's contracts, among these being the erection of the City Hall and Opera House in Holyoke.

In the year 1877, when he had reached his twenty-seventh year, Mr. Ranger had reached a point in his career when he realized that he must either embark in business on his own account, or forever remain an employee. His ambition forbade the latter alternative, and in a small way, as his capital would allow, he began contracting, and from that time until his death he was busily engaged in the contracting and building business, also general wood working and lumber dealing, his operations covering the New England States and the State of New York. It is, however, principally with his relations to the city of Holyoke that this narrative has to deal. Here he soon came to be recognized as its leading contractor and builder. His absolute honesty, strict observance of the terms of a contract, and his own thorough knowledge of his business, which constituted him his own most capable superintendent, were qualifications which appealed to those with building contracts to award, and his services were greatly in demand. The best class of contracts fell to him, and each one completed was another effective advertisement.

As time passed, and the business expanded, Mr. Ranger found efficient aides in his sons, and on May 1, 1912, he incorporated the Casper Ranger Construction Company and the Casper Ranger Lumber Company, and the Ranger interests entered upon a broader field of expansion. The elder Ranger gave personal supervision to every important contract so long as the business remained within limits where that was possible. In his latest years, he had the great satisfaction of seeing that his sons were so thoroughly grounded in his aims and methods, that the results attained by them were such

as he himself would have accomplished; but, while these worthy sons shouldered the heavier burdens of the business, the father, as long as he lived, was the managing head of the great industries he had founded and developed to such unusual proportions.

While held in admiration for his masterly business abilities, Mr. Ranger was highly esteemed for his high personal qualities. He was upright in every relation of life, loyal and devoted in his friendships—in brief, of the best type of citizen. He was deeply interested in public affairs, and took an active part in civic government. In 1880 he was chosen to represent Ward One in the City Council; and in 1881-82-83 was reëlected alderman from the same ward. In 1890 he was appointed license commissioner by Mayor A. B. Chapin, and later was appointed to the same office for a full term of six years. In 1906 he was reappointed, and during his entire term of twelve years was chairman of the commission. He was a member of the governing board of Holyoke Lodge, Knights of Columbus; and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Holyoke Club, the Mt. Tom Golf Club, and the Holyoke Country Club. He enjoyed the society of his friends in these organizations, his kindly, genial, friendly nature expanding under their social influence, and rendering him a welcome addition to any group. He was a lover of his home, and deeply beloved in that home by its every member. While monuments to his skill as a builder stand everywhere, his truest monument is in the hearts of his children.

Casper Ranger married (first) Katherine Kilmurry, and (second) Ellen McDonnell. His first wife bore him nine children, six of whom attained years of maturity, namely: Joseph F., William E., James A., Charles, George A. L., and Catherine. Of his second marriege three children were born—Carolyn; Alma, who became the wife of Frank Brady, of Brookline, Massachusetts; and Helen. Mr. Casper Ranger died in Holyoke, October 17, 1912.

The two great industries which bear the name of Casper Ranger, and which are enduring tributes to his name, are worthy of a particularity of mention which is deserving of space in this connection. Their contributions to the city of Holyoke and other important New England cities stamp their founder and his sons who are continuing his work, as public benefactors. Seventy per cent. of all the mills in Holyoke have been erected by Casper Ranger or by the Casper Ranger companies. A few of the most important are the Skinner Mills, the Whiting Paper Company Mills, the American Writing Paper Company Mills, the Farr Alpaca Company Mills, the Lyman Mills, the White & Wyckoff group, the National Blank Book plant, the Whitmore Manufacturing Company plant, the Deane Steam Pump buildings, and the B. F. Perkins Mills. Other mill and factory plants erected outside Holyoke are the West Boylston Mills in Easthampton; Hathaway Cotton Mills in New Bedford; Dwight Manufacturing Company plant in Chicopee; United Metallic Cartridge Company factories in Bridgeport; and many in Springfield. In the latter city they are represented by the buildings of the Springfield Institution for Savings, the

United Electric Company, the United States Envelope Company, and many others. Nearly every building on the campus of Mt. Holyoke College, at South Hadley Center, including Skinner Recitation Hall and the Alumni Building, are the Ranger handiwork; as are also the Skinner Memorial Chapel of Holyoke, connected with the Second Congregational Church, concededly the most beautiful edifice in New England; the Smith College Library Building at Northampton; Stockbridge Hall; the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and the Beta Theta Pi and Psi Upsilon fraternity houses at Amherst; the City National Bank buildings at Holyoke; and many more. Among the fine residences erected are those of S. R. Whiting, E. N. White and J. L. Wyckoff, on Northampton street, Holyoke; and the Joseph A. Skinner residence in South Hadley. The beautiful Nonotuck Hotel of Holyoke is an example of that class of building. The operations of the Ranger Company, as indicated, cover structures devoted to every purpose, the range of material being equally wide—wood, stone, brick, steel or concrete—in fact, every known material being used in their building. In order to meet the demands of the business, an enormous plant is maintained in Holyoke, under the name of the Casper Ranger Lumber Company; this includes a woodworking mill equipped with the latest and most improved machinery, which covers an entire block; a vast lumber yard, construction yards, and storehouses for their equipment; and the Hampshire brickyards, of which the company are owners, burn millions of bricks annually for their use.

The incorporation of the Casper Ranger Construction Company and the Casper Ranger Lumber Company has been previously mentioned. The officials of both corporations at present (1917) are the following named, sons of Casper Ranger, the founder: William E. Ranger, president; Joseph F. Ranger, treasurer; and James A. Ranger, vice-president and assistant treasurer. In the Ranger industries, fair dealing and honest fulfillment of every contract was never deviated from; and it is the pride of his sons, who revere his memory, that the principles which were as dear to him as his heart's blood shall ever be the guiding lights of his successors. Admirable as is the work they have accomplished as builders, they have yet a greater claim upon public favor in the spirit of courtesy and kindness with which they have permeated their entire plant—that spirit of genuine goodwill and observance of the "Golden Rule" which pervades every department. Although two thousand skilled workmen, representing every mechanical trade, are at times employed, it is the policy of the company to see every man with whom they can possibly have dealings; and every caller, whether he represents small or large interests, receives the most courteous consideration. The present managers of the great Ranger industries have well fulfilled the expectations of their honored sire.

# Francis Daniel Heywood

THE surname Heywood is distinct from Haywood, Hayward and Howard, although the spelling of each in every possible way makes it difficult not to confuse the families, especially where Heywards, Howards and Heywoods were living in the same town. The derivation of the name Heywood is given in a pedigree prepared by Peter John Heywood, of Whitehaven, England, in 1781, and published in "Hunter's Life and Times of Oliver Heywood," who was a non-conformist clergyman of note in the days of Charles I. The pedigree runs back to the year 1164, a period when surnames were beginning to come into use in the mother country. The earliest authentic document containing the name of Heywood, or its prototype, is a title deed still preserved for a tract of land in Lancashire, from one Adame de Burgo or de Bury, who held the Knight's fee to a large section of territory in the vicinity to Peter de Ey-wood, that is "of wooded island." The latter was the reputed founder of the Heywood family in England, from which the American family is descended. This estate remained in the possession of the descendants of Peter Heywood more than five hundred years, or until 1717, when Robert Heywood sold it to John Starkey of Rochdale, whose grandson, James Starkey, dying intestate, allowed the place to pass into the hands of the Crown. It is now an attractive public park, having been donated for that purpose by Queen Victoria. The English line from this Peter Heywood is traced in an unbroken line to the emigrant in America. James and John Heywood, both about twenty-two years old, brothers, came together in the ship, "Planter," in 1636. They were both certified from Stepney Parish, London. James Heywood settled in Charlestown, and later went to Woburn, where he died November 20, 1642.

(I) John Heywood, born in London, 1620, died January 11, 1707. He settled in Concord, Massachusetts, and was admitted a freeman in 1670. He married (first), August 17, 1656, Rebecca Atkinson, daughter of Thomas Atkinson. She died 1665. He married (second), August 5, 1665, Sarah Simonds. He married (third) Priscilla ———, who survived him. Children of first wife: Rebecca, born September 9, 1657, died young; Rebecca, May 13, 1660; John, mentioned below; Persis, April 11, 1664; Benomi, July 31, 1665.

(II) Deacon John (2) Heywood, eldest son of John (1) Heywood, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, April 5, 1662, and died there January 2, 1718. He was constable of Concord in 1676, and in his later years kept an ordinary or inn. He married Sarah ———. Children: Sarah, died in infancy; Thomas, born July 13, 1686; Samuel, mentioned below; Edmund, born July 31, 1689; Josiah, November 15, 1691, married Lydia ———; Daniel, April

15, 1694, removed to Worcester, married Hannah Ward; Eleazer, August 3, 1696; Nathan, September 24, 1698; Sarah, January 18, 1700-01; John, March 14, 1703, settled in Lunenburg; Mary, March 23, 1704; Phineas, July 18, 1707, settled in Shrewsbury, married Elizabeth Moore, died March 6, 1770; Benjamin, October 25, 1709.

(III) Deacon Samuel Heywood, son of Deacon John (2) Heywood, was born October 11, 1687, and died October 28, 1750. He resided in Concord, where he was a prominent citizen, serving as deacon of the church, town clerk, and in other town offices. He married, January 19, 1709-10, Elizabeth Hubbard (ceremony by Rev. Joseph Estabrook) and she died December 25, 1757, aged sixty-six years, six months. Children, born at Concord: Samuel, October 18, 1710, died January 12, 1712-13; Amos, February 18, 1711-12, died young; Elizabeth, June 3, 1714; Samuel, March 4, 1715-16; Jonathan, December 3, 1717; Amos, mentioned below; Jonas, August 21, 1721; Charles, December 24, 1723; Rebecca, December 23, 1725; Aaron, November 11, 1728; John, June 22, 1729; Sarah, June 19, 1731; Mary, April 8, 1733.

(IV) Captain Amos Heywood, son of Deacon Samuel Heywood, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, October 3, 1719, died February 7, 1792, at Holden, Massachusetts. He and his brother Samuel were among the early settlers of Holden in Worcester county. He was received into the Holden church in 1742. He was ensign in the militia company in 1763 and captain in 1771. He was selectman in 1762, 1763 and 1780. He was active in both town and church during his long life. He married, August 30, 1743, at Concord, Mary Buttrick, of Concord, of the same family as Major Buttrick, who commanded the Americans at the Concord fight. She died January 21, 1793, aged seventy-three years. Children: Daniel, born July 2, 1744, died in infancy; Silas, mentioned below; Amos, born March 17, 1748; Mary, April 9, 1750; Lucy, February 28, 1751, died young; Daniel, February 24, 1752; Eunice, January 1, 1756, married, August 19, 1779, Abiel Buttrick; Lucy, October 31, 1757, married, March 7, 1782, Lemuel Heywood; Elizabeth, October 30, 1759, married, January 28, 1781, John Forbes; Levi, November 21, 1761; Alpheus (twin), May 21, 1764, married, October 14, 1794, Patty Davis; twin of Alpheus, May 21, 1764.

(V) Silas Heywood, son of Captain Amos Heywood, was born in Holden, Massachusetts, February 20, 1745-46, died at Royalston, Massachusetts, November 21, 1825. He settled in Royalston when a young man; was a farmer. He was a soldier in the Revolution, a private in Captain Jonathan Houghton's company, detailed from Colonel Nathan Sparhawk's regiment (the Seventh) and General Warner's brigade to reinforce the guards at the Rutland barracks under Colonel Jacob Gerrish and to escort troops of the Saratoga convention to Enfield, Connecticut. (Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls, volume vii, page 640.) He married, November 11, 1779, Hannah Goddard, of Shrewsbury, who died at Royalston, January 18, 1821, in her seventy-first year. Children, born at Royalston: Hannah, January 6, 1781, died May 16,

1795; Betsey, April 4, 1782, died May 23, 1795; Silas, mentioned below; Grace, February 7, 1785; Lucy, July 10, 1787; Benjamin, July 12, 1789, died April 19, 1795; Sarah, July 23, 1792, died May 22, 1795; Benjamin, November 19, 1795, married, September 17, 1819, Sally Cutler.

(VI) Silas (2) Heywood, son of Silas (1) Heywood, was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, October 21, 1783, died May 2, 1819, at Royalston. He married, June 25, 1812, Hannah Heywood, of Winchendon, who was born September 24, 1785, at Winchendon, died February 21, 1829, at Royalston. Children, born at Royalston: Silas Nelson, May 7, 1813, died September 1, 1815; Daniel, mentioned below; Silas N., December 9, 1816, died 1904, at Springfield, married Mary E. Reed, child, Sarah E.; Hannah Grace, September 13, 1818, married William O. Brown.

(VII) Daniel Heywood, son of Silas (2) Heywood, was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, April 4, 1815, died November 29, 1884, at Holyoke, Massachusetts. He was a merchant, conducting stores at different times in Athol and Holyoke. He married Levina Partridge, born November 30, 1819, at Dedham, died January 10, 1899, at Holyoke. Children: 1. H. Emogene, born August 16, 1846, married Herbert Lyman, of Westfield, June 3, 1873, died 1916 at Westfield; two children, William F., Mary E., both born in Westfield. 2. Francis Daniel, mentioned below. 3. William H., born February 7, 1850, died 1911; married (first) Clementina Hazen; children: Ralph, born June 29, 1877, died July, 1895, and Alice, born March, 1882, married Alfred H. Morton, Jr., in Holyoke, Massachusetts. William H. married (second) Margaret Newell, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where she now resides. 4. George, born 1856, died 1857.

(VIII) Francis Daniel Heywood, son of Daniel and Levina (Partridge) Heywood, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 28, 1848, died there January 28, 1916. In 1856 his parents moved to Holyoke, and there he attended school until fourteen years of age. He then entered the employ of the Connecticut River Railroad, beginning in the offices of the freight department at Springfield. He displayed unusual aptitude, and was advanced through successive promotions until he became general passenger and ticket agent, a position he held until his resignation in 1881. He then entered the Whitmore Manufacturing Company of Holyoke, manufacturers of surface coated paper, and was the honored treasurer of that company until 1916, when he retired from business. From boyhood until 1915, Mr. Heywood made his home in Holyoke, then moved to Springfield. During the thirty-five years he was connected with the management of the finances of the Whitmore Manufacturing Company, he saw the company grow from a small beginning until it was operating one of the largest plants of its kind in the State, its product going to all parts of the world. In that growth and prosperity his was an important part, reflecting credit upon his ability as a financier. During his long residence in Holyoke he was closely identified with civic affairs, was a trustee of the City Hospital, director of the Boys' Club, was active in the af-

fairs of the Second Congregational Church, and for a time chairman of the parish committee of the Church Society. He was a Republican in politics, and, although he never entered actively into political life, his name was frequently mentioned for responsible city government offices.

He married Isabel Cady, of Stafford Springs, Connecticut, daughter of Mrs. Garner Cady. They are the parents of three children: 1. Frank Herbert, born in 1876, died in 1887. 2. Clara Emily, born August 3, 1878; married, in 1903, Charles E. Scott, and since 1906 engaged in missionary work in China, where all their children except the eldest were born; children: Elizabeth Alden, Helen Prentice, Beatrice Eleanor, Francis Heywood, and Kenneth Monroe. 3. Francis Cady.

# Felix J. Cloutier

IN the death of Dr. Cloutier, who died January 19, 1914, the city of Holyoke lost one of its most progressive and useful citizens. Dr. Cloutier was thoroughly educated, and brought to the practice of his profession the keenest interest in it, a remarkable ability, and a kindliness of heart which made him extremely popular among his patients. He was ever ready to relieve to the utmost of his power any form of suffering without consideration as to pecuniary reward. He was not only the good physician, but a man of keen business ability, broad foresight and intense industry. In the short span of his life he accomplished much, and in his death a most promising career was cut short.

Dr. Cloutier was born March 15, 1863, in Napierville, Canada, one of a family of twelve children, nine of whom are still living. After attending the Grand Seminary in Montreal, he entered Trinity University at Toronto, Ontario, from which he was graduated in 1888. He then took a post-graduate course at Queens University at Kingston, Ontario, and graduated the following year. He at once settled in Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he began the practice of his profession, and in a short time built up a successful practice. He was known as the leading French physician of the city; was exceedingly popular among the French people, and his practice extended to all nationalities, by whom he was equally regarded. Through his popularity as a physician, and his industry and thrifty care of his earnings he was enabled to embark in a business which has proved of great benefit to the manufacturing city of Holyoke. In 1912, in association with Dr. G. C. Robert, he formed the Willimansett Ice Company, of which he was president. He superintended the erection of the buildings of this plant, managed the business in a very successful manner, and to-day it stands as a monument to his industry and business sagacity. Dr. Cloutier was exceedingly kind and benevolent to the needy of his city, ever ready to respond to the call of suffering, and many have cause to cherish his memory with great gratitude. His charities were many and widespread, were administered without ostentation, and known in most cases only to the beneficiary. He was a member of Holyoke Medical Association, American and French Medical societies, of numerous fraternal orders, and of the Holyoke Club and Holyoke Country Club. His broad sympathies and benevolent impulses were represented by various fraternities in which he affiliated, including the Order of Heptasophs, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Foresters of America.

Dr. Cloutier married, May 22, 1895, Emily Robert, a sister of Dr. George

Robert, of Holyoke. Like her talented husband, she is a woman of good executive and business perception, and is now acting as president of the Willimansett Ice Company of Holyoke. Under her administration the business proceeds without interruption, and with the same success with which it started out under her husband's initiation. Dr. Cloutier was very fond of travel, and in 1905, together with his wife, visited the Paris exposition and spent some four months in traveling through continental Europe. Mrs. F. J. Cloutier married (second) December 12, 1916, J. Edward Wilson.

# George Herbert Smith

IN the death of Dr. George H. Smith, the city of Holyoke lost not only its leading physician, but also one of its most prominent men who had for more than a quarter of a century taken an important part in all its political, social, business and professional affairs, and who was widely esteemed and highly respected by all who knew him. It was not only in the affairs of the city in times of peace that he took an active part, but when the war cloud rolled menacingly across the horizon, it found him not only ready but anxious to be of any service possible to defend the flag and to preserve intact the Nation. In the following review no attempt will be made to give in detail the service which he rendered, but simply to call attention to some of the important events in a life which covered a period of nearly seventy years, and which from the time when he attained his majority until its close was every moment taken up in an effort to be of especial benefit to the citizens of his City, State and Nation.

(I) He was a descendant of one of the oldest American families, and inherited from worthy ancestors most estimable qualities. The founder of this family in America was Lieutenant Samuel Smith, who was born in England about 1602, and came to America with his wife Elizabeth and several children. They sailed April 3, 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth" of Ipswich for New England. The parents were then called thirty-two years of age. They settled first in Salem, Massachusetts, where Lieutenant Smith was admitted a freeman, September 3, 1634, and was one of the proprietors of the town in 1638. Later he removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he was a leading citizen. Thence he removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he held important offices in both church and State, and died about 1680, aged seventy-eight.

(II) Phineas Smith, third son of Lieutenant Samuel Smith, was born about 1635-36, in New England, and died March 7, 1731, aged ninety-five years. In 1673 he was admitted a freeman, and resided in Hadley. He married, October 2, 1661, Hannah Hitchcock, born 1644-45, died August 31, 1733, daughter of Luke Hitchcock, of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

(III) Chileab Smith, eighth child of Phineas Smith, was born February 18, 1685, died November 8, 1746. His father was ensign and he was a lieutenant in the colonial militia. He resided in Hadley. He married, December 19, 1710, Mercy Golding, who died in her sixty-ninth year.

(IV) Phineas (2) Smith, third son of Chileab Smith, was born June 5, 1717, and resided in Granby, where he was a man of prominence. In 1774 he was a delegate to the Provincial Congress and again in 1775, and deputy to the

General Court in 1777, 1779 and 1781. Notwithstanding his great age he entered the Revolutionary army. He was a captain in Colonel Porter's regiment which marched on the Lexington Alarm, but was out only two days, as they were not in time to reach the scene of conflict. He was subsequently a captain of the Eighth Company in Colonel Samuel Howe's (Fourth Hampshire County) Regiment, ordered commissioned in Council, April 1, 1776. He was subsequently a captain in Colonel Ruggles Woodbridge's regiment, which served four days, marching on the Bennington Alarm, August 17, 1777. Because of his age he resigned October 6, 1777. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Benjamin Church, of South Hadley; (second) in 1751, Elizabeth Smith, born February 14, 1728, in Hadley, daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith, granddaughter of John and Mary (Root) Smith, great-granddaughter of John Smith, who was killed by the Indians, May 30, 1676, in Topsfield. John Smith's wife was Mary, daughter of William Partridge. He was a son of Samuel Smith, the ancestor above mentioned. His wife survived him many years, dying July 28, 1814. Captain Phineas Smith died February 6, 1787. Both he and his wife are buried in the Granby Cemetery with the following epitaph: "This stone stands but to tell not what they were; when Saints shall rise, that day will show, the part they acted here below."

(V) Phineas (3) Smith, eldest child of Phineas (2) Smith, was born about 1752. He was also a soldier of the Revolution. He was a member of his father's company in Colonel Howe's (Fourth Hampshire County) regiment, and was drawn with others for the reinforcement of the Continental Army, list dated May 28, 1777. He was a sergeant in his father's company of Colonel Ruggles Woodbridge's regiment, and served four days on the Bennington Alarm.

(VI) Medad Smith, son of Phineas (3) Smith, was born about 1780, in Granby, where he followed agricultural pursuits, and toward the close of the War of 1812 was one of a company which reported for military duty. On account of the cessation of hostilities their services were not required. He married Pamela Dickinson, and they were the parents of Edmund H., of whom further.

(VII) Edmund H. Smith, son of Medad Smith, was born February 2, 1813, in Granby, and removed in boyhood with his parents to Chicopee, Massachusetts. He was employed in the cotton mills as overseer until 1845, when he returned to Granby. He remained there but one year, however, and in 1846 settled at Holyoke, Massachusetts. Two years later he removed to Windsor Locks, Connecticut, where he continued five years, and was subsequently engaged in farming in Franklin county, New York, until 1858, when he returned to Windsor Locks as overseer in a thread mill, where he remained until 1865. In that year he removed to Holyoke, and was overseer there in the Lyman Mills, later in the Beebe & Webber Woolen Mill, from which position he retired to a small farm. He died September 8, 1891, in Willimansett, opposite Holyoke. He married Lucy Blanchard, daughter of Josiah Blanchard,

and a granddaughter of Moses Clement, of Revolutionary fame. Their children were: George Herbert, of whom further; Annette L., who married James L. Hodge, of Holyoke, and is now deceased; Adella A., widow of Dr. E. A. Stebbins, a dentist, of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, who died in 1896.

(VIII) Dr. George Herbert Smith, eldest child of Edmund H. and Lucy (Blanchard) Smith, was born July 4, 1840, in Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, and was educated in the schools of that town and South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts. For some time he was a student at the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1861. Having determined to adopt the profession of medicine, he began its study with Dr. R. T. Chaffee, of Windsor, Connecticut, where he remained one year at the beginning of hostilities between the North and South in the Civil War, he decided to go to the defense of his country, and enlisted September 1, 1862, becoming a member of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. The regiment was immediately ordered to the department of the gulf under General Nathaniel P. Banks, and participated in the expedition which resulted in the capture of Port Hudson. Mr. Smith entered the army as a private, and in March, 1863, he was appointed to the surgical staff of his regiment, filling that position until he was mustered out of service. After the close of hostilities he resumed his medical studies with his former preceptor, and later attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, from which he was graduated in March, 1865. He located in the village of Tariffville, in the town of Simsbury, Connecticut, where he remained in practice one year, when failing health compelled him to seek a change of climate, and he went to Sycamore, Illinois. There he continued two years, and in 1868 located at Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he continued in practice with much success until his death, which occurred August 16, 1907. He specialized in the diseases of women and children, in which he was eminently successful, being celebrated throughout this section as one of the first and foremost physicians in this specialty. He was on the staff of the Holyoke City Hospital for many years, also a member, and one of the examiners, of the pension board. He was a man of high literary sense, a lover of the best books, and an admirer of Dickens, whose works he had repeatedly read. In religion he was an Episcopalian, and took a great interest in this church. A man of much energy, and of broad and sympathetic character, Dr. Smith was eagerly sought as a participant in the regulation of public affairs. He was an earnest supporter of Republican principles, and early took an active part in the councils of his party. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Common Council of Holyoke, was reëlected in 1876, and afterwards became president of the Council. In 1877-78 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. In 1881 he became a member of the School Committee, and with the exception of two years was continuously a member for a quarter of a century. He was a member of the Board of Park Commissioners and Board of Health, and was chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the sinking fund. In 1897 he was elected mayor of Hol-

yoke, under the first city charter. Dr Smith was interested in several business enterprises of Holyoke. For a time he officiated as a director of the Holyoke & Westfield railroad. He owned a one-third interest in the Excelsior Paper Company, was one of the organizers of the Ford Bit Company, and a director; director of the Keating Wheel Company; trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, and at one time its auditor, and in addition to these was at one time a partner of Smith, White & Sears Company, merchants. He was a member of the Connecticut Valley Medical Association, of which he served as vice-president. He was appointed by President Harrison and served for some years as a member of the National Pension Board. He was also affiliated with various philanthropic and benevolent organizations. He attained an eminent position in the great Masonic fraternity, being a member of all the bodies in both the York and Scottish Rites. Originally a member of St. Mark's Lodge, in Tariffville, Connecticut, where he joined in 1865, he took a demit to Mt. Tom Lodge of Holyoke. He was a member of Mt. Holyoke Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Holyoke Council, Royal and Select Masters; Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar, and Evening Star Lodge of Perfection; Massasoit Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Mt. Olivet Rose Croix Chapter of Boston; and the Massachusetts Consistory, attaining the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He was a member of Holyoke Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Tuscarora Encampment of the same order, being a past grand of the lodge and district deputy grand master of the district; a member of Connecticut Valley Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in which he held the office of chancellor, and was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a member of Kilpatrick Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he had taken an active part, serving as commander, and was favorably known in this connection, having made many addresses for this body.

He married, June 8, 1869, at Sycamore, Illinois, Ada M. Babcock, daughter of Dr. C. W. Babcock, formerly of Medina, Ohio. She died January 15, 1911. They were the parents of three children: Edmund Herbert, died in infancy; Abbie May; Lucy C., widow of Edwin Burgin. The home life of Mr. Smith was an ideal one, and his memory is cherished by not only his family, by whom he was so greatly beloved, but by a vast circle of friends, not only in Holyoke, but throughout all the surrounding county.

# Henry Howard Treworgy

ONE of the best known business men of the city of Holyoke, a useful, trusted and honored citizen, was the late Henry Howard Treworgy. He was a shrewd, capable and successful man of affairs, a self-made man, starting with no advantages and fighting his own way to fortune. He was descended from a race of seafaring men. His ancestors came early to the Maine coast, and though the Treworgy name has never been numerous, the men who bore it have been distinguished for their industry, courage and persistence in the face of great difficulties. The surname Treworgy is a variation in the spelling of Trueworthy or Treworthy, and in the early records all three spellings were used in connection with the same family.

(I) James Treworgy, said to be of Welsh (Cornish) descent, bought land in Kittery, Maine, in 1635. He married at Kingsweare, England, March 16, 1616, Katharine Shapleigh, daughter of Alexander Shapleigh. He died in 1650, and his widow married Edward Hilton, of Exeter, New Hampshire. Alexander Shapleigh was a merchant in England, agent of the Maine estate of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. He deeded all his estate at Kittery to his son-in-law, James Treworgy, May 26, 1642, and probably returned to England before July 6, 1650, when his estate was settled at York, Maine. Besides Katharine, Mr. Shapleigh had a daughter Joan, who married John Meredith; daughter Elizabeth, married John Gilman; and daughter Lucy, married Thomas Wills. Children of James and Katharine Treworgy: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Joan, married John Meredith. 3. Samuel, born 1628, married Dorcas Walton. 4. Lucy, born 1632, married (first) Humphrey Chadbourne (not Scammon, as given in the Kittery history); married (second) Thomas Wills; and (third) Elias Stillman. 5. Elizabeth, born 1639, married, June 3, 1657, the Hon. John Gilman, of Exeter, died September 8, 1719.

(II) John Treworgy, son of James Treworgy, was born at Kingsweare, England, and baptized December 30, 1618. He came to this country as the agent of John Winter before 1639, and was afterward agent of Alexander Shapleigh, his grandfather. From 1640 to 1649 he was a resident of Kittery, and thence went to Newfoundland, where he died before 1660. He was one of the Newfoundland commissioners, April 8, 1651. He married, January 15, 1646, Penelope Spencer, daughter of Thomas and Penelope (Filiall) Spencer, and Spencer has been used in the family in every generation since this marriage as a given name. Thomas Spencer, her father, married in England (license dated September 24, 1623) Penelope Filiall; he died in 1648; his will was dated June 22 and proved August 23, in that year. Thomas Spencer had

a brother, John Spencer, who died at Salem in 1637. Thomas Spencer mentions in his will brother Nicholas Kidwell and children: John Spencer, who settled in New England; Penelope, who married John Treworgy, mentioned above; Thomas and Rachel, who had the lease of Waddam in Chertsey, England; daughter-in-law, Anna Fyllial; mentioning wages due him for service of the king. Children of John Treworgy: John, born August 12, 1649; James, mentioned below.

(III) James (2) Treworgy, son of John Treworgy, was born about 1660. He was mentioned in the will of Katharine Hilton, his aunt, in 1676. In 1696 he was a tanner in the employ of Sir William Pepperell. He married (first), July 16, 1693, Mary Ferguson, daughter of John Ferguson. An interesting record is the deposition made many years afterward by Abigail Hodsdon and Elizabeth Gowen stating that they were "bridemaids" at this wedding. His wife died July 19, 1696. He married (second) Sarah Bradley, widow of John Bradley. He married (third) in 1702, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Ruth Kirk, daughter of Henry Kirk. His third wife owned the covenant in the church at the time her son was baptized. He lived in Portsmouth in 1701-02, but most of his life in Kittery. Children by first wife: Penelope, born June 1, 1694, married Joseph Kilgore; John, mentioned below. By second wife: Samuel, born August 20, 1698, died October 9 (record in Boston). By third wife: James, baptized at Portsmouth, April 11, 1714.

(IV) John (2) Treworgy, son of James (2) Treworgy, was born at Kittery, Maine, June 1, 1696, and died before 1748. He married, in April, 1731, Mary Bracey, daughter of William and Mary (Marston) Bracey, of York, Maine. She was born in June, 1707. He lived at Biddeford, Maine. Children: 1. James, mentioned below. 2. Spencer, baptized June 19, 1743; married Judith Townsend, of Little Falls, September 21, 1769, when he was of Biddeford; he was lost at sea with his brothers, December 12, 1776, and she married (second) John Stewart, and (third) Ebenezer Jordan; her daughter, Betsey Townsend Treworgy, married his son, Solomon Jordan, in 1803. 3. Jacob, married, December 9, 1756, lost at sea with his brothers. 4. Daniel, married Betsey Townsend. 5. Mark. 6. Daughter, married, June 26, 1753, John Davis.

(V) James (3) Treworgy, son of John (2) Treworgy, was born in 1732. He was a sea captain and was lost at sea with Captain Haslam, Spencer and Jacob Treworgy, his brothers, and a sailor named Seavy, on their way from Union River (Surry), Maine, to Boston, December 12, 1776. He was admitted to the Biddeford church, June 27, 1762, and came to Surry about 1770. He married, December 9, 1756, at Biddeford, Catherine Libby. Children: James; Nathaniel, mentioned below; Jacob, born July 10, 1771, died March 5, 1848, married Hannah Jackson; lived at Unity, Maine.

(VI) Nathaniel Treworgy, son of James (3) Treworgy, according to the best obtainable evidence, was born about 1770 in Surry, Maine. He had a farm at Treworgy Cove in his native town. He was tall and dignified, and

to the end of his life wore a tall hat. He died in Surry. He married there Huldah Townsend. Children, born in Surry: Nathaniel, William G., mentioned below; Charles, Levi, Newell, Archibald, Betsey, Judith, Jordan.

(VII) Captain William G. Treworgy, son of Nathaniel Treworgy, was born in Surry, Maine, November 8, 1813, and died in August, 1871, lost at sea. He followed the sea all his active life and was a master mariner and ship owner. He married, August 18, 1840, Nancy Jarvis, of Surry, born December 26, 1819, died January 1, 1908. Children, born at Surry: Annie J., Edward, Elizabeth, Caroline, William Harris, a prominent lumber dealer of Boston; Henry Howard, mentioned below.

(VIII) Henry Howard Treworgy, son of Captain William G. Treworgy, was born at Surry, Maine, September 28, 1858, and died at Holyoke, Massachusetts, January 22, 1902. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and during his youth, like other sons of farmers and mariners, he devoted a good part of his time to helping his father. At the age of nineteen he left home and came to Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he found employment as clerk in the Dickinson Ninety-nine Cent Store. Subsequently he was a clerk in the employ of Philander Moore, the veteran grocer. In the course of time he was admitted to partnership, and the firm continued prosperously. The store was located at 223 High street in the center of the retail district. As the city grew the partners kept pace with its growth and with the progress in their special line of business. In 1890 Mr. Moore, the senior partner, withdrew and Mr. Treworgy became the sole owner. He continued the business successfully until it was purchased by the Mohican Company, and remained as manager for the new owners for a short time. From time to time Mr. Treworgy had made substantial investments in Holyoke real estate, and after he retired from the grocery business he devoted his time chiefly to the care and development of his property. In partnership with Charles E. Ball, he built the business block at the corner of High and Dwight streets, completed in 1898; now one of the most important buildings of its kind in the city. He possessed an accurate knowledge of real estate values, and his judgment was taken in many cases where the value of property was sought. He took a keen interest in public affairs, though he declined to accept office. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Holyoke Business Men's Association, of the local council of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Second Baptist Church.

He married, November 27, 1888, Mary E. Brooks, of Fairfield, Connecticut. Children, born at Holyoke: Harry Howard, August 11, 1890; Ethel Mae, August 14, 1891; Rachel Lillian, December 30, 1893; Alice Louise, June 1, 1895; Grace Luella, February 11, 1897; Ruth Brooks, August 27, 1901.

# Donald Mackintosh

THE name Donald Mackintosh was one well known in business life in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in Holyoke, Massachusetts, through a long term of years. Donald Mackintosh, the father, was a merchant of Edinburgh, Scotland; Donald Mackintosh, the son, a manufacturer of Holyoke, Massachusetts, was president of D. Mackintosh Sons Company. The sterling virtues of the father were transmitted to the son, and in the fuller, freer business opportunities of the New World bore full fruit. Donald Mackintosh, the younger, was a man of twenty-four years when he came to the United States, and soon after located in Holyoke. From the expert dyer, he rose to a commanding position as head of one of that city's most important industrial enterprises, notwithstanding the fact that the hand of misfortune was heavily upon him more than once, and the crises he passed through would have daunted a less courageous soul. He died in Holyoke, after a successful business career. In the east transept of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Holyoke, of which Donald Mackintosh was one of the founders, is a beautiful memorial window, a splendid example of the opalescent glass art, placed there as a monument to his memory.

Donald Mackintosh, the father, was born in Killen, Perthshire, Scotland, died in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was for many years a merchant in his native city, later moving to Edinburgh, where he continued in mercantile life until his death.

Donald (2) Mackintosh, son of Donald (1) and Mary Mackintosh, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1819, died in Holyoke, Massachusetts, September 27, 1902. His only brother, James Mackintosh, died in 1871. After completing his studies in Edinburgh, Donald Mackintosh served an apprenticeship of five years at the dyer's trade in one of the best mills in Paisley, Scotland, and became an expert in blending colors and dyeing cloth. He delved deep into the mysteries of his art, and was as much the deep student of the chemistry of colors and dyes as he was the practical dyer for a purely commercial result. From Paisley, he went to Leeds, England, where for two years he was in charge of a dyeing plant, going from Leeds to Kidderminster as superintendent of the dyeing department of the famous carpet manufacturing plant of J. & G. Humphries. He remained superintendent of that department of the justly famed Kidderminster Carpet Works until 1843, when he met a representative from the Hartford Carpet Company of Connecticut, United States of America, who had sent him abroad to secure the services of a high-class dyer to place in charge of their dyeing department. The representative finally succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with Mr.

Mackintosh, and he came to the United States. He continued in the employ of the Hartford Carpet Company, in charge of their dyeing department, for eight years, when their entire plant was destroyed by fire. Mr. Mackintosh then returned to England, but was soon importuned by the Hartford Carpet Company to again come to the United States to take charge of a new plant they intended to erect. He yielded to their very liberal offer and came to the United States, but the company was unable to forward its plans for reorganization and rebuilding, consequently had no occasion for the services of the Scotch expert. While sorely disappointed, Mr. Mackintosh swallowed his chagrin and was soon in receipt of an offer from the Hampden Mills at Holyoke, Massachusetts, to take charge of their dyeing department. He accepted this offer and in 1854 assumed the duties of his position. For twelve years he continued as manager of the dye plant at the Hampden Mills, then began business in a small way under his own name. He succeeded, and as he prospered he enlarged his plant and was meeting with success when his ancient enemy, fire, swept his plant away and with it all his accumulated wealth. Then his Scotch determination and courage came to his rescue, and ignoring the defeat he had sustained, he quickly began preparations to retrieve his fallen fortunes. He made his second start as a manufacturer in Northampton, Massachusetts, but ere long he returned to Holyoke, beginning business on Bigelow street. There he rapidly improved his position, the demon of ill-fortune seemingly having been appeased. Five years later the failure of the Hampden Mills brought that property into the market, and Mr. Mackintosh became the purchaser of the mill in which he had formerly been employed. To finance and operate so large a plant he formed the D. Mackintosh Sons Company, his partners, Colonel John G. Mackintosh and Charles E. Mackintosh, his sons.

Under the capable Mackintosh management the Hampden Mills prospered as never before, and there many of the present methods of dyeing and manufacturing were first introduced. An expert in his own particular realm, dyeing, Mr. Mackintosh, Sr., combined with that knowledge an intimate acquaintance with the best Scotch, English and American methods of manufacture, and with the aid of his capable partners the mills ran without friction and the best results were obtained. Dyeing raw cotton in bulk was first practiced at the Hampden Mills by Mr. Mackintosh, and many other improvements in the dyeing of cotton materials in time placed the plant among the largest cotton dyeing mills of the country. The founder continued at the head of D. Mackintosh Sons Company until his death, and in all the realm of textile manufacturing he had no superior.

He was one of the founders of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Holyoke, and was one of its wardens and ever a strong pillar of support. He was of deeply domestic nature, his home being the center of his happiness. He was highly esteemed, and his upright, rugged honesty and purpose was apparent to even the most casual acquaintance. He was in the van of improvement and

progress in his own business, and left that business far in advance of what he found it. He was a true pioneer and blazed the way for his successors.

Mr. Mackintosh married, in March, 1843, Hannah Underwood, born 1818, died 1892, daughter of Benjamin Underwood, of Kidderminster, England. They were the parents of four children: Colonel John G., deceased; James, deceased; Charles E. and Henrietta, of Holyoke. Charles E. Mackintosh, born September 14, 1857, is president and treasurer of D. Mackintosh Sons Company, vice-president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, director of the Springfield Safe Deposit Company, president of the Nonotuck Hotel Company, and interested in other Holyoke enterprises. He married, in 1882, Carrie Chase, daughter of Nathan Berkely and Sarah (Branscombe) Chase, her father born in 1813, died in 1888, her mother born in 1825, died in 1910. Recently there was unveiled in the western transept of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a beautiful memorial window in memory of the long years of devoted service Mr. and Mrs. Chase had given to that church. The window, a companion work of art for the Mackintosh window in the east transept of the church, is a gift from Mrs. Carrie (Chase) Mackintosh and her sister, Jessie Sarah Chase. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Mackintosh are the parents of the following children: i. Donald Chase, born September 19, 1885, general manager of D. Mackintosh Sons Company; married, October 15, 1910, Helen Louise Cook, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, daughter of Charles W. and Emma (Still) Cook; children: Janet, born March 12, 1914, and Donald, born September 9, 1915. ii. Helen, became the wife of Paul Stursburg, deceased. iii. Malcolm E. iv. Jessie C. v. Henrietta.

# Robert Alonzo Houston

THE branch of the Houston family residing in Holyoke and vicinity trace their ancestry to Samuel Houston, a native of Londonderry, Province of Ulster, Ireland, a descendant of a Scotch ancestry, zealous Presbyterians in religion. He came to this country in 1718 or soon afterward with the Scotch-Irish who were invited to locate in New England by Governor Shute, of Massachusetts. Samuel Houston's lot was laid out in Nutfield (as Londonderry was originally named on account of its great forests) in the year 1720, in what was called the English Range, and was duly recorded April 6, 1725. It contained sixty acres and bordered on Beaver Pond. To this farm he added one hundred and forty-four acres, June 25, 1729, recorded January 24, 1730, in what was called the High Range, bordering on Bear Meadow in Londonderry. He was a well-to-do farmer, a man of good habits, exemplary character and unquestioned integrity. Among his children was Rev. John, mentioned below.

(II) Rev. John Houston, son of Samuel Houston, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, April 4, 1732, the third boy born to the Scotch-Irish settlers there. After completing a preparatory course in the schools of his section, he studied for the ministry under the instruction of the Rev. David MacGregor, the famous minister of the Londonderry Presbyterian Church, and later entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1753. After a few years of preaching in various localities, he was called, August 5, 1756, to the pastorate of the church at Bedford, New Hampshire, a town founded by the Londonderry pioneers, and was ordained there, September 28, 1757. He received the lands set aside for the first settled minister of the town, and a salary of forty pounds, but it was stipulated that he was to preach only at such times as the town by vote requested him. A great portion of his time was spent in itinerary preaching in adjacent towns where there were no Presbyterian churches. He remained in cordial relations with his parish until the Revolutionary War, but not being in sympathy with the action of the colonies, he remained loyal to the mother country. When his attitude became known, the town by formal vote restrained him from further preaching, June 15, 1776. He then turned his attention to teaching private pupils, from time to time, and to agricultural pursuits. He was an able preacher and a good pastor, had a high reputation for classical learning, and is described as a "tall, solemn, stern and dignified man." He married Anna Peebles, daughter of Robert and Sarah Peebles, who were also Scotch-Irish pioneers of New Hampshire. Children: Samuel, who served in the Revolutionary War; Robert; John, mentioned below; Anna, became the wife of Hugh Riddle; Sarah,

became the wife of Hon. John Orr; William, who served in the Revolutionary War; James; and Joseph. Three of the sons graduated from Yale College. Rev. John Houston died in Bedford, February 3, 1798, aged seventy-five years. His wife died in Bedford, July 4, 1798, aged seventy-two years.

(III) John (2) Houston, son of the Rev. John (1) and Anna (Peebles) Houston, was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, in 1760, and his death occurred in his native town in September, 1853. He spent his entire lifetime in Bedford, followed the occupation of farming, and was highly respected and esteemed in the community. He married and was the father of the following children: Robert, who died at Bedford, December 12, 1869, aged sixty-nine years; John; William E., mentioned below; James, who died at Bedford, March 21, 1871, aged seventy-seven years.

(IV) William E. Houston, son of John (2) Houston, was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, April 12, 1801, and died in Holyoke, Massachusetts, July 30, 1879. He had a common school education, and in early life followed farming in Bedford and Goffstown, New Hampshire. Later he removed to Haverhill, New Hampshire, where he resided for eight years, during which time he followed farming and conducted a saw mill, of which he was the owner. He learned the trade of carpenter during his young manhood, and this he followed in Nashua, New Hampshire, for five years, in which town he settled upon removing from Haverhill. In 1850 he came to Holyoke, Massachusetts, and engaged in farming at Smith Ferry, now known as the Abbott property. He was an earnest, industrious, upright and capable man, and a highly useful citizen. He was a member of the Baptist church of Holyoke, in the work of which he aided to the best of his ability. In early manhood he was an adherent of the Whig party, and later in life gave his allegiance to the Republican party, to which he adhered during the remainder of his days. Mr. Houston married, December 20, 1825, at Goffstown, New Hampshire, Sarah Kimball, of that town, born December 19, 1800, died January 12, 1888, daughter of Richard and Margaret (Ferrin) Kimball, and a descendant of Richard Kimball, of old English ancestry, and who was one of the pioneers of Massachusetts, and the progenitor of a large and very prominent family. Children: 1. Anna Margaret, born September 2, 1826, died August 10, 1895; she was the wife of John Roby Webster. 2. Nancy Melissa, born January 1, 1828, died August 25, 1883; she was the wife of Ebenezer A. Johnson. 3. Richard Kimball, born November 28, 1829. 4. Robert Alonzo, mentioned below. 5. Sarah Amanda, born March 3, 1834, died December 3, 1834. 6. William E., Jr., born January 3, 1836. 7. Sarah Amanda, born April 26, 1840, died February 25, 1868; was the wife of Edward A. Johnson. 8. Joseph Edgar, born April 4, 1842.

(V) Robert Alonzo Houston, son of William E. and Sarah (Kimball) Houston, was born in Goffstown, New Hampshire, August 18, 1831, and died in Holyoke, Massachusetts, October 14, 1916. He attended the public schools in his native town and in Nashua, and completed his studies in the

Nashua Academy. He then learned the trade of belt making and roll covering, but this not proving to his liking, he engaged in the photograph business with his uncle, William Kimball, in Concord, New Hampshire. Here his strict attention to his duties was a source of satisfaction to his employer, and he remained several years. In 1850 he located in Holyoke, Massachusetts, and engaged in machine work in the United States Armory in Springfield, employed in the manufacture of rifles. Subsequently he became an employee of the Florence Sewing Machine Company at Florence, Massachusetts, continuing there for eleven years, and during the greater part of that time served in the very responsible capacity of superintendent of the testing department. On account of impaired health, he returned to Holyoke and resided with Whiting Street on his farm. Some years later he formed a partnership with Clark Ferguson, under the firm name of Houston & Ferguson, and they engaged in making and installing top roll coverings, an industry at that time allied with the cotton industry, and which trade he had previously learned. The shop was located near the old Mt. Tom Paper Mill, but as more modern appliances displaced the leather covered top roll in the manufacture of cotton goods, the firm discontinued business and from that time until his death, Mr. Houston lived practically a retired life. In 1884 he purchased six acres of land in what is now the residential section of Northampton street, Holyoke, and erected a handsome residence, equipped with every modern convenience and comfort, in which he spent the remainder of his days. He subsequently disposed of the remainder of the property in building lots, realizing handsomely on the investment. He devoted his time to gardening, and the last summer of his life he furnished a beautiful exhibition of Canterbury Bells at the Holyoke Public Library, and he took delight in being present while the blooms were on exhibition to hear the exclamation of admiration. Second to his gardens was his interest in fishing, and when the season was in full swing he, with several companions, went to the woods of Maine to enjoy that sport, his last trip being two years prior to his death. In politics Mr. Houston was always a Republican. Although not active in civic affairs of any kind, and of a quiet and retiring disposition, Mr. Houston enjoyed a wide acquaintance. He was one of the charter members of the Pequot Club and retained membership until his decease. He was an attendant of the Second Congregational Church of Holyoke, in the work of which he took a keen interest, as he also did in every project advanced for the welfare of his adopted city.

Mr. Houston married, November 27, 1862, Polly Ann Street, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, December 1, 1837, a daughter of Alpheus and Sally Ann (Thorpe) Street. Children: 1. Henry Street, born September 11, 1863; married, June 1, 1886, Ada Belle Ham, a native of Wilton, New Hampshire, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Holyoke, daughter of William G. and Lydia A. Avery. 2. Ida Pearl, born November 4, 1872, died June 15, 1908; was the wife of Rufus H. Chapin. 3. Robbie, born and died Sep-

tember 7, 1874. Mr. Houston died at his late home in Holyoke, October 14, 1916, after a comparatively short illness, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. His death removed from Holyoke a man well known and highly esteemed by all with whom he was connected, either in business or social life.

# Andrew Buchanan

A MAN of splendid business ability and a citizen of highest standing, public-spirited to a high degree, Andrew Buchanan left behind him not only an enduring monument in the important company with which he was so long connected, but in the hearts of all who came in direct contact with him. Always interested in public affairs, he was ever ready to lend a hand in any movement for the public good. He was deeply devoted to his home and family, there finding his greatest joy in life, but warm hearted and generous, his great heart going out to all, and he was the center of a very wide circle of true friends. He was a son of Robert Buchanan, founder of the firm of Buchanan & Bolt, wire weavers of Holyoke, Massachusetts, a business continued by his son, Andrew Buchanan, and now most capably managed by Mrs. Andrew Buchanan, who succeeded her husband in the presidency of the company.

Robert Buchanan was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1824, died in Holyoke, Massachusetts, October 27, 1894, scion of one of Scotland's distinguished families. When a young man he came to the United States, locating at Belleville, New Jersey. In 1876 he located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in 1878 in Holyoke, where he founded the firm of Buchanan & Bolt, manufacturers of woven wire. The firm originally consisted of Robert Buchanan, his son, Andrew Buchanan, and John Bolt. In course of time Robert Buchanan retired, leaving his son and partner in charge of the business, which had been from its inception a most successful one. Robert Buchanan married Jean McVicker and had sons, Andrew and James, also a daughter, Jessie.

Andrew Buchanan was born in Belleville, New Jersey, October 5, 1850, died in Holyoke, Massachusetts, July 9, 1896. He passed his early life in Belleville, there was educated and began his business life. In 1877 he was engaged in Boston, coming to Holyoke in 1878 and associating with his honored father as partner in the firm of Buchanan & Bolt. The partners continued together until the retirement of Robert Buchanan, and built up a business, one of the most successful in the city. Andrew Buchanan succeeded his father as president of the company, which had become a corporation, and exerted his splendid executive and business talents to its management until his death, the business increasing with each succeeding year. He was a Republican in National politics, but in local affairs was thoroughly independent, supporting the candidates he judged best fitted for the offices they sought, regardless of party ties. He was a member of Common Council for two years, but never sought any public office. He was a member of the Masonic order,

belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery; also was a Knight of Pythias, an attendant and generous supporter of the First Congregational Church.

Mr. Buchanan married, January 13, 1874, Grace E. Troop, of Belleville, New Jersey, but born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Three of the children of Andrew and Grace E. Buchanan are living: Robert, treasurer of the Buchanan & Bolt Company; Jessie; Amy R., wife of Homer E. Rawson, of Kuna, Idaho. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Buchanan retained her interests in the Buchanan & Bolt Company, and is now its most efficient president, proving herself a woman of strong executive ability.

# George Whiting Prentiss

WHETHER considered as manufacturer, financier or philanthropist, George William Prentiss must be accorded high rank among the honored, progressive and valued business men of Holyoke, who in their day and generation laid broad and deep the foundations upon which a great manufacturing community has arisen. He was one of the first manufacturers of his class to realize that Holyoke possessed potential greatness, and with his capital and his own strong personality he began the work of proving his faith by his works. He was well advanced in octogenarian dignity when called to his reward, and all but twenty-eight of his eighty-six years had been spent in Holyoke, the little wire mill of 1857 having grown during these years into the great corporation known as George W. Prentiss & Company, and of which he was the executive head.

Prentice or Prentiss is an ancient surname, the spelling always having varied as it does to-day, branches of the same family using both "tice" and "tiss." The American ancestor of George W. Prentiss, of Holyoke, was Captain Thomas Prentice, born in England in 1621, and is first of mention in America in the records of the First Church of Cambridge, Massachusetts, he having joined that church about 1652. He was known as the "trooper" from the fact that from 1656 he was lieutenant and captain of horse at Newton, Massachusetts, and it is a matter of record that "he and his troop of horse, owing to their sudden attacks and impetuous charges, were a terror to the Indians." He led his troop at the "Swamp Fight," and when his long and useful life of public service was over he was laid to rest in the old burying ground at Newton with military honors, July 8, 1710.

He was succeeded by his son, Thomas (2) Prentice, a famous Indian interpreter, from whom the line of descent follows through Rev. John Prentiss, a graduate of Harvard, and the fourth pastor of Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1705-48; his son, John Prentiss; his son, George Samuel Prentiss; his son, Samuel Prentiss; his son, Deacon Samuel Prentiss; his son, George Whiting Prentiss, to whose memory this tribute is offered. Deacon Samuel Prentiss, of the seventh American generation, married Clarissa Whiting, and moved to Claremont, New Hampshire, where he conducted a tanning business until 1857, when he returned to Massachusetts, settling with his son, George W. Prentiss, in Holyoke, where he died in 1877.

George W. Prentiss was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, October 10, 1829, and died in Holyoke, Massachusetts, April 2, 1915. He completed a high school course in Claremont, and after graduation obtained a position as clerk in a store at Fairhaven, Massachusetts. After a short term as clerk

in Bedford, Massachusetts, he entered the employ of the Henry S. Washburn Wire Works at Worcester, Massachusetts, remaining there three years. This was the beginning of his lifelong connection with wire manufacturing, the business proving very much to his liking and he proving his aptitude for the business. He won the high regard of the management of the works, and during the three years in Worcester acquired so thorough a knowledge of the business that he was sent to South Boston as manager of the Norway Iron Works owned by the Washburns. He remained in that position about three years, then decided the time had come to begin an independent career as a manufacturer. He chose Holyoke as a location, and in 1857 began wire manufacture in a small mill now owned by the Parsons Paper Company. He began with a partner as Prentiss & Gray, but in about a year purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business under his own name until 1871. The product of the mill found instant favor, and from an annual output of one hundred tons made by a force of eight men the plant grew to a point where as high as ten tons of finished wire were turned out daily by a force of one hundred workmen.

As the business grew, quarters more commodious and suitable were found in a building owned by the Holyoke Water Power Company. In 1871, the business becoming too important to be controlled by one man, Mr. Prentiss admitted his cousin, Marden W. Prentiss, to a partnership, he having been superintendent of the plant for ten years previous. The firm in 1871 planned and erected the plant substantially as it now stands, although other buildings have been bought and built. In 1877 the firm was further enlarged by the admission of William Albert Prentiss, a son of the founder. Later the firm was incorporated as George W. Prentiss & Company, the founder becoming the president of the company, a post he filled most efficiently until his death. As the years added their weight he gradually shifted the burdens of management to younger shoulders, but until stricken with a fatal illness regularly visited the company's offices.

The development and management of his wire mills fully tested his physical and mental strength for many years, but as partners were admitted and the burdens shifted to the corporation's officials, he was freer to take active part in other important institutions of his city. He was a director of the Deane Steam Pump Company of Holyoke, treasurer of the Holyoke & Westfield Railroad Company for several years, but his principal outside connection was with Holyoke's financial institutions. He was for many years president of the Holyoke Savings Bank, and when he finally surrendered the executive management he retained his membership on the board of directors, thus continuing a potent force in the bank's affairs until his death. He was for many years a director of the Holyoke National Bank and at one period its able president, and also served the Third National Bank of Springfield as a member of its board of directors.

His was not a sordid nature, selfishly seeking his own aggrandizement,

but with a broad public spirit he aided in all movements for civic betterment and moral uplift. He was very popular in his city, and had he chosen to enter the political field would have gone to higher position. But he steadfastly refused the importunities of his friends, and beyond service on the Board of Aldermen from Ward Six in 1874-75 and as a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners for a number of years, his deep interest in civic affairs was as a private citizen. He served as a director of Holyoke Public Library from its earliest days, and was ever a warm friend of that valuable institution, also of the Holyoke City Hospital. He was a member and a strong pillar of support of the Second Congregational Church, and was affiliated with Mt. Tom Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

So the life of a good man and valuable citizen was passed, although the foregoing but dimly outlines his usefulness and value to his community. No words can express the beauty of his character nor the depth of his influence. With a strongly developed character, upright, honorable and just, went a charming personality. His open, frank face and kindly eyes were but the windows of his soul. Said one of his intimates: "It makes no difference on what errand you go to Mr. Prentiss he smiles." And he smiled from his heart, smiled on the world, smiled at his office and he smiled at home. His was a world of sunshine, happiness and love, exemplifying Byron's line "Happiness was born a twin."

Mr. Prentiss married, May 30, 1852, Jane D. Washburn, of Kingston, Massachusetts. They were the parents of a son, William Albert Prentiss, mentioned below, and a daughter, Clara Jane, born February 18, 1862, married William B. Tubby, of Greenwich, Connecticut.

# William Pollock

THE cotton manufacturing industry of this country owes very much to the impetus given it by experienced and enterpising men from Scotland, well schooled in that line. One of the most noted of these in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was William Pollock, born at Neilston in Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1809, son of George Pollock, a writer of the signet, or an attorney, who spent his entire life in his native land, and dying left behind him the record of an active and useful life.

In his youth William Pollock learned the trade of cotton spinner in which he became adept, and by industry, prudence and thrift accumulated a small amount of capital, a portion of which he expended in removal from his native land to Canada in the year 1835 in an effort to enlarge and improve his opportunities. There he purchased a farm of about one hundred and fifty acres, but at the expiration of six months, having tired of the occupation of farming, he again sought employment at his trade. He then removed to Brainard's Bridge, New York, and there entered the employ of Gershom Turner, proprietor of a small cotton mill. Here he evinced great aptitude and soon gained promotion, finally being appointed superintendent of the mill. He was also employed by James Turner, a son of his employer, to start another factory at East Nassau, New York, a task which he successfully performed. In 1840, after having spent about four years in the employ of the Turners, he removed to South Adams, Massachusetts, and there engaged in business on his own account. He entered into a partnership with Nathaniel G. Hathaway, under the firm style of Pollock & Hathaway, and hired a small mill known as the Brodly Mill, on the premises since occupied by the Adams Paper Company, then owned by George C. Rider. The partners were men of energy and enterprise, industrious, persevering, painstaking, progressive in their ideas and methods, and consequently their business prospered from the beginning, bringing to them such large returns that in 1842 they had accumulated sufficient capital to enable them to purchase the property. Three years later they further added to their holdings by the purchase of a mill privilege below their factory, and in 1846 erected what was known as the Stone Mill, subsequently owned by the Renfrew Manufacturing Company. In 1848 Mr. Hathaway disposed of his interest in the business to Hiram H. Clark, the style of the firm was changed to William Pollock & Company and so continued until July 28, 1855, when Mr. Pollock purchased his partner's interest and the business for some time thereafter continued under the name of William Pollock. In 1865 he admitted to partnership his nephews, James Renfrew, Jr., and James C. Chalmers, who had been in his employ for some

ten years, and the firm again became William Pollock & Company. In 1866 the newly established firm purchased the mill privileges and land now occupied by the brick mill of the Renfrew Manufacturing Company and the foundations of the mill were laid in the following spring.

In 1855 Mr. Pollock took up his residence in Pittsfield and he continued to make his home in that city for the following eleven years. He was interested in various manufacturing industries of Berkshire county, in addition to his South Adams mills, which greatly increased in value as time passed. His surplus capital was invested in other manufacturing enterprises and he became a large owner in the Taconic Woolen Mill Company, the Pittsfield Woolen Company of Pittsfield, the Washburn Iron Company of Worcester, and the Toronto Rolling Mills in Canada, all of which were of great magnitude and importance, adding considerably to the development and progress of the cities in which they were located. He was also actively interested in enterprises of a different character, serving for several years as a director and vice-president of the Pittsfield Bank; was a director of the Western Massachusetts Fire Insurance Company; was a State director of the Western, now the Boston & Albany Railroad, and was one of the trustees of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company. This diversity of service attested to the varied qualifications exemplified in the active career of Mr. Pollock, who was a leading factor in the industrial growth and development of Berkshire county, a man of untiring industry, esteemed as an upright business man and a good citizen. Through his energy, shrewdness and excellent management, he accumulated a handsome fortune, a large portion of which he dispensed with generous hand. On the organization of the Forty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers in 1861, Mr. Pollock testified his patriotism and devotion to his adopted country by equipping one of the companies of that regiment at his own expense. This was known as the Pollock Guards. His family home in Pittsfield, known as "Grey Tower" was one of the most charming country seats in the entire State of Massachusetts, comprising two hundred acres, upon which were erected extensive greenhouses and other structures which added greatly to the beauty of the estate, and the vast lawns laid out in a most tasteful manner with all kinds of flowering shrubbery and massive trees were a delight to the eye of every beholder.

Mr. Pollock's first marriage occurred in Scotland and by this marriage he had a daughter Margaret, who married Benjamin Snow, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. He married (second) Lucy Jillson, of South Adams, Massachusetts, their only daughter dying in childhood. He married (third), October 17, 1855, Susan M. Learned, sister of Hon. Edward and George Y. Learned, prominent citizens of Pittsfield, and daughter of Edward Learned, contractor of the Boston Water Works. She bore him five children: 1. George Edward, born August 30, 1856, vice-president of the New York Herald Company, New York City. 2. Sarah McA., born November 10, 1857; married, November 15, 1882, Edward Livingston, of New York, and now resides in

France. 3. William, born April 2, 1859, died November 1, 1916; was a resident of Pittsfield; he married (first) Mrs. Fannie D. Greenough, daughter of James Dawson, of Wilmington, North Carolina, and they were the parents of a daughter Margaret; he married (second) Mrs. John A. Kernochan (Louise Marshall) born in New Orleans, Louisiana. 4. Edward Learned, born December 1, 1862, at one time connected with the New York, New Haven Railroad Company and afterward with the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific; he married Katherine McAlpine and has two sons, Edward and Wolsey, both graduates of Trinity College, Hartford. 5. Charles Manice, born July 29, 1864, died December 2, 1901; married Sarah McAlpine who with one child, Gladys, survives him.

In 1866 Mr. Pollock, feeling the need of rest and having a desire to visit the scenes of his childhood and young manhood, went to Europe, but his health had been so undermined by his untiring devotion to business that the rest and change did not prove as beneficial as was expected. Although everything possible was done for his recovery it was unavailing, and upon his return to New York he repaired to the Fifth Avenue Hotel where his death occurred December 9, 1866, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Thus passed away one of the representative citizens of Berkshire county, a man noted for his many excellencies of character, a man who won for himself friends, affluence and position, who by the strength and force of his own personality overcame obstacles, whose mind was ever occupied with projects for the advancement and welfare of the city of his adoption. He was survived many years by his widow, who passed away in the year 1892.

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